1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	PRESIDIO RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD THE OFFICERS CLUB BUILDING 50 THE PRESIDIO
9 10 11 12	January 14, 2003 7:00 p.m.
13 14 15 16	Reporter's Transcript of Proceedings
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING 2161 Shattuck Avenue, Suite 201 Berkeley, CA 94704 (510) 486-0700 Freddie Reppond, Reporter
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	[Proceedings began at 7:04 p.m.] MR. KERN: Call to order. Welcome, everyone, to the regularly scheduled meeting of the Restoration Advisory Board. I'd like to welcome tonight the Presidio Trust and their contractors; the regulators, both from the State and the Water Board and the National Park Service. Welcome, tonight. And we have some special guests in the audience from the Army. Welcome to you and members of public. And, of course, the RAB members and community members, welcome to you tonight. And happy New Year to everybody. First meeting of the new year. Does everybody have an agenda? Are there any changes or additions tonight? Okay. If there are, as we go on, please call attention to it. Any announcements tonight? Old business? Recently released documents? Any documents? Item No. 4. MR. COOPER: Before we move to Item No. 4, I'd like to introduce someone that's over here. His name is Mark Frey. He is a new employee at the Presidio Trust. And for the RAB members who have been here for a while, Terry Thomas came to a RAB meeting late last year and
1 2 3 4 5	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 did a presentation about how the Presidio. After we dig up a landfill or restore or after we remediate one of those sites, Terry talked about certain sites are located where we're going to revegetate with the historic forest. And Mark is actually going to be the Page 1

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6	man on the ground helping us think through a lot of
7 8	revegetation plans at our remediation sites. And, Mark, if you would just say something
9	about yourself.
10	MR. FREY: I've only been on the staff for
11 12	couple of months, but I've been spent the last six years in Ohio doing some schooling there. I've worked with
13	the Nature Conservancy and other nonprofits doing
14	revegetation work out there. I'm glad to be on-board
15 16	here. MR. COOPER: So during the break or after the
17	meeting, if Mark hangs around I assume he will if
18 19	you're interested in restoration work and how that works
20	and this document called the VMT, the "Vegetation Management Plan," Mark is going to be our point of
21	contact for all these questions for our remediation
22 23	program. So we will invite him back for future RAB
23 24	meetings too. MR. KERN: Item No. 4. We have several
25	members of the audience tonight who are proposed
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1	additions to our board. We're not going to be able to
2	take Item 4 right now, because we need a couple more
3 4	people to reach a quorum, which we will expect shortly in the next few minutes. We will cycle back to that.
5	Item No. 5. Let's move ahead to "Works in
6 7	Discussion, "The first one, which is Bruce Handel from
8	the Army Corps of Engineers. He's asked me to pass out some documents. We will get these going.
9	MR. HANDEL: You'll have to forgive me. I was
10 11	prepared for an electronics show, but we'll just deal with the paper. I think everybody can follow along.
12	I'm here to talk about the Inspiration Point
13	area; provide you an update of Army activities since we
14 15	became involved probably November time frame. Doug introduced me. My name is Bruce Handel. I work for the
16	Army Corps of Engineers. I'm a project program manager
17	there. As well I'm the Army's point of contact for the
18 19	Presidio Trust as it relates to matters regarding environmental cleanup that the Army still retains
20	responsibility for.
21	Most of you know that there was a discovery of
22 23	chemical agents identified here at the Presidio. I believe that was late October. At the time the Presidio
24	Trust notified the Technical Escorts Unit, a unit from
25	the Army, they came out and handled the vials and took
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1	them away and had them analyzed for the Presidio Trust.
2 3	Very soon after that, Mr. Cooper notified me. And we came out shortly after that for a site visit. I want to
4	point out specifically that the Army does retain
5	responsibility for chemical weapons and ordnance as well
6 7	as radiological and biological weapons as it relates to the memorandum of agreement between the Army and the
8	Trust from 1999. Are all of you familiar with that? Do
9	you need any background on that at all?
10 11	Craig, do you think they understand that? MR. COOPER: Oh, yeah.
12	MR. HANDEL: As I mentioned, the Army Corps of
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Engineers came out on November 5th for a site visit. met with the PSC and the Trust out here. We conducted a site review of some of what we did know about the site and what been done, that type of thing. With myself came some of our folks from our center of expertise in Huntsville. They specialized in chemical weapons They were along for the site visit. Not only did we conduct a brief review and walk over the site, but they also completed some limited geophysical work to see what type of information they can get from the first passover of the geophysical.

As a result of the site visit and the discussion that day, the Presidio Trust and DTSC asked

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that the Army complete an archive search report as well as they asked that the Army evaluate some soil piles and stockpiled materials that were there at the site. materials were discovered during some natural resource revegetation activities. It was during the process of moving those materials around that they found the vials, so there was some concern that there may still be vials contained in that soil stockpile. So the Trust and the DTSC asked that the Army retest the soils to make sure

that there were no additional vials in there.

In terms of archive search report, our offices were utilizing the expertise of our St. Louis district. They specialize in conducting investigative reports and are well versed and are familiar with all the various repositories around the nation. These include the National Archives in Washington, D.C.; NARA facilities in St. Louis; San Bruno here in California. They also looked at the Army's military historical archives, biological Chemical Command office, that type of place And, again, they focused on this as a around the U.S. So they're in the process of conducting an archive search and they will put it all together in a report for us. That report is expected in June of 2003.

To deal with the soils materials and the stockpiles, I talked to our folks from Huntsville.

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helped me develop the necessary steps to evaluate those stockpiles. Initially, we have to do a probability And the probability assessment is assessment. essentially an evaluation primarily for safety because we're dealing with a potential for chemical weapons, so we're focusing on safety aspects. They go in there and evaluate it as to whether there's a high probability of chemical weapons or a low probability of chemical It's their feeling, based on discussions, that we can evaluate these soils with a low probability of chemical weapons. What that does is it lessens the amount of safety procedures that we have to go through during the evaluation. It'll be more along the lines of a normal HTRW or environmental safety plan at this point. At least we believe so. The probability point. At least we believe so. The probability assessment needs to be completed. It needs to be approved by the commander at the Huntsville district.

After the probability assessment is completed, we can do the scope of work and work contracts, we go Page 3

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Presidio RABj an03. txt 20 through the planning documents work plan, field work. 21 Will entail basics of some spreading and shifting 22 activities to make sure that there are no more vials. 23 And then at the end we will put an after-action report 24 together. 25 Once we complete the archive search report and CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 our evaluation from the soils and stockpiles, we'll 2 develop some type of conceptual models in order to evaluate what it is we have to look at. There is a potential for other sites at the Presidio that need to 5 6 be looked at. Are they going to suggest or indicate that there were a lot of training activities in this 7 8 particular area, that type of thing? So, depending on the outcome of the work we do both in the field as well 9 as the archive search report, we'll have to develop a 10 conceptual model and then determine what we need to do These options could include anything from 11 conducting additional surveys. We may need to do some 12 13 site-specific investigations in some of those foxholes out there. There's likely to be an educational program made available to the Presidio Trust and that type of 14 15 16 thing. But I think we need to try to see what the information tells us from the archive search report and 17 18 from our dealing with the soils in the stockpiles before 19 we really know what we need to do. Are there any questions?
MR. SUTTER: Yeah. Can the archive report be 20 21 22 accel erated? We're looking at five months, at least, until June. Is there any way of accelerating that, because they seem to be a key element in coming to a final evaluation of the potential for additional 25 9 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 problems with chemical agents on the Presidio. MR. HANDEL: When I asked our St. Louis district, in terms of schedule and cost, to do a report, I asked the same questions. I've reported to you what they told me. Basically, they thought they could cut about a month off it, but we need to remember that they 2 3 4 5 6 7 go all around the country to probably a dozen different 8 And it's a very labor-intensive process where 9 they go through boxes and boxes of information. They 10 They look at aerial photographs. assemble it all. will come to the Presidio. I'm sure they will spend quite a bit of time in the Presidio archives. So it 11 very labor intensive and takes quite a bit of time in 13 14 putting the report together. But, again, they thought they might be able to shave a month off. 15 MR. SUTTER: Is the June date sort of an 16 17 outside date? 18 MR. HANDEL: Yes. MR. SUTTER: 19 Have they indicated confidence 20 that they will be able to meet their due date? 21 MR. HANDEL: That's what they told me. MS. BLUM: If I understood you correctly, you 22 23 said that they were going to be looking at all possibilities for other training materials so that not 24

be just relegated to mustard gas or mustard vials

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MR. HANDEL: Correct. 234567 MS. BLUM: -- but would be whatever components might be used in war games, or any other chemicals.

MR. HANDEL: There's a variety of chemicals that would fall into the chemical weapons category. They will look at any indication of chemical weapons. They will look at indications of locations where they 8 were firing ordnance. Mark Youngkin provided some 9 limited information from some Presidio newspapers from -- I think it was the '40s -- that indicated that there was some type of military training here with live 10 11 rounds and land mines. 12 Will all of that information 13 MS. BLUM: finally be released to the RAB and to the Trust? 14 15 MR. HANDEL: It will be in the archive search 16 report. MR. BOGGS: 17 A time frame for the soils and materials stockpile evaluation? Do we have any idea? 18 MR. HANDEL: We're looking at -- is there any phase in particular that you'd like to understand?

MR. BOGGS: My assumption is that the probability assessment is the first thing, so a time 19 20 21 22 frame for that, and a time frame for completing the field version of the report. 23 24 MR. HANDEL: 25 Probability assessment. 11

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now, we are anticipating a schedule from 27 January to 24 February. Scoping and award of contracts takes several weeks, from 17 February to 14 March. In to of the planning documents, the development and the In terms approval process of work plan, safety plan we're looking at 14 April to 6 June. And the field work from 16 June, taking about two weeks. Could be less. This is a tentative schedule that I received recently from Huntsville.

I'd like personally to explore the planning documents. I want to see if that's something that can be done in-house. It takes a long time just to get to the point with a contractor to develop the work plans. So I'm hoping it's something we can do in-house with some Huntsville staff that will help us out. It takes a long time for a contractor to develop a work plan, so I'm considering using someone in-house.

MR. NELSON: You'll be choosing from a variety of contractors to do this work, or does Huntsville provide some people in that pool as well?

MR. HANDEL: Actually, I have asked Huntsville

to utilize their contractors since they specialize in chemical weapons

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: In the other evaluation, how large is the area? Do you know how it's 12

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going to be studied? Is it secured at this time?

MR. HANDEL: The site itself is probably just three to four acres, something like that. But the archive search report will be for the entire Presidio. MR. PONTON: Bruce, thanks for your Page 5

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presentation. I see that education is an option that follows through this process. And I guess what I'm interested in is, is there going to be effort put forth by your agency to make sure that the NPS and the Presidio Trust are working under appropriate health and safety protocols now in the short term, given what's been found just because of the volunteers involved and whether they have appropriate signature and whether whether they have appropriate signage up and whether things are being communicated to everyone as they need to be communicated? So I guess I don't see the education part of it as something that needs to wait till the end.

MR. HANDEL: I believe that the Trust has fenced the area $\underline{\text{o}}$ ff and requested NTSC to put some signage there. They have conducted some evening meetings for the residents in that area. I believe they've also modified their work practices, updated some safety plans. And I have asked that they forward that information to the Army so we can see if it meets our requirements. 13

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MR. BERMAN: Two questions. In the archive search, is there indication that there's information related to the Presidio and other archival institutions other than the Presidio itself?

> MR. HANDEL: Yes, there are.

In reference to the type of or MR. BERMAN:

possibility of some chemical?

MR. HANDEL: Yes. I talked to our folks from the St. Louis district. They had indicated to me that they found several boxes of information -- I'm not sure if it was in Washington, D.C., or in Maryland -- about the Presidio, about materials that were used here, details that weren't seen before.

 $$\operatorname{MR}$.$ BERMAN: One thing that puzzles me here: It's clear that there will have to be some examination of the piles of the materials that's there. It seems that that is not going to occur until sometime in June. And, given your preliminary assessment that it's probably not anything serious, that there's a low probability, it seems to be a rather long period of time to look at few piles of dirt. I've been out there and looked to see how much material is there; and it can't be more than few truckloads.

MR. HANDEL: I can appreciate that. Keep in mind that the people we have doing this, they're the

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center of expertise for the Army for chemical weapons and there are specific requirements that need to be followed. It's for the safety of themselves as well as the public. They need to be certain the evaluation needs to be accepted and approved at higher levels than a normal working group. For example, if I were doing a normal environmental cleanup, I wouldn't need that type of level of approval. It would basically stop at the project manager level, and your safety office would review and approve the safety plan. This being chemical weapons, they basically don't want to take any chance, so that's the probability assessment portion.

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Presidio RABj an 03. txt 13 In terms of the duration, it does seem long. 14 Keep in mind we have to do the probability assessment 15 Before we can complete the scoping and develop the scope of work the contractors can bid on, we need to know exactly what's going to be done. The bids have to be processed. It has to go out for an award. The 16 17 18 19 contractor needs time to put a proposal together. 20 There's an evaluation and selection process. There's an 21 award that a contractor has a short period of time before he begins, usually a week to ten days' notice to 22 23 So I can appreciate that it does look like a long period of time. Each one of these steps are 24 25 required by the federal acquisition requirements, so we 15 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 That's why I was thinking we can 1 do not have a choice. 2 3 4 5 6 7 do some of this work in-house, developing the work plan and the contracting part to just cleanup assisting.

MR. BERMAN: Could you venture a guess of Could you venture a guess of what you think the cost of this overall exercise will be? MR. HANDEL: The archive search is estimated at about \$135,000. I've estimated the cost of 8 development of the planning documents and the site work to be between \$75,000 and \$100,000. 9 MR. BERMAN: So the total is about \$200,000. 10 11 MR. HANDEL: Depending on what we find out, we 12 may need to do a more exhaustive effort out there; or it 13 may be fairly limited. Could range in price from, say, 14 a limited investigation \$50,000 to \$100,000. It depends 15 on the complexity. MR. SUTTER: 16 These costs are all the Army's 17 ni ckel? 18 MR. HANDEL: Correct. MS. CHEEVER: 19 Is the archival research going 20 to cover all the Presidio or only this one area? The whole Presidio. MR. HANDEL: 21 That's one advantage of spending 22 MS. CHEEVER: 23 That's one benefit of what we get from that. the money. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: A hypothetical 24 25 What if the archive search turned out to not questi on. CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 find anything about this agent's use at any point at the 2 3 Presidio? What would happen then? MR. HANDEL: We would probably discuss it internally. And I would think that we would believe 5 6 that the archive search work is not quite accurate. We know that there was something done here. But I don't 7 think that'll be the outcome. I have seen some 8 information that was obtained through St. Louis district 9 where we know that there were materials sent here for 10 Between that information and the information Mark Youngkin indicated and brought forward, we know 11 We just 12 that there was some activities occurring here. 13 don't know to what extent. MS. TRIGIANI: I apologize if you addressed this in the opening remarks, but does an archive search include maps of all the training grounds on Presidio as 14 15 16 well so it will provide that information?

MR. HANDEL: That'll be the hope. 17 18 19 definitely look through as many as maps as we can --

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Presidio RABj an03. txt maps are a great resource -- to determined what's 20 21 occurred and where it's occurred. And the Park Service 22 archive has a great number of maps. So most of the map 23 information will come from the Presidio here. It's hard to say what may show up. 24 MS. TRIGIANI: 25 It's a follow-up to the 17 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 question that was just asked about. If there's no 2 record where we didn't use mustard agents on Presidio, I thought if we knew where all the training grounds were, we could do some preliminary checking. 4 5 6 MR. HANDEL: That would be one of the objectives of the archive search report, to identify 7 8 locations that were likely or known for this type of trai ni ng. ŏ MARY: Because we don't have a sense of that 10 right now, do we, Doug? MR. KERN: I think we've done a pretty 11 exhaustive look at maps. 12 13 MR. YOUNGKIN: It's kind of surprising that you don't really see anything that shows training grounds on it. And that's kind of surprised us all that 14 15 16 those have turned up, because we go through a lot of maps, even maps marked "danger areas." I don't remember seeing any training grounds on there. So I'm not sure 17 18 19 why they didn't mark those. I guess they weren't 20 permanent structures or something. 21 MR. HANDEL: Quite honestly, I was surprised 22 at the call in October. I had felt that the Army did quite a bit of research in the years between '89 and '97, when I left. So I was quite surprised that this 23 turned up. We had found two or three items of ordnance 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 over the years that were cleaned up, but no indication 1 2 3 of anything else. MR. YOUNGKIN: I looked through the Internet a 4 5 6 7 little bit for stuff on this and there are quite a few FUD sites that seemed to turn this up. You do have experience with this. The Corps of Engineers has worked with this, so this isn't really new territory. 8 MR. HANDEL: No. 9 MR. YOUNGKIN: Can you give us sort of the usual scenario that happens at these FUD sites?

MR. KERN: "FUD" means . . .

MR. YOUNGKIN: "Formerly used defense site." 10 MR. KERN: "F MR. YOUNGKIN: MR. HANDEL: 11 13 These are facilities that were at 14 one time or another owned and operated by the Department They could be Air Force or Army or Navy. 15 of Defense. And the property was put up for sale or turned over to 16 the public, so that's basically a FUD site. To my knowledge, I only know of one FUD site -- and that's Santa Rosa Naval Auxiliary Air Station -- where any of 17 18 19 20 these chemical weapon kits were found, but that doesn't 21 mean that are others in the state or other states. 22 thing to keep in mind is that these vials or these 23 bottles, their purpose was to train the soldiers as to what mustard gas smelled like, how to decontaminate 24 25 themselves or their equipment if it was exposed to

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So the purpose of it here was really for 1234567 mustard gas. training staff. MR. NELSON: So these weren't warfare agents of the quantity and concentration where someone could actually be injured if they were exposed to it?

MR. HANDEL: The mustard residues were a blistering agent. And I would say, without truly 8 knowing the details, I know it has a potential for blistering skin. But I don't know if the concentration 9 10 of what was in this bottle versus what would have been used in Europe or something. There were different 11 materials that were stimulants, but mustard gas vials 13 were encased in mustard residue. 14 MR. SUTTER: Do you know at this time if there was specific periods in the history of the Presidio when 15 these kinds of agents would have been used for training 16 17 purposes? MR. HANDEL: I believe, without knowing the 18 true details, I believe post-World War I and along into World War II, but I don't think much past 1945. But again that's just a guess.

MR. SUTTER: And the archival information 19 20 21 22 probably would indicate any other agents or even this agent that was used here. This would also indicate the 23 24 lifetime or how long these agents would still be 25 20 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 dangerous so that we would get some information presumably in the final report if there are 2 3 such-and-such agents that were used 50 years ago by this time that would probably not be dangerous at this point? 4 5 6 7 That kind of information would be provided, do you thi nk? MR. HANDEL: The archive search report 8 probably won't go into that detail. I would have to --9 our center of expertise in Huntsville for that knowledge. There are folks in the Army Corps of Engineers who specialize in that kind of information --10 11 so that would have that expertise. We would bring them 12 13 in the picture when we want to develop a conceptual 14 Once we have the information as to what the time 15 is, we can determine whether we need to be concerned 16 what direction do we go in. MR. YOUNGKIŇ: 17 Are funds available to do this? MR. HANDEL: I've been told by the RAB office 18 that funds are available. Of course, they will have to be taken away from somebody else's facility, but the dollar amount is not excessive? 19 20 21 MR. KERN: 22 Any other questions for Bruce? Thank you very much for your presentation. 23 24 MR. KERN: We might have a quorum, so we can 25 cycle back to Item No. 4. 21 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 Mark, do you have a meeting report? 2

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MR. YOUNGKIN: We didn't have a committee meeting during December, so the next meeting is the fourth Tuesday in January. MR. KERN: Very Very good. I'd like to turn it Page 9

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6	over to you, Jan.
7 8	MS. BLUM: There's a handout on the table that outlines the slate of new members. The membership
9	committee is Mark, Doug, Julie, Dennis, David, Joel,
10 11	Gloria, and I. We reviewed all 64 applications and narrowed it down to these seven people that we would
12	like to recommend. I'd like to introduce everybody. I
13 14	don't know if everybody that is on our list is here tonight or not. Is Sean Pedro here tonight? George
15	Deese? Marianne, I know, is here. John Leuckart.
16	Suzanne Novotney. John Rosenberg. And Sara Siegel.
17 18	MR. KERN: Excellent. Anything before we move this item?
19	MS. BLUM: This is the recommendation of the
20 21	membership committee that we accept these seven members. And I guess we're looking for somebody to second the
22	vote.
23 24	MR. SUTTER: Second the motion. MR. KERN: So there's a motion to accept this
25	slate of new members as proposed by the selection
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1 2	committee. Is there any other discussion? All in favor, aye?
3	[A VOICE VOTE WAS TAKEN.]
4 5	Opposed?
6	So that would be unanimous acceptance of the slate of new members.
7 8	MS. CHEEVER: There's one RAB member, Gloria Yaros, who couldn't come, but she actually gave a proxy
9	to us, but Is very eager to have her vote known as a way
10	of welcoming new members. So whether it's counted or
11 12	not, I'd like to mention that. MR. KERN: We have nine members here tonight,
13	so we should at least count the nine. And then we'll
14 15	note for the record that Gloria also wanted to put her vote in there.
16	So we very much like to welcome those of you
17 18	and the other members to our board. And perhaps we can meet you at the break and chat a little bit among
19	various people here on the board.
20 21	And it's something that I usually say at these meetings when new members are brought on, it takes a
22	while to get used to all the terminology and names. You
23 24	should ask many questions and sort of elbow your way in. We all had to do it, so that's the style. Just come on
25	and make yourself at home. Thank you for your
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1	application, and congratulations and welcome to the board.
2	MS. BLUM: We put out extra chairs if they
3 4 5 6	want to come and sit at the table.
5 6	I'd just like to say thank you to the membership committee for wading through 64 applications,
7	which is horrendous, and for doing such a fine job of
8	getting so many people with excellent backgrounds. It

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membership committee for wading through 64 applications, which is horrendous, and for doing such a fine job of getting so many people with excellent backgrounds. It really looks very, very promising.

MR. KERN: I think Jan and Julie and a number of people on the committee did a huge amount of work, starting off with Craig getting the advertisements just Page 10

Presidio RABj an 03. txt 13 right and making sure it went out in all the right 14 It's a very long process and I think it's served us well in the years. The meetings that reviewed 15 the applications are always very interesting. We had a good time and considered them all very seriously. So it's something that we put a lot of time into. I'd like to echo your comments and thank all those members on the 16 17 18 19 20 committee for your time as volunteers. 21 Any other comments on the new members? 22 There will be probably be some orientation 23 things that you can expect, receive little packages of information, maps, tours. In fact, there is a site right now -- Landfill 4 -- I was by there today, where 24 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 there is excavation of landfill proceeding just today. 1 234567 In fact, the contractors were pretty aware, and they didn't allow me on the site, which was probably the right activity for them. I didn't have any kind of bandage or helmet or steel-toed boots or anything of that Kind. But there is quite a bit of activity among our sites. So it might an interesting place to give a 8 tour in the near term. Any other comments? All right. Thank you. 9 Moving on. Item No. 5-B. Probably Craig. 10 11 Since I don't see George here tonight MR. COOPER: All right. My name is Craig I work for the Presidio Trust. And I'm 12 13 Cooper. substituting for George Ford tonight. And for the new RAB members, this is a typical agenda item where myself and Chris Nelson, who will speak in a minute here, provide an overview of the status of the remediation 14 15 16 17 projects that we're working. 18 Again, I'd like to reiterate what Doug said to 19 the new members about don't be shy about interrupting 20 and asking questions. That's how you learn all the 21 22 acronyms and the process and the sooner you learn and 23 can contribute more to the process itself. I'm going to give you these handouts. For a site tour, there was another idea. 24 25 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 Maybe at the next committee meeting or next RAB meeting 2 3 for new members, let's see if we can organize another site tour for new members. New members, keep that in mind. So I think everyone got a map. Did everyone get a map? So you can start looking at the map. Our 5 6 website is another place where maybe you've been to already so you start to collect information there. 7 8 Bruce Handel is here to talk about this 9 particular site, Inspiration Point, where the mustard 10 agent bottles were found. I have briefed the RAB a 11 couple times now in the past in more detail about what happened and what are we doing to do and what the Trust 12 is going to do about it. And in response, I think it was Sara's question, the site is secure. As soon as agent bottles where found, we put up caution tape to 13 14 As soon as the 15 16 tell people right a way that this was a place where we really don't want people tromping around. And after we 17

took the caution tape down, we put up that security

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fence that now completely encircles what we think is a

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Presidio RABj an 03. txt former military training zone. There's some indentations in the landscape there that were uncovered 20 21 22 when the revegetation folks took away all of the 23 overbrush. It was uncovered. We think those might be We don't know for sure. But that's 24 former foxholes. 25 what Bruce's archive search report might shed some more CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 light on that before we do further investigation. The 2 site is secure. We put up a fence, but we're going to bill the Army for that. We are now waiting on the s. I was very interested to see Bruce's on. Some of it was pretty much what I Some of it wasn't. I don't know if he's assessments. 5 6 presentation. expected. 7 8 ŏ

still here. Personally, I will tell you that I sent him a letter on January 10, that I copied Doug and Mark And speaking on correspondence, we are going to 10 launch a link on our website so you can start to see all correspondence, just that kind of stuff. 11 When that link is developed, which hopefully will be within the next month or two, not only I will immediately attach some 12 13 important old correspondence that I've written in the 14 last six months or so and any new letter that I write 15 will immediately get stuck on that link. So if you hear 16 about it at a RAB meeting, you can visit that link

about it at a RAB meeting, you can visit that link occasionally. And then when you hear about a letter at RAB meeting you can go that night home and read the letter.

MR. BERMAN: Is that a secure site?

MR. COOPER: It will probably have a password. I think that's the only way to control it right now. Right now, any correspondence that we -- to start putting documents on there too because a lot of our 27

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contractors are sending us documents on CDs and stuff like that. We just started popping those documents up electronically.

Anyway, this letter basically says pretty much along the same lines as Bruce's approach. But as far as time frames it has -- again, it's Trust expectations of how we want the Army to perform; and our time frames are a little bit more aggressive. And I didn't discuss them, obviously, with Bruce in advance, so you can read my letter about what I think when they should finish archival search report and sifting through the stockpiles and so on.

MR. KERN: What date did you propose?
MR. COOPER: I wanted the sifting soils to be completed by March 15th. So -- that's to keep the pressure on. I wanted the archive search report to be done by March 1st and to get the results by March 15th.

Any questions for me on this point? I know that you asked Bruce a lot of questions.

Other than the things we talked about, our remediation sites are in three major categories. We have a petroleum program, which are sites that are primarily contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons. And Jim Ponton from the Regional Water Board is our main regulator for those sites.

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And then we have sites that we call CERCLA sites, which are sites that are primarily contaminated with hazardous substances, which are chemicals other than petroleum products. Bob Boggs from DTSC is our main regulator for those sites.

Our third category of sites are lead-based paints in soils, which is basically lead paint that's still on the ground from painting operations.

Those are the three main categories of sites. We've got budgets. And we can talk about how much we're going to spend in each program.

All right. So in our petroleum program, basically this is under Jim Ponton's purview. Whe When we first took over the Presidio from the Army, we inherited two orders that the Regional Water Board sent the Army. And those orders have been in place for quite a while. And we've been using those orders to do our petroleum And the Regional Water Board recently cleanups to date. announced that that they would like to get an update on those orders. Maybe Jim can talk about this a little bit. I know that you're in the process now of updating those order more up to date to what actually the petroleum program looks like. So stay tuned for that.

And also, just kind of as an internal tracking process, there's a lot of underground storage tanks.

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There's a lot of these underground tanks that the Army removed, but they left soil contamination encapped. We produced our own internal tracking documents for all our petroleum cleanup plan.

That was a very brief overview. There's a loging on there. These are kind of two projects There's a lot of work going on there. that are going on right now.

Now we're going to talk about programs going on in our CERCLA program. That's pretty much Crissy Field work; pretty much all the remediation work there There's a little bit of odds and ends going on and some report writing. We had to move around some riprap to conduct a cleanup. Recent storms have caused some erosion in the same area where we did the skeet range cleanup. And because that erosion happened shortly after our cleanup, we need to fix the erosion to So we hired an expert because this site the coastline. cleanup is down in Area A of the Presidio, which is actually administered by the Park Service, so we have been in contact with Brian's group and the Park Association, so we hired an expert to figure out what the best way is to stabilize our remediation site there so when storms come in in the future the land does not erode away.

Another part of the cleanup is at Fill Site 7.

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That's work that the Army did a while ago. We're writing a RAP report on that. And we've gotten comments from the Regional Board. And Bob Boggs says he has comments ready to go. MS. BLUM:

So the erosion repair and design Page 13

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Presidio RABj an03. txt project, will that be remediation money or will it be 7 Trust money or Park money? 8 MR. COOPER: It will be remediation money. 9 feel that the erosion occurred so shortly after our remediation work, I think there was a direct connection 10 between this particular erosion problem with the work that we did there. If the erosion happened a 11 12 considerable amount of time after we said we were done, 13 then I would say that's not a remediation problem 14 15 anymore, but because this particular problem kicked up within months of the first storm after remediation. 16 MR. BERMAN: 17 Was the riprap actually put back? MR. ULLENSVANG: Some of the riprap was 18 No. left off that area. And that was part of consideration, because it's not consistent with the Park Service 19 20 21 policies and a number of reasons why minimizing it was 22 generally good. There was some riprap that was moved or 23 removed. 24 MR. BERMAN: But the purpose of riprap is in 25 That's why it was put there. fact to prevent erosion. CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 MR. ULLENSVANG: But the original placement of the riprap put there by the Army was much more extensive of what was there prior to the Trust starting their 234567 The riprap was significantly reduced during the Crissy Field restoration project. And riprap science being as it is, there's an exact prescription to how much is the right amount.

MR. SUTTER: Th 8 That brings up an interesting question though. How do you determine, given the remediation project's impact upon the topography of an 9 10 area if that area is subject to subsequent erosion, what 11 kind of cause-and-effect formula do you apply? 12 MR. COOPER: 13 First of all, I think for 14 remediation -- to get some type of time frame, 15 especially for the sites that are in Area A. I have not 16 talked to Brian in detail about this, but eventually, regardless, for remediation to be involved there needs to be potential for an actual release of hazardous 17 18 substances into the environment. So that's what got us 19 20 involved, that erosion occurred and we got concerned about a potential release. We don't believe that 21 22 happened, because we got back in there guickly enough to do some temporary sandbagging of the area to resecure the site. So as far as how much time goes by --23 24 25 MR. SUTTER: I'm not talking about time. I'm CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 talking about cause and effect. If there's erosion in 1 234567 an area, does anybody analyze whether that erosion was a result of the remediation project or just the result of general rainwater? MR. ULLENSVANG: I would suggest that if it appears from just the physical evidence that the erosion is caused by or significantly contributed to from the 8 Trust's activities at the remediation site that they would then come in and correct that problem. I think 9 that's where the time frame comes in. If a decade later 10 there's erosion at the site it would probably not be a

direct result of remediation.

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But since it was the

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Presidio RABj an03. txt 13 first major storm after remediation and was exactly and 14 only were the remediation occurred it was fairly 15 apparent that there was a cause and effect there. had been somewhat nebulous, we might not be having this 16 17 di scussi on. 18 MR. SUTTER: I'm just concerned that the 19 remediation budget doesn't get eroded. MR. CŎOPER: I want an exit strategy on this. 20 And if site certification from the regulators and 21 22 transfer and the Park Service says it's in Area A now, 23 that's where I'm concerned. MR. BOGGS: I was going to say there is a 24 25 requirement when they do remediation that the site has CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 to be restored so that erosion does not happen and that 2 3 problems such as what occurred. It probably wasn't easily foreseeable that that would happen at this 4 But, for example, at Landfill 4 and Fill Site Location. 5 6 7 5 that is a required component of remediation. MS. TRIGIANI: So we are still trying to figure out what broke down in the process to cause the 8 erosion, or do we know was there -- was it ineffective 9 work or --MR. ULLENSVANG: I guess at this point, I 10 would say that it's generally accepted that not 11 replacing some of the riprap was the major contributor 12 to the erosion. Obviously, the storm was the most devastating, but some of the riprap had been removed and 13 14 15 not moved back. MS. TRIGIANI: MR. ULLENSVANG: 16 Who did the work? The Trust. 17 MS. TRIGIANI: Our own employees? 18 The contractors. MR. COOPER: 19 MR. ULLENSVANG: 20 But they were following the directions of Trust, so I don't think we can necessarily blame the contractor. It wasn't that they did something 21 22 short of what they should have done. It was that the conceptual design as it was implemented just didn't put 23 24 25 enough riprap on the site. 34 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 2 3 MS. TRIGIANI: The reason I ask this is to just raise the issue so that money does not get dripped and drabbed away. I want to understand how you do the cause-and-effect thing and what gets you to the point where you realize something comes out of our budget rather than something. The reduced the company of the company of the cause of the cause and the cause of 4 5 6 7 8 There's other components of MR. COOPER: 9 There is Building 900 there. Crissy Field's closure. 10 We are working on the construction completion report for -- Treadwell & Rollo are working on -- all the 11 components of Crissy Field closure. There's individual 12 components that we put into one big document, called the Crissy Field Closure and Request for Partial Site Mitigation. We have to say partial, because at the Building 900 area there's some groundwater monitoring 13 14 15 16 that has to go on for a couple more years. But this will be the most important document because it pulls 17

together all the Army's work, all the Trust's work

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Presidio RABj an03. txt 20 there, pulls it all together and explains to the 21 regulators that we're done, we've met the cleanup standards, and certify us as being complete for the cleaned-up soils, and we'll continue to do the 22 23 groundwater monitoring. When we finish the groundwater monitoring, if it comes out okay, then we'll come in 24 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 with one final request to certify the entire area as 2 complete. MR. KERN: The groundwater monitoring at the 4 site a few years was a problem. It was going to be an ongoing problem and potentially even a cleanup. Then there were issues with the Army and it was negotiated not to do a cleanup and just to do monitoring. Do you 5 6 7 8 have a feeling for where that site is now? Are we still 9 getting indications of contamination; or is it pretty much attenuated? Do you know? MR. COOPER: I don't 10 11 I don't have a feel for the data. MR. ULLENSVANG: One of the things which 12 complicates that answer is that a series of new wells went in recently. And so getting a time series on the new wells hasn't happened yet, but groundwater currently 13 14 15 does not meet drinking water standards. There have been 16 no exceeding cleanup levels at any of the wells, 17 18 including the new ones, but the cleanup levels are set 19 at the time of RAB [inaudible] 20 MR. BOGGS: As far as what is involved in site certification, DTSC does certify sites where there is ongoing monitoring. So for us to be able to certify the site we just need a body of evidence that shows that 21 22 that remediation that was done seems to be sufficient. So it could be a year or two. Now, the monitoring will 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 probably be required for a long time. But essentially 234567 their construction and the actual work is complete. Part of the certification and one of the things that needs to be worked out is land-use controls, or LUC. That water doesn't meet drinking water standards so there will be somewhere recorded that they can't put a drinking water well in Building 979. So the 8 certification can go forward, provided there's a body of evidence that shows that what was done was and is likely 9 10 to be monitored as well 11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Why were the new wells duq? 13 MR. ULLENSVANG: As part of a remedy. And the remedy, condensing the description of it, removal of a 14 fair amount of contaminated soil and confirmation or 15 monitoring of groundwater. In the process both of 16 17 implementing the soil remediation and doing the Crissy Field restoration work, a number of existing wells had 18 to be removed and it did not lead an adequate or 19 appropriate array of wells to do monitoring so new wells were put in; and because of the construction sequencing 20 21 22 it was appropriate to put those in at the end of the 23 project. MR. COOPER: 24

right down at the far eastern edge of Crissy Field,

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Next, there's another action

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called the DEH area. That's in the closure program also, right in the reports. The Trust actually sent the agencies a draft report a while ago. We got some feedback from the agencies on that. It's not caused us to rewrite it. And the Trust is just about done with that. We're going to send our rewrite of that report to the Park Service by the end of this week. And so, once we get the Park Service's concurrence on that, we'll send it off to the agencies again. And hopefully that report will be in better shape to address the agencies' concerns on that.

MR. KERN: "DEH" actually stands for something -- Director of Engineering Housing. It was a group of buildings at the east end of Crissy Field, which have been demolished and are no longer there.

MS. CHEEVER: For the record, there's somebody sitting at this table who took the lead in writing the cleanup plan for DEH. That was the first CERCLA cleanup. And that's Brian. So congratulations, Brian. It's almost there. It was in 1996.

MR. COOPER: Next, the lead-based paint in soils program. The Trust has been doing some lead-based soils cleanups. And at the same time we've decided to write our lead-based paint -- LPB -- into a plan, a technical work-plan approach. We basically are going to

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be explain what our procedures are. When we come to a building, how do we decide whether the soil is clean or not clean? Where do we sample? How often do we sample? If soil is contaminated, what are our cleanup levels? How do we do the cleanup? So that's what this plan is about: providing all the details. It will be like a RAP for our lead-based paint in soils programs. This is really an important document to the Trust and I know it's really important to DTSC. We are in the process of doing final edits to that right now. And we've got some comments back from the Park Service on that. I'm actually handling the last bit of the edits on that with my project manager, Neil Larsen. And hopefully it will be in better shape this time. We want to get it to the regulators no later than February 7th. On this document there will be a formal public comment period on that plan and be seeking comments later on this year.

MS. BLUM: How do you get information out to the public at large that you're having a public comment period on something like that?

MR. COOPER: The Trust will prepare a fact sheet called the "Proposed Plan," and we will mail that out, not only to our RAB membership, but to all Presidio residents. We will put an ad in the paper, telling people the proposed plans are at the Trust Library. And

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we'll invite people to come to the public meeting. So ads in the paper, mailings -MS. BLUM: Craig, does it actually go to the entire Presidio Trust mailing list?

MR. COOPER: We put an ad in the Presidio Page 17

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Presidio RABj an03. txt Post, yeah. Our mailing list is everyone on our RAB 7 mailing list, around 200 or so; interested parties; and 8 everyone who is a resident of the Presidio gets a copy 9 of the proposed plan. Other people have to find out 10 about it in the ads in the Presidio Post or the Chroni cl e. 11 MR. BOGGS: If there were sites that were at 12 the edge of Presidio or near the Presidio near 13 14 residences they must also do a search and notify 15 residences that would possibly be affected in the 16 immediate area. MR. COOPER: To get back to our CERCLA sites, 17 this is one that went through the whole process last 18 year; and we got a final RAP or decision document on that. Then, for the new folks, that document was signed October of 2002. September? Maybe September 2002. And 19 20 21 we were all geared up. The designs were ready to go in 22 23 October to start the cleanup before the rains start. 24 And we accepted bids from contractors to do this work. 25 And in the procurement process we got a bid protest. CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 that caused a good 60- to 90-day delay on that. But we worked out the bid protest, basically denied it. But 2 3 4 that took us some time to do that. And we have awarded a final contact to our construction contractor, ERRG. 5 don't know what that stands for, but that's the name of 6 7 company that is actually the construction company that is going to be doing the work, the excavation work. And they got right out there after the New Year. And if you 8 drive out there you'll see that all the site-control fencing has gone up. We put up our erosion controls 9 10 They've done some test stations to start profiling the 11 waste, because we need to know exactly what landfill we 12 13 should be sending it to and what waste we're giving 14 And we are going to start actually digging by the end of this week, we hope. 15 MR. SUTTER: 16 What's the current contractor's schedule for completion?

MR. COOPER: I think, as accepted, six weeks 17 18 to eight weeks for both landfills, but they're done when 19 20 they're done. MR. SUTTER: I presume by this time they've 21 22 submitted a schedule [inaudible] MR. COOPER: George would know, though. I don't know that detail. I think George would have told 23 24 me if it was completely different than what we put out 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 six to eight weeks. No more than two 1 on our bid specs: months for completing the excavation. There might be 2 3 4 some soil sampling coming in. George put in some pictures, so that's, I 5 guess, Landfill 4 doing a little bit of test digging for waste profiling purposes. That's at Fill Site 5. And this is the site that Mark is going to be working on as

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far as setting up the plans for revegetation. Groundwater monitoring is a Presidio-wide program where we test groundwater at both our CERCLA sites and our petroleum sites on a quarterly basis. just finished our 4th quarter 2002 rounds. It takes a

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Presidio RABj an03. txt 13 couple months to get a report out for people to look at. So, going backwards, Q3 is with the Park Service right 14 now under review and Q2 from last year have been released to the agencies. I think we're getting caught 15 16 up on getting those out. MR. BERMAN: Y 17 18 You might mention to the new 19 members just how many sites that is, that has to be There's a huge number of sites. 20 moni tored. MR. COOPER: There's a large number of sites. 21 It's over 150 wells, something like that. Each quarter costs us \$250,000 per quarter for the analytical lab 22 23 costs and report writing, so that groundwater monitoring program alone is costing us about \$1.0 million a year at 24 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 its current level. 2 3 Other CERCLA projects -- this is the next big decision document that's coming up. It's for basically 4 A disturbed area is the same as a three landfills. We have two landfills overhanging over the 5 6 7 Baker Beach area, then a fill side or landfill called Fill Site 6 on the map at Lincoln and Girard. The True The Trust is writing a remediation action plan for that. 8 There will be a public comment period and the whole nine yards 9 on that document also. So we need to get that one 10 going, because the construction schedule for these three 11 12 sites are for the summer/fall of 2003, so the sooner the better on that one. We are doing the design work 13 14 concurrently with the decision document. So as soon as the decision document is approved by the regulatory agencies and we have public comment, the designs will be 15 16 17 ready. 18 Again, the remedies on those sites are going to be excavation and cleanup closure for these two 19 20 landfills. Fill Site 6 is a partial excavation and soil 21 control. 22 Then the next RAP after that. We've actually assigned a contractor to start work on this one. It's at Baker Beach Disturbed Areas 1 and 2. And there's a 23 24 whole bunch of other sites that will be in this RAP 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 And our contractor on this one is Matt Tech 2 3 [phonetic spelling]. We brought them out to the site And they're starting to do some Tate last year. preliminary thinking about how to prepare for these sites and how to work out the design, because the design for Baker Beach 1 and 2 is going to be complicated, so 5 6 7 they are proposing to do some geophysical surveys at 8 those two sites to get a better handle on the 9 preliminary design. 0kay. MR. KEKN: 10 You mentioned that there will be a whole bunch of other sites instead of just those two. 11 12 Fi ve? Ten? 13 MR. COOPER: Oh, I think right now there's 14 about a dozen or so. MR. KERN: Are they all no-action?
MR. COOPER: In addition to Baker Beach 1 and 15 16 2, it's 1351, 1244, 1245, the transfer station. I have 17

got a handle on that. Those are the action sites.

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There are several no-action sites that are going to be

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20 21 22 23 24 25	Presidio RABjan03.txt tucked into those RAPs also. MR. KERN: That's an important bit of information for everyone to key in on. MR. COOPER: How about if I send out an e-mail again where I've grouped sites by RAP and I show my preliminary grouping of the by RAP. Again, that's not 44 CLARK REPORTING
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	approved by the regulatory agencies at this point, but it's my recommendation on how to group the sites into a particular RAP. MR. ULLENSVANG: That might be something to talk about at a committee meeting. MR. BOGGS: It should be based on the FS results. MR. BERMAN: In Baker Beach Areas 1 and 2, there is a potential for erosion to occur if the remediation is not planned carefully. Those are serious issues. If you go in there and excavate, those are steep and potentially may have that problem. So in lieu of what happened at Crissy Field, presumably your contractor, Mac Tech, you can tap on the shoulder and tell them to think carefully about the potential for causing some erosion by the remediation process. MR. COOPER: Right. Definitely. We're going to use temporary erosion control and native plantings coming in for long-term erosion control. MR. KERN: It's now 8:30. Why don't we take a ten-minute break so everyone can stretch and we give our reporter a break.
23 24 25	[A BREAK WAS TAKEN FROM 8:30 P.M. UNTIL 8:42 P.M.] MR. NELSON: Good evening, everyone. My name 45
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 is Chris Nelson. I'm a project manager at the Presidio Trust. As Craig has described earlier, there are various programs that we have. I work primarily on the CERCLA projects, the investigation and cleanup of sites. So I'm going to talk very briefly tonight. I only have about five slides to go over some of the projects I'm working on. The first one is Landfill E. Landfill E is actually known as an installation site. It's within the [inaudible] feasibility study right now. But we have conducted a field investigation of the site this past fall in October and November. And our fieldwork is complete now. And the data has been coming and there's been some preliminary look at it and some interpretation of it. The development of the field investigation was a collaborative process between the RAR and the Trust.
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	a collaborative process between the RAB and the Trust and its agencies and the Park Service. One of the comments that was made when the field-sampling plan was being developed for the field work was that possibly the RAB and the agencies and the Trust would get together and coevaluate the data and determine how to interpret it. It was a lot of data collected. And we're finally at the point where we have it and we can propose a date and hope that it's amenable to RAB members, especially

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those who can attend, preferably an afternoon meeting on the day of the next RAB meeting, which is February 28th, in the evening. The reason being is we have consultants who would be attending and it would be good if we could possibly convene a few hours before the RAB meeting and just carry that into the meeting. They can ask questions or get an update on the data presentation. MR. KERN: Does that seem reasonable for

people?

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MR. NELSON: It will be at Building 1750. can send out an e-mail to everybody. There's going to be quite a few posting maps showing the data; some cross-sections that have been drawn; a look at some of the borings data tables. So it should be a good meeting.

And shortly after that, we will be able to get a report together for the Park Service's review next And then once the Trust and Park Service concur on the report, we can get that to the agencies and get it out. If we can get some interpretation and comments and some additional discussion before the report comes out, there won't be a lot of surprises to what it's going to say. It will possibly streamline the review of the report a little bit more.

Bob, do you want Ron to come to that meeting?

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\$(510)\$ 486-0700 I think his time is real tight.

I'll send him an e-mail and find MR. BOGGS:

out his availability.

MR. KERN: Chris, do you have any early

Anything? Any indications on the lab results? Anything? Any hazardous waste?

MR. NELSON: Yeah. There were some areas where there were quite high levels of lead in the soil They weren't necessarily where we predicted that they'd be. We aren't seeing halo effects on the firing range. One of the objectives of the investigation was to evaluate the waste-characteristic data and the estimates that have been put forth in the past about the percentages of nonhazardous, California-hazardous, and [inaudible]-hazardous waste were appropriate based on the sampling that was done. I think you're going to see an increase on the amount of Cal-haz, and [inaudible] hazardous waste from this. There were some test kits where they did some STLC and PCLD tracking and did verify some [inaudible]. That wasn't widespread. There were only a couple of different areas.

MR. BERMAN: What about the boundaries?

new information on that?

MR. NELSON: For the most part it was a little bit of an adjustment to the boundary but not a lot. 48

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can take a look at that and see if you agree with the assessment. We really added quite a bit of data, quite a few data points. We have really been able to answer some questions about the potential metric surface, which is the way the groundwater flows, in which direction,

Presidio RABj an03. txt where it's coming from, where it's going, what depth it 7 exists at. MR. BERMAN: What about the geological model. 8 Has that supported the original process that was presented by EKI? Is that supported by the data?

MR. NELSON: The RE site-conceptual model is 9 10 11 going to be updated based on the fact that we have a lot 12 more borings and test kits and upgrading information and 13 14 cross-grading information. It looks a lot different, 15 from what I've seen. MR. BERMAN: 16 Is there going to be information as to the potential separation between the bottom of the 17 fill and where the groundwater begins? 18 MR. NELSOŇ: 19 Yep. To the extent that we have that information based on a few monitor events, one 20 21 water-quality monitoring event and a few looks at the water levels. 22 23 MR. PONTON: With these rains, were you able 24 to sample the height? 25 MR. NELŠON: I know that the sampling event CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 that was last done occurred in December. 1 I don't know 2 3 4 if they sampled for seep or not, but I know that Treadwell is scheduled to go back and do additional groundwater sampling in February for next quarter of 5 2003, but if necessary we can get out there and sample. 6 I know it was squalling the week of New Year's.

MR. PONTON: I think we could establish the 7 commitment that we would have that pipe sampled.

MR. NELSON: It was the last time I saw it. 8 9 10 What Jim is talking about is the Army installed a pipe through the landfill. 11 Whether it predates the landfill or was there after the landfill 12 was occurring, you walk up to the southern edge of landfill you'll see what the berm at the head of 13 14 landfill were the steep slope comes down and if you look 15 around there's a depression and you can see a clear storm drain grate. Water ponds there in the wintertime 16 17 that eventually drains into that grate and there's a pipe that daylights at the toe of the landfill a couple 18 19 20 hundred feet away. That's where the water comes out. So it's a unique way of managing storm water. 21 22 Once the Trust and Park Service have reviewed 23 the report we'll get that to the agency and the RAB for 24 revi ew. 25 One of the other projects that saw some 50 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 activity late last year was the Public Health Service 1 2 3 The Trust is conducting a five-year review of the Public Health Service Hospital. Rod rendered a 4 decision which includes two landfills -- Landfills 8 and 5 We conducted fieldwork on those sites in November of 2002. The fieldwork been complete for a while and URS, the consultant, is currently writing the report. We intend to meet with them at the end of January to 6 7 8 discuss some of the preliminary findings. 9 What was found was soil samples at Landfill 8 and a lot of

geotechnical and seismic samples as well as water

samples collected there and some test kits to get a Page 22

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Presidio RABj an03. txt 13 better feeling for what's in the landfill. got a look at the report and the Park Service and the 14 Trust can concur on this, we'll release it to the 15 agencies, probably in the first quarter of this year. 16 The feasibility study, which I mentioned earlier, was connected to Landfill E is probably 35 17 18 19 sites that are undergoing one of the final steps of the 20 assessment before a decision is made about how to clean 21 up the site in the CERCLA process. The Trust and the 22 Park Service received a draft of the feasibility study 23 for review last year. We've taken a look at it and we 24 intend to meet in the next couple of weeks to talk about 25 our comments. And we're hoping to get that document out CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 to the agencies and the RAB early this year. We'll keep 2 3 you updated on that. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Did you mention what the preliminary findings were for Landfills 8 and 10? MR. NELSON: I didn't. We haven't had a 4 5 6 7 chance to look at them yet. Sorry. Couple months go I walked people through the work plan for the five-year review and talked about the 8 specific sampling strategies for that site. And I'd be 9 glad to talk about those at a RAB committee meeting. 10 11 They are a better forum; a bit more informal; doesn't 12 put the onus on the court reporter to keep up with chemical names and the like; and there's a little bit 13 14 more back-and-forth discussion about that. We should look at doing that if people are up to that.

More CERCLA projects that are currently ongoing: Small-arm firing ranges, of which there are five -- we've talked about this the last couple of 15 16 17 18 19 meetings. The Trust is going to be conducting a feasibility study of five ranges. 20 The corresponding progress draft work plan is being completed. And going give the Park Service the next one for their 21 22 review. After that the work plan will be sent off to the agencies and the RAB for review. And if it's 23 24 desired by the and/or the agencies, I'd be glad to 25 CLARK REPORTING $\left(510\right)~486\text{-}0700$ provide an overview of the firing ranges program, where 1 2 3 it stands right now, which of the sites we're going to be looking at, and what the general strategy is for evaluating them and getting them cleaned up. know if that's something of interest.

MR. COOPER: A general overview wo 4 So let me 5 6 A general overview would be provided before the work plan goes to the agencies but that will be very general. And after the work plan we 7 8 9 could provide a much more detailed description of our 10 strategy. MR. NELSON: 11 The last thing that we worked on is the remedial design for Mountain Lake, which we're 12 putting out a little bit ahead of the remedial action plan, but we've got a general idea of what needs to be done. There's a lot of preliminary work that needs to 13 14 15 be completed to figure out how to best implement the 16 So this work continues in the background. And 17

our consultant, the URS Corporation, is compiling a list

of data caps that will help us address some of the Page 23

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20 21 22 23 24 25	Presidio RABjan03.txt unusual phases of the new design. We will probably be talking to the agencies about that pretty soon to discuss the particulars. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Does it talk about dredging down to 30 feet like it was originally used to dump? They dumped a lot of that stuff in there the 53
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 concrete and rocks and stuff in there. MR. NELSON: There was some material that was dumped in the lake when they built Park Presidio Boulevard and the tunnel there. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: There's apparently some sort of gas, isn't there? MR. NELSON: There's a high level of lead, probably from gasoline and other sources from automobiles that have leached out and leaked into storm drains there. And the proposed plan at this time is to dredge the lake, not to 30 feet, but probably closer to 15, I think. MR. ULLENSVANG: I don't think it's even that deep, maybe 12. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is that just temporarily, or is it until it's back to its original depth? MR. NELSON: The lake is actually smaller than it was when it was 30 feet deep, so if you dig it to 30 feet deep, it's going to be a big pit and wouldn't be stable. MR. BERMAN: Is your plan going to consider the rerouting of the storm drains? MR. NELSON: Yeah. That's something we are
25 1 2 3	looking at. We definitely have to address that issue 54 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 because it's something that we're looking at. We still need to address the issue of other contaminants getting into the lake, so that's something we're working on as
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	well. MR. BERMAN: Will the cost of that be part of the Trust's responsibility, or is Caltrans going to pay for the rerouting of the drains? MR. NELSON: It's something we are looking at right now. It would depend on where the storm drains are and where the storm water will go. We need to consult with Caltrans and the City. If the water were to go to the City's storm drains, it would be going to the untreated works and that wouldn't be acceptable to the City of San Francisco. So there's lots of moving parts to that issue, but we are trying to get our arms around all of that at the same time. MR. BERMAN: But that will all be part of your plan? MR. NELSON: Yes, but as for who is going to
20 21 22 23 24 25	pay for that remains to be seen right now. That will definitely be part of what we're doing out there. That's all I have for tonight. Are there any questions on any of that? MR. BERMAN: When do you expect the plan to be ready?
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MR. NELSON: Mountain Lake? It's in a preliminary phase right now. I don't recall exactly when our initial design is going to be done, but sometime later this year we'll have -- the first memo is basically a memo that you asked us to put together and identify data gaps. And we'll be sharing that with people to address some of the concerns that the design is going to have to look at. I'm fairly confident we'll have the draft design done this calendar year. But I think the remediation schedule for that site is likely to be toward the end of period, 2007. So we've got some time. The RAP process will catch up with the design as we move forward and get the FS done.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is there also a plan to

shore up the lake and put it near toward going back to the bridge?

MR. NELSON: Did you say shoring up?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, shoring up or

retaining wall or something?

MR. NELSON: When we do the design for the excavation of the sediment, that's where the slope stability issue will be taken into account so there isn't some failure of the roadway.

Thank you very much.

MR. KEŘN: I can save this for later, but I

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think there were a number of items that you touched on that if we did plan some kinds of overviews, the RAB could be more involved in your thinking of the strategy and offer our comments at an earlier time in the So I really look forward to the scheduling of process. the firing range issues. I think if I were to ask the community members right now, "Can you even name the firing ranges," I think many of us would have trouble. We could start at that and look at how contaminated are they; when are they going to come up in the schedule; how will we mix those with the other CERCLA sites?

MR. ULLENSVANG: One other thing. [inaudible]
will be the dense And mensure in Contract the

Trust has done. And many, if not most of the RAB members, have never gone through the RI process. a whole new set of expectations and elements of what is embodied in that.

MR. BERMAN: That's what Doug just brought up.
MR. ULLENSVANG: I think the use of that
process will be deserving of a different discussion.
MR. COOPER: Is this one for the March

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committee meeting? Even if the work plan isn't quite ready to be sent in to that agency, we can still provide some information. Like you said, where are they, what's their history? We can start setting the stage.

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MR. ULLENŠVANG: We can do ten minutes at this meeting and list the sites and describe what the objectives of a generic RI are and decide where it goes. We can do it in February or we can do it right now.

MR. NELSON: We kind of addressed the issues Page 25

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Presidio RABj an03. txt related to one of the sites. It's the Barnard Avenue 7 protected range. It's the site that was formerly where Landfill E is right now. So that's in sort of the East Housing area just west of the Main Post. That was quite a long range, probably one of the longer ones.

Where Building 215 is is basically the central part of the Main Post, which used to be the Spanish post and then leave the American military Presiding was the 8 9 10 11 12 and then later the American military Presidio, was the 13 14 main focus of the base. The Officers Club, which is 15 where we are, is the large building due south of Building 215, where the buildings sort of stop. 16 That's 17 us, right there. If you just go down to the right, there's Barnard Avenue Protected Range in that purple 18 19 stripe. 20 MR. COOPER: There's five? 21 MR. NELSON: Five. A couple of them are 22 really close together. The Lower Creek Protected Range 23 and the Lower Creek Target Boxes are on the extreme southwest corner of the Presidio. One of them actually 24 25 predated some of those buildings down there. Another CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 one is over there across where Lincoln Boulevard is now: 1 2 3 4 That's three. The fourth one is a very small one near where Building 637 used to be. It's to the south of the commissary area, just over there. The machine gun butts out of Building 637. Basically, if you were to walk up the hill, you'd be on Doyle Drive. It's the base of that hill right there. It's east of the Pet Cemetery.

The last one, if you notice when you're traveling on Lincoln Boulevard to the Bridge and go across, you'll see a sign that says "Battery East."

That one of the oldest batteries out bore. It's made of 5 6 7 8 9 10 That one of the oldest batteries out here. It's made of 11 On the far western side of that, there used to 12 be a California Highway Patrol pistol range, and they shot into the berm soil. They literally were shooting 13 14 in the soil berm that overlaid the East Battery there. 15 That's east of the bridge, north of the pedestrian path there. That was confounded by the presence of the Caltrans brickyard because there's some 16 17 18 lead contamination from the paint there. There's some 19 20 surrounding contamination that was quite higher than any other firing range. So the idea was to try and 21 22 eliminate that. 23 In a nutshell, the main goal will be to 24 further characterize those sites as best we can in the 25 CERCLA as to the nature and extent of contamination and CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 the risk posed by the remaining contamination. So we'll make recommendations for a feasibility study and for the 234567 remedies. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Does the skeet range qualify as any kind of --MR. NELSON: The skeet range was the one that Craig was talking about earlier. That was one of the ones that was remediated earlier by the Army and then later by the Trust. The Army still retains 8 9 responsibility for those, the part that's buried by the 10 Bay and the sediments there below a certain tideline, actually, but we're still responsible for investigating 11

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Presidio RABj an 03. txt 13 for cleaning that up 14 MŠ. TRIGIĀNI: Is that recreational? Yes. 15 MR. NELSON: There's one firing range that's not at Crissy 16 It's kind of at Crissy Field, but it's not in gram. It's the legacy of the Army and how they ngs. The Building 633 firing range, that is 17 18 the program. 19 did things. 20 actually being addressed in the main installation feasibility study. 21 That will not be in the RFS. further along in the process, so the Army offered to keep it in the installation. The main reason that the 22 23 firing range sites aren't in the main installation is that they lag behind in terms of investigation. 24 25 60 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 MR. BOGGS: Has there been any consideration 1 234567 that, where the mustard gas vials were found, articles tend to indicate there was live machine-gun fire while people were crawling through the trenches. It doesn't appear to be included in the firing ranges. I'm not sure if that would be included in the Army's assessment and/or as a retained condition or not.

MR. COOPER: I'm trying to remember that 8 It definitely talked about how they were 9 article. [inaudible] 15 inches above ground. People had to crawl 10 11 through trenches. 12 MR. BERMAN: If you find any unexploded ordinance in any of these firing ranges, is that a 13 possi bi li ty? 14 15 MR. NELSON: A lot of projectiles were 16 actually removed by the Army when they did their sampling in '96. 17 MR. BERMAN: 18 Then, it is theoretically 19 possible that there could be unexploded ordinance? 20 MR. NELSON: Yeah. 21 MR. BERMAN: So is that the Army's 22 responsi bility? MR. NELSON: MR. BOGGS: 23 Yes. 24 The small arms isn't unexploded 25 ordinance, which is where there are things that would CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 An unexploded ordnance is something that is shot; 1 2 3 and when it hits, it explodes. There wasn't much of a record of those being used here. MR. COOPER: Your concern is if the archives search says it looks like there was a firing range of some type at Inspiration Point, then who's going to do that work? If it doesn't count as ordnance, there's another avenue. The Army can open these as "unknown" 4 5 6 7 8 contami nati on. " 9 And we can try to open that up as a way 10 that the Army could pay for it. MR. NELSON: That site would probably have to 11 12 fall within the first step in the CERCLA process, or the preliminary assessment, seeing as there were no maps identifying the size of it. We were able to find very 13 14 old maps and drawings of the Barnard protective range 15 that go way back to maps at the Presidio and just look 16 at the whole Tennessee Hollow area. I don't believe 17 18 it's anything that's in the current Army MOA as far as

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20 21 22 23 24 25	Presidio RABjan03.txt MR. COOPER: If it does turn out to be a firing range there, there wouldn't be enough time to incorporate it into this work plan that we're working on right now. It would lag behind by a certain period of time. MR. NELSON: But the Barnard area, as you've 62
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 just described it, is actually overlapping where existing housing is now. If you were to walk directly east of Building 42, down that hill, you would be about where the firing line is. There are some houses there, but I don't believe there's houses that have been built directly on the range parts, pretty close to it, though. MR. BERMAN: But you would assess that as far as the plan? MR. NELSON: Yes. MS. TRIGIANI: Didn't George indicate that they did a thorough search of the homes in the immediate area right around them before they started renting them out to the public? I remember asking that question when I first came on the RAB. MR. NELSON: I'm sure that was done. MS. TRIGIANI: George indicated that they did a pretty thorough MR. NELSON: [i naudi ble] MS. TRIGIANI: You mean it would predate the house? MR. NELSON: Predating the housing, maybe in 1912 or 1913. And the houses on Fernandez Street and
23 24 25	Quarry Road were built in the '50s. MS. TRIGIANI: So we'll have a sense of how long ago these ranges were used. 63
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 MR. NELSON: We know fairly accurately when those ranges were used. This is, like, up to and through World War II but probably not after that. My guess would be, if there had been an extensive range there and there's a lot of stuff from the restoration, then projectiles would have been uncovered. But they could also be buried. It can be a very specific area where they were firing. And they could be all buried. MR. BOGGS: This could explain the high levels of lead there, too. MR. NELSON: So this is a whole new avenue we're walking down here. Kind of exciting for some of you old-time RAB members, for sure. MR. BOGGS: Would this be done before the archive search is actually complete, because that should shed some light on whether these were just rifles and small arms, or whether their search will include explosive ordinance? So, if any of these ranges were used for explosive ordnance, presumably, it will come out in the archive search. MR. NELSON: Are you talking about the known range or the unknown range? MR. BOGGS: In the known ranges, if they were ever used for explosive ordnance firing. The archive search should shed some light on that.
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MR. ULLENSVANG: I think one of the keys is how well the Army [inaudible] then it will [inaudible]. Knowing what will be in the firing range RFS, the archive report will be just adding to. It wouldn't take away anything in there.

MR. KERN: I guess, to kind of circle back to where it started on the firing range, that's just one item that you mentioned. There were a lot of these things. And I think it would be really important to get the RAB involved. We have been for a long time, for example, on the Landfill E findings for a while. I think we should reserve this -- perhaps all this discussion and where the schedule is -- for the next committee meeting so we don't take up everyone's time now.

I might put in people's ear the idea that we could use a regular RAB meeting to go over a topic like that. I don't want to shy away from findings and data at these meetings. Where most of the RAB members actually make it to these meetings, it's really important that occasionally we're all immersed in that kind of information. That's the starting basis of how decisions are made. It comes back to clean-up levels. It's all based on that data and quality control. And we could spend a whole meeting, I'm sure. And people would

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have lots of tangential questions, but we could start storing up those questions, maybe not answer them all that night. But I really think now that, over the last several months, you have collected a lot of data and investigated a lot of sites; and we are about to enter a phase of what to do with that. So I think it might be worth trying to get us really involved in that, just trying to understand it as much as possible. So we have a Landfill E meeting coming up. And, as I understand it, there will be a lot of data to review here. So I agree that maybe it would be a good idea to have a premeeting to review it. But I have a whole list of things that I think we will put into a package of trying to decide how to schedule and review all that at our next meeting.

MR. NELSON: We are happy to present data -- not to gloss over it -- but in a more sort of cursory fashion, as I've done in the past. It's totally up to you when you want to hear it. If something is extensive enough to require two meetings, we can do that.

MR. COOPER: I absolutely agree. If you take a look at the agendas for our last several RAB meetings, it's always been site updates. And you can only talk so much about each site, 'cause there's so many sites; so you never really get beneath the skin, so to speak,

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about a site. So we're always updating the agenda items. If you want to dive in and go deeper on any of these, just tell us you which ones. We will be happy to do that.

MR. KERN: I think several weeks or months ago Page 29

Presidio RABj an03. txt we had been talking about a RAB strategy for Mountain 7 And we need to stay coordinated with you guys about where all those processes are, between the design work and Caltrans and where we might do our thing in the 8 9 10 public realm as far as motivating that process. your report there were a lot of hot-button issues that 11 came up that deserve a lot of attention. So thanks for 12 bringing all those up. 13 14 Any other comments on Chris's stuff? Thanks, 15 Chris. 16 Let's move to I tem 6. MR. BOGGS: I'll just do a brief update, kind of following their project status outline. There were some things regarding Crissy Field brought up. Fill Site 7 has been under review. I had a management 17 18 19 20 meeting yesterday. My supervisor has been out for an extended period of time over Christmas and has been very 21 22 23 ill, and yesterday was his first day back. There's 24 still a few concerns at Fill Site 7 that they would like 25 to see some very limited sampling. There's one tiny CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 pesticide which does not affect people very much, but it does affect birds. In fact, you have to eat about a pound of dirt to get what's in a single zinc lozenge. 2 3 4 So our agency is going to be looking for a very focused, very minor analysis of sampling where we had a minor 5 6 7 There's also some follow-up going on regarding defect. some pesticides east of Mason. Basically, we are at the point where we're ready to certify construction completion for most of Crissy Field. What is sitting on the table now is 8 9 10 land-use controls, which is just some sort of plan so 11 that anywhere where contamination remains, there's a 12 13 control in place so people or critters or plants don't get exposed to it. I think that's the only place we 14 15 have some issues with what's going on here and what was presented. We are deeply involved in all of these other 16 17 tasks. Mountain Lake: I've been becoming a legal 18 assistant and doing some legal research for that. 19 20 There's new areas that I'm finding out I'm not a good lawyer, so we're still moving forward, but slowly.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Has there been so 21 22 Has there been some fun 23 and games with Caltrans? 24 MR. BOGGS: They haven't been playing much 25 Ping-Pong yet. There's been a few discussions that have CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 But basically DTSB is trying to get together a 1 gone on. comprehensive letter that gives them the one-two punch 234567 to at least come to the table. They've pretty much turned their nose up at us at this point regarding several of the issues. There is more than one issue

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or lack of for that.

The next path that I'm going down has to do with special species habitat and whether the Endangered Page 30

involved here. One has to do with the existing storm drains and the need for rerouting those in the future.

that consists within the lake and their responsibility

The second has to do with the contamination

Presidio RABj an03. txt 13 Species Act will help support our legal argument as 14 well. 15 Any questions? MS. CHEEVER: The pesticide that you 16 17 mentioned, is that Roundup or something a lot stronger? 18 Who's using pesticides? 19 MR. BOGGS: It was a former Army area called 20 "East of Mason," where they had DDT and chlorodane. There's potentially 21 DDT apparently was all cleaned up. some chlorodane that needs to be followed up on.
MR. BERMAN: On the Mountain Lake issue, I'll 22 23 24 talk to you privately about that. 25 MR. KERN: Any other comments for Bob? 69 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 Jim? Anything? I think that I've received a few more of your 234567 very detailed comment letters. So thanks for keeping those coming. MŘ. KERN: We're onto new business. On this category, I want to mention a little bit about the ongoing financial information discussion that we're 8 having with the Trust with Craig and his colleagues. 9 think at one point that it was announced that I would be able to get in and review the documents and get some 10 things moving along. And we're talking specifically about past financial information, and not information 11 12 13 that is going in currently into the Trust's accounting 14 system. 15 And there's a couple of -- we're breaking the financial information, I guess, into two categories. continue to work with Craig; and I have a meeting set up. We are trying to deal with some issues around 16 17 18 confidential business information, so the Trust is 19 not -- I don't want to put them in a position where they 20 have to review every single document and do a whole bunch of redaction. That wasn't really the point. 21 22 we're trying to do something in between. We have a meeting scheduled. I'm not saying a lot about it, because we are just trying to work informally without 23 24 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 trying to produce a lot of paperwork. 1 2 3 Also, at the same time, I know there have been comments from a number of RAB members. And I'd like to 4 give those folks any opportunity they want now, at this 5 6 point in the meeting, maybe to make a comment around that. I know, David, you've had some ongoing work that you've been doing and interest in the subjects. I'm not 7 8 putting you on the spot, either. So if there are things 9 that we should talk about after or schedule other 10 meetings, I did want to let people know I'm continuing to try to work on this particular issue. 11 Also, I would note that recently I've received 12 an updated schedule from the Trust for the whole remediation schedule. It was also part of what you had 13 14 to present to Bob. So I have not had a chance to review that in detail but, given all of the data that we've had 15 16 tonight, that's something that I would like to, at one 17 of our committee meetings, have a chance to take a lot of these updates that are being reported on and spread 18

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out the schedule and try to match things to the schedule so people could integrate those things for themselves and see that all matches. I think having the brain power and expertise of the RAB, just making general comments on the schedule, from what you hear, would be valuable. And that's one of our principal roles, to

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provide that kind of feedback. So that's another thing that I'd like to schedule in some of our future meetings. Any thoughts at this point on the schedule and financial information?

MR. BERMAN: Yeah. I made my concerns known to the community members. At this point, I think ! would like to request that the community members, in some way, get together and review the entire situation, whether it's perhaps after the next committee meeting or at some other date. I think that would be a more effective way of sounding out what the community members' concerns are, in addition to mine or contrary to mine or whatever, and coming up with some kind of consensus how the group of community members would want to move forward on those issues.

MR. KERN: Very good.
MS. MONAGHAN: I think we should be talking about financing and schedule at every committee meeting on the second Thursday, even if it's 15 minutes, where we take the schedule out, look at it, and say, "Are we thinking about and doing the things that we need in order to be ready for next year's work?" And are w And are we holding the process up by asking too many questions or getting in the way of things? That's kind of my perspective.

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I've already said my issues about the finances. How are we going to push this out? That's why I'm interested on what the landfills are that we're digging up right now. How will we adjust the budget? That's what I'm interested in.

MS. BLUM: That mirrors my thought process. And I know that extrapolations and projections are always very difficult, but I am concerned that we will get to the end of the road and will have long since run out of money when we need it. So maybe we can talk about how do we preserve the funds that -- we really don't know what we need, because we haven't gotten that far -- but how do we prepare for the end of the cleanup time and still have enough money to do it.

Other thoughts or comments? MR. KERN:

MR. COOPER: On the schedule, I just wanted to make sure we have an overview bar chart for all of our remediation projects as far as fill programs and construction for each of our remediation sites, how they lay out, when they're happening. Does everyone have a -- I know the new RAB members haven't gotten this yet,

but I'll make sure you get a copy of it.

MR. BOGGS: It may be out of date already, and your meeting tomorrow may potentially produce some changes in the schedule. Do you want to wait until

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Presidio RABj an03. txt CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 after tomorrow's meeting? 1234567 MR. COOPER: After tomorrow's meeting. MS. MONAGHAN: I would be happy to get a new schedule at the committee meeting. MR. COOPER: Let's go with that one. MS. MONAGHAN: The overview is fine. Anything else under "New Business"? MR. KERN: 8 MR. BOGGS: I was just going to give my phone number to the new RAB members if they have any questions 9 regarding the regulatory process: (510) 540-3751. Also, my e-mail is boggs@DTSC.ca.gov.

MR. KERN: Any other questions?

MR. BERMAN: I don't know -- a couple of 10 11 MR. BERMAN: 13 14 committee meetings ago, I had been asking for a copy of 15 remediation programs insurance policy. And Mr. Youngkin was kind enough to give me these two packets. 16 17 I thought, My God, this is going to be difficult to wade through, but it took me 10 minutes to wade through it, 18 because just about every page of the damned thing is blacked out. All the significant information is blacked out. So I can't understand what the terms or conditions, what the coverage is, the limits, et cetera. I'd like to ask that the RAB make a full request to the 19 20 21 22 23 Trust to provide us with a full, detailed, current copy 24 25 of the insurance policy. CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 2 3

Now, this may touch upon the confidentiality of business or financial information, but this, to me, provided the information to the RAB is upfront, I think we should go on record as not accepting and receiving non-information

And first

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MR. KERN: Very good. I've got it down as an action.

MR. BERMAN: Perhaps you might explain to the new members the committee meeting's structure, the schedule, and the location.

MR. KERN: MR. KERN: Good point. The monthly commimmeetings are held at a different building than this The monthly committee one -- Building 1750. We usually sit around a table; and it's sort of more informal than this kind of It's held on the fourth Tuesday at 7:00 di scussi on. o' cl ock.

If people will bear with me, is there any other new business?

MS. BLUM: Announcement. I would like to remind everyone here that the scoping process for Tennessee Hollow is going on right now and, as part of the public, your opportunity to make your comments on how you see that unique 270-acre watershed being restored to something. It is a fresh-water riparian area, and it's very crucial to the success of Crissy
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Fi el d. Eventual I y, the watershed all drains into Crissy So the scoping process will be closed on the public commentary period January 24th. And, if you would like to be part of that process, you can get a scoping document. They have key questions and maps and Page 33

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And you can get them from the Trust, Building Or you can go on to the Presidio Trust website and get more information on it. But it's really important that the public participate in that because it's a unique opportunity to make a big difference. Thank Thank you.

12 busi ness? 0kay.

I'm going to try to review these action items. Some of them will be Some of them will be action items. future agenda items. They are all kind of mixed together.

A site tour and coordination package for new members. As we were going along, I also noted that, when we went by the groundwater sampling results, or the groundwater sampling report, what is really happening is that, I think, given the level of expenditure, which is about a million a year, we may need to get into some kind of highlights report from the RAB to say here are some interesting sites. Of the 150 wells, we had three that had some anomalous readings or whatever. And I

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would be happy to participate in reviewing the document and working with you to generate that kind of highlights presentation.

I have noted down here the grouping of the next RAP -- Baker Beach Disturbed Area 1, 2, and the many others -- some kind of discussion about what's happened with that and what the other sites are. have talked about getting Landfill 8 and 10 findings into a meeting, whether it's a RAB meeting or a committee meeting. We've got scheduled a Landfill E data meeting on January 28th.

I think, Jim, you mentioned you were interested in seeing whether the pipe outflow from Landfill E was tested. That's an item to follow up on. We have the firing range overview to schedule. the Mountain Lake, a review of that whole topic area, to schedule and perhaps look at RAB involvement in some future Mountain Lake effort. I would like to -- I think that this is something that we mentioned before -- is having an actual nice-sized remediation map at these meetings that we could point to. This one has a couple of sites -- Landfill 4 and Fill Site 5. having it always on the projector available as an individual PowerPoint presentation would be a really good i dea. 77

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I did want to note that Sam's request for posted correspondence and reports -- there seems to be some progress in that. That's good. I appreciate that. It appears there was some discussion around the Inspiration Point perhaps being a new firing range site. That may come out of an archive search. It was mentioned a couple of times that there was a quarterly meeting.

You may not know what the quarterly meeting There are many meetings that occur during the day; and some of them are meetings that we've been The quarterly meeting has been structured invited to. Page 34

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           to really look at the schedule of remediation efforts.
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           I can't actually make tomorrow's meeting, but it is one
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           that RAB members have been invited to previously.
           that will be at Building 1750 at 10:00 o'clock tomorrow.

All right. Going onwards. It's a big list.

Financial information review. That's ongoing in a couple of ways. I mentioned that I'm working with
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                    And it's been requested that we perhaps get a
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           separate meeting together of RAB community members to
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           hash out where we think that issue needs to go.
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           got that noted. It was requested that eventually the
           finances in the schedule be part of every meeting, at
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           perhaps 15 minutes or some amount of time.
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                                          Every committee meeting?
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                       MR. YOUNGKIN:
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                                     Every committee meeting.
                        And I think, finally, it was the last bit of
           information that we put on an agenda item that was
           requested by one of our members that we look at having a
           formal response for the insurance policy being sort of incomplete information. We might get a more complete
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           understanding of what is in that policy.
                        Anything else I may have not noticed that
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           somebody else might note?
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                       MS. CHĔEVER: I think you said the Landfill E
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           data meeting was February 28th, but it's January 28th.
MR. KERN: It's January 28th.
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           MR. COOPER: Who's going to be the keeper of action items so we can monitor who is doing what?

MR. KERN: There's a huge number here, for some reason. I don't usually get this number. I kind
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           of need to process it, too, so I can work with Mark to
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           see which are agenda and which are action items. And we
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           can send out an e-mail to everybody. Hopefully, that
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           will be obvious, who needs to do what.
                                                            But they are not
22
           immediately obvious.
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                       MR. BERMAN:
                                       Is there any reason that the
           insurance policy is not a public document?
MR. COOPER: I don't know why it's one of the
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                           I don't know why that was redacted.
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           many things.
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           will check with my attorney to see why he redacted it in
                         But my recommendation is go ahead and send in
           that way.
           a letter and use the Freedom of Information Act.
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           might as well start from the beginning.
                       MR. BERMAN:
                                        But that's a very provocative
           process.
                       MR. COOPER:
                                       I wouldn't say so.
                                                                 That's your
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           right as a citizen.
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                       MR. BERMAN:
                                        I have seen that happen.
                                                                         As soon
           as you do that, your letter goes to a lawyer
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           immediately. It seems to me that there must be information within the Trust that you can just get at right away. Is the document a public document or not?

MR. COOPER: I'll find that out before you
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                                            You're asking for one
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           guys start on the letter.
                        I think this is a perfect example.
           document.
                                                                       And you
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           know the document exists. So I think it would be a very
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good application of the Freedom of Information Act. Page 35

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20 21 22 23 24 25	Presidio RABjan03.txt MR. NELSON: I have some input on this. A couple of years ago, we had a bimonthly meeting where the insurance policy and information was actually generally shared with the RAB and the agencies. I don't know how much of that was redacted versus what's not redacted. It was the nuts and bolts of the insurance 80
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 policy and things like that. Now, we can look into presenting that information again, if it's helpful. MR. BERMAN: I'll ask Brian, Do you have a copy of the full insurance policy? MR. ULLENSVANG: I probably do in our files; and I'm sure our attorney does. MR. BERMAN: Your attorney, of course. An attorney would have to review the documents. But do you, as a Park Service employee, do you have the document? MR. ULLENSVANG: I can't be certain that I did or not. I expect that I did and it would be in our files. MR. BERMAN: As soon as the Park Service has it if the Trust has it and the Park Service has it, then MR. ULLENSVANG: I believe we have some rights and responsibilities under that policy, so I don't recall exactly how we are into it, which makes it so it could have certain confidentiality claims where we would be able to see it. MR. KERN: I recall that the meeting it happened a couple of times, so we'll incorporate that information in this request.
25 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MR. BOGGS: In the past, I had someone go 81 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 through such a request. And my understanding is that a request for a specific document will kind of put it to rest real quick. Whether or not the attorneys will say, no, and this is the reason why or you'll get a copy of it, rather than batting it back and forth on who has what just go ahead with it. We get a lot of those requests nowadays. They don't go through the attorney if we have something in our files. Now, if there's something that's really in question, we would go talk to the attorney. But 90 percent of [inaudible] MR. NELSON: There's a person at the Presidio Trust by the name of Steve Karp. He's our FOIA officer. He's a legal assistant. He's not actually an attorney, but you're in the right neighborhood. MR. BERMAN: Preliminary to writing a letter, Craig has indicated that he would just look into it. If he comes back at the next committee meeting and says that, indeed, it's a public document, then the necessity of formulating a letter is not initiated. MS. TRIGIANI: As a newer member in this, I
22 23 24 25	kind of step back from all this. To me, this leads to the question of, irrelevant of what's public or not, it's what's the role of the RAB and counselling the questioning Socratically in a positive way, the

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activities of the Trust and of the group charged with remediation. To me, that's part of the larger question and also affects the stuff that David's raised about the finances. If I could have more definition around the role, I think then I want to play or can play. I think it would help.

To me, if this insurance document is a public document, what is this, the FBI? Is J. Edgar Hoover blacking out what he doesn't want people to see? I want an understanding of not only what's public and what isn't, but maybe is this group an extension of public or is it an extension of the Trust? If we're somewhere in between, it would still seem to me, if it's not public domain, it's still something that we ought to be able to see; and we sign an NDA or something like that. If it's not as black-and-white as that, I don't have a sense. So if we could get at that -- I don't know if you can get at that.

MR. KERN: I think we can. We have a pretty I think we can. We have a pretty long history, and I think I could answer those questions. But I've got it down as another item but not to do it tonight. But it's a good question and something that everybody probably would want to hear about.

MR. BERMAN: I second that. It's especially

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useful to the new members, because the bylaws, although the do state a kind of role, they state the role in very, very general terms. And I think Mary's asking for a little more specificity in there.

MS. CHEEVER: Could we have a new roster now that we have new members? For example, I was just thinking about how it's important for our committee members to get the agenda and the reminder of the committee meeting

MR. COŎPER: The seven new members will be

added to the roster, and we'll mail it out.

MR. KERN: We need to tie this meeting up with a bow and get out of here. Are there any other items for tonight?

In closing, I'd like to, again, welcome the new members. Thanks, everyone, for your participation and good questions. And thank you to Craig and Chris for answering all of our questions and being here tonight; our regulators and the Park Service for coming out tonight on a weeknight.

Without objection, meeting adjourned. [MEETING ADJOURNED AT 9: 32 P.M.]

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BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sam Berman Jan Blum

2 3 Bob Boggs, CA Dept. of Toxic Substances Control 4 Craig Cooper, Presidio Trust

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Presidio RABj an03. txt Dennis Downing Joel Hermann 7 8 9 10 Doug Kern Jan Monaghan Chris Nelson, Presidio Trust James Ponton, Regional Water Quality Control Board David Sutter Brian Ullensvang, National Park Service Mark Youngkin 22 23 25

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(510) 486-0700 and community co-chair. I live at Clay and Presidio. MR. HERMANN: Joel Hermann, community member for the last year. MR. DOWNING: Dennis Downing. A community Page 1

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Mark Youngkin, community member

MR. YOUNGKIN:

5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Presidio RAB Feb 11 2003.txt member for about two and a half years. MR. COOPER: Craig Cooper. I work for the Presidio Trust. MS. SIEGEL: Sara Siegel. I'm a community member. My second month. I live in Noe Valley. MS. CHEEVER: Julie Cheever. Community member since late '95, and I live in the Richmond District of San Francisco. MR. FREY: Mark Frey. I work for the Presidion Trust. MS. BLUM: Jan Blum, community member on Russian Hill. MR. SUTTER: Dave Sutter, community member, a year and a half. MS. WRIGHT: Tracy Wright, community member since about 1998; and I live in the Mission. MS. MONAGHAN: I'm Jan Monaghan, community member, original member. And I live in Pacific heights. MR. BOUDRO: John Boudro, new community member, from the East Bay.
25	MR. ULLENSVANG: Brian Ullensvang with the 4
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Park Service. MR. ANDERSON: Jerry Anderson, community member, from San Rafael. MR. DISTEFANO: Tony Distefano, National Park Service. MR. KERN: Very good. Do we have any other members that should be sitting up here? Why don't you sit up at the table? Do we have a name tag for this new person? We've been going around and introducing ourselves. MR. PACE: George Pace, first meeting, community member, from the Peninsula. MR. KERN: Are there any announcements or recently released documents? Do we have that list? MR. COOPER: It's one of our slides. MR. KERN: Very good. It is on the very last page. Any announcements? MR. YOUNGKIN: I have copies of those reports. I'd like to send those around so that people can look at them during the meeting. They're the recently released documents. MR. KERN: We have you down here, Craig, for an insurance policy update. Right here at the beginning. MR. COOPER: Right. My assignment was why
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 we wanted to take a look at two environmental insurance policies that the Presidio Trust purchased way back wher we took over the environmental remediation program here at the Presidio. And, just real briefly, we have two insurance policies. One is called the remediation stocks loss for cost overruns. And the other one is called real estate environmental liability insurance; it's for unknown contamination. And those we purchased from the Zurich American Corporation, an insurance company. And the question that was posed for me was Page 2

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Presidio RAB Feb 11 2003. txt 12 what has been released to the public and the RAB is a 13 redacted version, which means certain portions of both 14 insurance policies are blacked out. And I think it was Dave asked me to check to see if the RAB and the public could get a completely unredacted version of both insurance policies. So what I did, I checked in with the Trust management and attorneys, because even though I'm fairly new here at the Trust, I was certain that 15 16 17 18 19 back in 1997, when these redactions were made, they were 20 made for some reason, either by the Presidio Trust legal 21 department or by Zurich American themselves, so I needed to check in with them. So I checked in with the Trust's management and the legal department of the Trust. I 22 23 24 25 also contacted and spoke with managers at Zurich CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 American and attorneys from Zurich American. They have 2 3 advised me at this point in time that they are looking into what can be released from the redacted version. But they don't feel that all the portions that are currently redacted can be made fully public. I can 4 5 6 7 I can give you a few examples of why. So that's the response. We were unable to 8 release completely unredacted versions of those insurance policies, at least at this point in time. MR. BERMAN: Any reason why? 10 I'm not the best person to answer 11 MR. COOPER: that question. But the answer in general was -- it's 12 going to be very generic -- it would have a negative impact on the interests of not only the Trust and the 13 14 15 federal government with respect to the way we operate and maintain and use these insurance policies, not only 16 at the Presidio, but at other sites, and a negative impact on the interests of Zurich. So that's what they 17 18 19 were able to tell me at this point in time. MR. BERMAN: That's not an explanation. 20 21 MR. ANDERSON: You said you could give examples. 22 MR. COOPER: If you looked at a redacted version, there's certain -- not everything is redacted 23 24 25 out. 7 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 MR. BERMAN: Practically everything is What's not redacted out is the name of 2345678 redacted out. the Trust and the name of the insurance company.

Everything else, essentially, is redacted out.

MR. COOPER: I would say that is not correct.

MR. BERMAN: Not with the copy I looked at. The terms and conditions are all redacted out. MR. COOPER: Well, there are significant -- I 9 would agree that are sections that are redacted out. 10 think what we can do is that -- some examples of what 11 kind of interests --MR. ANDERSON: You said you could give us some I'm not sure what you had in mind.
MR. COOPER: I need to be careful. There are 12 13 examples. 14 certain sections that are redacted. We could, for 15 example, we have some options on where to go from here. 16 17 So of those, as an example, is I think when we initially

purchased and acquired these environmental insurance

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Presidio RAB Feb 11 2003.txt 19 policies that our presentation was made for the RAB to 20 give an overview of how the policies worked and how they 21 Now we have a lot of new RAB members who were not around to hear that presentation, so I think one way to at least get started on fully understanding these 22 23 24 environmental policies is for such a presentation to occur. We can talk about who would provide that 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 presentation. Even if you were able to read even the redacted portions that are blacked out, it's still a 1 2 3 very difficult insurance policy to understand. I read my own homeowners policy. After reading it, I was asking myself, "Now, what did I just buy and what is excluded and what isn't?" I certainly want to offer 5 6 7 that. And I've talked to the folks from Zurich and 8 other parties. 9 I think that would be a very positive step 10 forward to get everyone on an equal footing on just a general knowledge of what both policies provide the 11 Presidio Trust. And in that presentation we can, even though we can't talk about in detail what the redacted 12 13 versions describe, but we can talk about their general 14 15 I think, when you hear about their general nature, you may not be so interested in them anymore, 16 because they may not be all that important to how the 17 18 policies really operate. MR. BERMAN: The devil is in the details insurance. I've had a lot of experience with public 19 The devil is in the details in 20 entities and their insurance policies. Let me just say 21 that it's not acceptable to me as a RAB member that this 23 document not be available to the RAB. MR. KERN: Craig and I had an opportunity to 24 talk earlier today about this. He's going to bring up a 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 couple of other options, so let's hear that. 234567 MR. COOPER: Other than the presentation, as we talked at the last RAB meeting, there's -- you can send in a Freedom of Information Act request. And then law on that. And you'd have to contact Zurich and ask them if they still feel that those sections should 8 10

the Presidio Trust would follow the rules under the FOIA remain redacted and they'd have to write you back a written explanation. It would start to go into writing -- this would be in writing instead of just verbal -- and explain to you what section under FOIA are we using. There are only certain exemptions under the FOIA law a federal agency can use to redact information. So we would explain to you what exemptions we are using and then we would have to describe again the general nature in writing of the sections that we are redacting.

So that's one option. MR. ANDERSON: It's my understanding that the attorney general of the United States has instructed federal employees to stonewall all Freedom of Information requests.

MR. FORD: The order has never made it down to the Trust.

MR. ANDERSON: It's been reported extensively -- I think it's --Page 4

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MR. ULLENSVANG: Jerry, what I understand from the Department of the Interior is just the opposite. Our lawyers have been instructed to put documents out when asked under FOIA. So it may be just that the attorney general is a long way up the chain, so it may be different interpretations as it's gotten down to different ears.

MR. COOPER: We're under no such edict. Definitely the FOLA Act is about releasing information. That's the way the law is written. It's an affirmative law to release information, and an agency only has certain exemptions to use to invoke if they want to withhold information. They have to show it's in the best interests of the federal government to withhold that information, so we have to explain to you why that is.

That's one option. So that's two options so

far.

Third, there is such a thing as a confidentiality agreement that can be done either under a FOIA request or not under a FOIA request where the RAB would designate the person to represent them. They would then be able to look at the redacted information upon signing this confidentiality agreement. I'm not saying it's a good idea or whatever, but then you would

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be able to take a look at it. But you would under certain stipulations not to discuss.

MS. SIEGEL: I haven't been in on the previous discussions, but, number one, what is the information that we want to know about the insurance policy. And, two, it seems to me the FOIA process is pretty adversarial I think for the RAB to ask the Trust under FOIA to see this. I know it's not supposed to. That would be my take on it. It would be nice if the Presidio lawyer could come and talk to us some more. Or are there other specifics about the policy?

MR. COOPER: I think that's what the

presentation would be. We could cover not only how the policies work and operate. Then we could have an attorney here to answer questions if you wanted to not write to FOIA, even though I don't see a FOIA request as adversarial. It's completely your right as a citizen to send in a request to FOIA. We provided a redacted version. If you consider that unsatisfactory, that is the way to start getting things in writing, so there's a record for why, if we do say no to certain things we have to explain why. Then there's an appeal process. If you don't like our reasons why, there's an appeal process that follows under the law.

But I think in this special presentation on

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the insurance policies we can, to the extent possible, have an attorney here to try to shine some light on what the general nature of those redacted versions is. Then you can decide as a group to decide how important that Page 5

Presidio RAB Feb 11 2003.txt is to you to see. MR. YOUNGKIN: Did Zurich indicate how much of the document could be unredacted?

MR. COOPER: No. They are willing to take a hard look at all the portions that they redacted back in 1997 and try to free up as much as possible. But there's one particular section that they really feel is important to keep redacted. As soon as I heard that, that it wasn't a hundred-percent release, then we are not there.

MR. BERMAN: Who is it that's concerned about confidentiality, the Trust or Zurich?
MR. COOPER: At this point, I would say both

parti es.

MR. BERMAN: I'm having a difficult time understanding why either the Trust and/or Zurich feels that this information must be kept confidential. It's an insurance policy for part of the total remediation program and how it's implemented by the Trust. And the RAB has the fiduciary and public responsibility to see a document that relate directly to the implementation of

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the remediation program. Environmental documents are not redacted. I'm not aware, given my year and a half at the Trust, of any other documents that the Trust or a contractor has designated to be redacted. As far as free and open cooperation and collaboration of the RAB and the Trust in overseeing the remediation program, I just find it difficult to understand why an insurance document needs to be secret. That's essentially what you're communicating.

Given the fact that the budget is so critical, perhaps the most critical aspect of the program in many ways, the insurance policy is a buffer to help extend, I think, the RAB in working with the Trust in managing or advising the Trust on how to handle that \$100-million budget and cannot fully discharge its job and responsibilities in this regard if it doesn't know what the insurance policy provides as far as what losses are covered, what losses are not covered. How can we evaluate a Presidio Trust budget if we don't know what is the failsafe portion that the insurance presumably provides? If we do not have the information, how can we discharge our function?

I would suggest to Doug a two- or three-step process to be considered by the RAB. One is the Trust makes its presentation, as Doug has indicated.

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Secondly, that in addition to that presentation, that a member or two of the RAB be designated to view, under the confidentiality provisions, fully unredacted insurance documents. And if either of those procedures -- and that the RAB members would be so designated and would, further, within the confidentiality communication, brief the RAB in addition to the Trust. And if either of those two steps are not acceptable to the majority of the RAB, then I would suggest that we file a FOIA request.

MR. KERN: That seems like a perfectly Page 6

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12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Presidio RAB Feb 11 2003.txt reasonable way to step through this. I sort of like the idea of a couple of us going to read the document. Hopefully, Dave, you will be one of those. MR. BERMAN: I would volunteer. MR. KERN: And someone else to view that. And we could schedule a meeting to see how that works? If it doesn't work for the assembled multitudes, we can go to the last step. MR. COOPER: Okay. I can definitely bring that back to the Trust and Zurich and see how they feel about that. How about my recommendation is after the presentation, because then at that presentation we can give you an idea of the general nature of those redacted versions. Then maybe at that point in time you can
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 decide whether that really gets your interest going about them or not. MR. BERMAN: I, personally, would still want to see them. MR. COOPER: Regardless? MR. BERMAN: Yes. MR. KERN: I think that you will find that
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	most people are going to agree with on that point. People are going to want to see that, simply because it's secret. MS. CHEEVER: The original policy is from '97? MR. COOPER: That sounds about right. MS. CHEEVER: In the general insurance industry as a whole there have been a lot of changes. I think it would be useful if there's a general
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	presentation to the RAB to give an overview of how the coverage amounts may have been changed since the inception of the policy. MR. BERMAN: Have there been any change in the endorsements? MR. COOPER: Yes, there's been changes in the endorsements. When the redacted version was released, it was the original policy. And then there's another couple of endorsements already in there, but since then maybe five or six endorsements since then.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 MR. DOWNING: I would suggest you get the confidentiality situation clarified. MR. ANDERSON: I'm really puzzled about giving an oral presentation of this. Are you saying that you can tell us what's in it but you can't show it? MR. COOPER: No. Our presentation would definitely elaborate on all the parts that are publicly available. MR. ANDERSON: You mean you'd only talk about the parts that we can could have read anyway? MR. FORD: There's a lot of business confidentiality stuff that I think they Zurich would prefer not to disclose. The Trust may not want them disclosed. There's no problem in describing how the policy works and how claims are made against it and the limits and all that stuff. For instance, I believe the policy may have some sections that define the kind of reserves that Zurich is required to keep for a

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Presidio RAB Feb 11 2003. txt 19 certain period of time to pay claims that we might make. That kind of stuff is important to the policy but 20 21 22 doesn't really affect how it operates to us. They may wish to keep that confidential.

MR. ANDERSON: The qu MR. ANDERSON: The question remains: If you can describe to us orally what you think is important to us, why can't you show it to us? What's the difference? 23 24 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 MR. COOPER: First of all, there's portions you can read. But I'm telling you, even if you read a portion, you could read it it's in legalese -- insurance 1 2 3 legalese. So I think a presentation that helps you to sort that out would be very helpful. When I came on to the site, for example, Zurich and Trust legal did that 4 5 When I came on to 6 7 And it really helped me, because I was able to 8 read the entire version, the unredacted version. And it 9 was still very difficult to understand. So that's why 10 I'm saying I think a presentation would be very helpful. In the parts that are redacted, we can't 11 explain them to you but we can describe the general nature. That's a vague term but that's what's in the 12 13 We have to describe the general nature of 14 what we are describing. Obviously, we can't describe in 15 detail, because that would be giving away the 16 17 confidentiality or business sensitivity or exemption 18 that might be invoked, but we can describe the general 19 nature. $$\operatorname{MR}$.$ DISTEFANO: Dave, I think, made a great suggestion, and I think the RAB should consider 20 21 switching the order of operations. And that is go for the presentation first. And then if that doesn't suffice, go for the Freedom of Information Act request; 24 and then the confidentiality arrangement. The reason I 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 suggest that is twofold. One, when Zurich starts to 2 look through the Freedom of Information Act and what they are going to provide they will probably spend a lot more time at that point than they already have to date 4 5 6 7 deciding what they want to say. And they might decide there's a reason to release all of it. And what they do decide to hold back at that point the full RAB would see 8 what's been released and what hasn't. And then everyone will know what those confidentiality areas are; and that might help frame the future discussion; and people would kind of know of the verboten topics, what not to ask 10 about and that might help you down the road, or whoever decides to take on that confidentiality process. Just a 12 13 14 suggesti on. 15 MS. WRIGHT: I would be curious to know if 16 there's any sort of urgency. I tend to agree with what Tony said. If there isn't a sense of urgency right said it would be nice to hear a presentation. But if having 17 18 that option doesn't satisfy the RAB, I think hearing the nature might really make things quite clear. Like George was saying, if we understand what it's all about, we don't necessarily need to know the details. But I'm 19 20 21 22

urgency that we need know this before the presentation.

MR. BERMAN: I wanted to respond to George's

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not quite sure. Can anyone address if there's any

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comment. It is precisely the business aspect of the policy with Zurich that the insurance company has pledged to respond to provisions that they may have established. That is critical to determine whether or not we have a policy that's funded or a policy that's not -- that will go bust if and when claims are made. So it's precisely the business terms and conditions, the coverages, the stop provisions, the self-insured retentions. All those are basically the nervous system and the pulmonary system of the insurance policy, so we need to know how the insurance policy is structured. We need to know the business pedestal upon which the policy rests. So as far as urgency is concerned, we'd begun the actual remediation on site, and this insurance policy is now in play. We don't have confidence that we've got insurance to cover unexpected lawsuits. We do not know what the program can proceed the way it's scheduled to proceed.

scheduled to proceed.

MR. HERMANN: I think we are spending money.
We do not even know, in some cases, how much we have to spend. Those figures keep adjusting back and forth with new information. As Dave says, it's in effect now, so I think there's a certain amount of urgency. I don't think we need to go another three or four months before we say, "Hey, give us the information."

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MR. KERN: Since this topic is -- just because of the secret nature generating quite a bit of interest, I think we have some options. I don't think we need to get more excited about this than we are. I think we have some proposals. I think it would be good to schedule, if possible, this presentation and -- MR. COOPER: Would you like to have it at a

MR. COOPER: Would you like to have it at a RAB meeting, a RAB committee meeting, or would you like for it to be a special meeting?

MR. KERN: Committee? Am I seeing "yes" on committee? Okay. More informal then, at the committee meeting.

Then George tells me he's got some experience with this. So we may have a couple of people lined up if we do the designated-RAB-member option, which I think maybe we will reserve until we hear this presentation and decide whether to do the FOIA or to have some people read the thing.

MR. BERMAN: Maybe I wasn't clear. I think we should do both. We should do the presentation, and we should do the designated confidential but both we need to do them both. Maybe not simultaneously, but we need to do them both.

MR. KERN: I want to respect and honor Dave's enthusiasm for this, so if it's okay with the assembled $^{\circ}$

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group, can we designate a couple of people and have them be scheduled. Is that amenable? Is there consensus there? Can we do that? Seeing mostly nodding heads, I think we should try to move on to other agenda items Page 9

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5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	since this was just a short, quick 3-A, after all. We don't want to get hung up on this. MR. COOPER: So you're going to do that request do try to get the confidentiality portion? You'll have to write me about it, designating names of the people you'd like to have. There will be some time involved in preparing one of these agreements. So, if you want to do that before the presentation, that means the presentation is going to be pushed back at least a couple months. MR. BERMAN: It should be done as quickly as possible. MR. KERN: I would schedule the presentation for the next available committee meeting for however it works with the people you need to get there. MR. COOPER: It could be, if I contact these folks, if they're ready by the February committee meeting, I'll contact Mark about that. If they can't make it until March, then that. MR. KERN: We'll get a letter going from us to you about the designated members.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 MS. MONAGHAN: I would suggest that maybe the community members come up with a list of questions that we have about the insurance policy to help Zurich. MR. COOPER: Excellent idea. Then I can share that with the person who's going to do the presentation. MS. MONAGHAN: When does it go into effect as well as financial questions. If we could break them down, it might help them prepare. MR. KERN: Can we move on? Thanks, Craig, for all the comments. And Thank you, Dave, for your enthusiasm on pursuing this item. No. 4, "Committee Business." Mark? MR. YOUNGKIN: We had our regular planning committee meeting on January 28th. At this meeting we discussed the following topics. We had a handout from Craig Cooper and the Trust on the various sites included in each remediation action plan and had a brief discussion on that. We had a preliminary discussion on the insurance policy issue that we have been discussing tonight. We also had an update from George Ford on the Landfill 4 removal action that's occurring right now and the Fill Site 5 sampling that was occurring at the time of the committee meeting. Then the remainder of the
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 meeting was taken up by a discussion of the Landfill E field sampling results. We scheduled another meeting for the following, which was February 4th, I believe. And we had a special committee meeting that Tuesday night last week. We went over preliminary data from the Landfill E field sampling program. And it was an informal meeting. We had a lot of discussion that evening. Didn't really try to summarize it. So our next meeting will be the planning Page 10

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Presidio RAB Feb 11 2003. txt 12 committee meeting on the fourth Tuesday of this month, 13 February 25th. Any questions for Mark? 14 MR. KERN: 15 Item 5-A. George, landfill sites? MR. FORD: I've got a lot of pictures, so I'll try to keep going quickly. And just slow me down if 16 17 anything is unclear. 18 Landfill 4. 19 I wrote a poem about Landfill 4. "Landfill 4/Is no more." I'll recite it for you. 20 It's gone. We took it away. 21 It did cost 22 some money. The original bid price was about \$590,000. Because we had a large quantity of Class I California hazardous waste, the cost went up and we expect when the 23 24 numbers are finally totalled it will be right around 1.4 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 The specific major cost item is we had about 2 3 1320 tons of California hazardous waste, which cost us about 80 bucks a ton to get rid of. It was expensive, 4 5 6 7 but it's done. The contractor is now reinstalling all the utilities at the site, getting ready to place a little bit of fill. We ended up with a hole next to Central 8 Magazine Road. We have to place some fill in it to keep it stable so that the road doesn't eventually fall into 10 the landfill. So over the next probably about three weeks we'll be doing those finishing-up chores 11 Then, after all that work is done, they will 12 start planting eucalyptus seeds there to restore that part of the historic forest. 13 14 The clearing and soil profile for disposal are going on at Fill Site 5. I may have mentioned at the last meeting, but if you haven't heard I'll say it 15 16 17 Test pits that we excavated all around Fill Site 18 5 indicate that it is smaller than had been estimated. 19 We thought there were significant quantities of fill beneath the big flat parking area that is the most visible part of Fill Site 5. It turns out that most of that large flat area is underlaid by native soil, which 20 21 22 23 is uncontaminated. There's just a very thin skin of fill, really just a few inches to maybe half a foot 24 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 thick, on top of it. So we will scrape that off quite 1 easily. I don't have a projection for what the quantity 2 3 4 of the landfill will be, but the estimates had ranged up into the 20,000- to 30,000-cubic yard range. It will be 5 6 7 smaller than that. Actually, I did bring a map, although I forgot to bring an easel. But, for the new members, I will 8 point out where these sites are. On this map of the 9 Presidio, Landfill 4 is right across the street from 10 Central Magazine, which, those of you who have not spent your life driving or walking around the Presidio, probably have never seen Central Magazine, because it's 11 12 hidden away on Rob Hill at the end of a dead-end road. But anyway this is the one that we finished earlier this 13 14

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working on right now.

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17 18 week, and Fill Site 5 is a big, flat parking lot that is

on the western side of Washington Boulevard just south

of the World War II Memorial. That's the one we're

Presidio RAB Feb 11 2003. txt 19 MS. TRIGIANI: If it's going to be smaller 20 than we anticipate, does that mean we get some of that 21 22 money back that we spent on Landfill 4? MR. FORD: Yes. We're going to get some of it back, but I think it's unlikely that Fill Site 5 will shrink enough to save us the full \$800,000 extra. At this point I don't have quantities that are good enough. 23 24 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 Really, any number l'quote you would be wrong. 1 I think 2 3 there will be some savings, but it isn't going to wipe out that whole cost.

Fill Site 5 has already given us a few other Last week, we found some belts of practice from an M-60 machine gun. I'm not a weapons 5 6 7 surpri ses. ammunition from an M-60 machine gun. I'm not a we person, so if any of you -- if I'm goofing up the 8 terminology, please break in and straighten me out. 9 those were found last week. We called the Army and they 10 e-mailed pictures all the way to Maryland and then back to Moffett Field. Eventually, some guys came from Moffett Field and looked at them and said, "Yep, those 11 12 are blanks," picked them up, and put them in a box and 13 14 carried them away. 15 This morning actually the contractor's project manager was walking around the site and discovered an 16 unknown object that we don't know what it is. So we are treating it like UXO. I said, "I don't need you finding 17 18 stuff on this site. Don't do that anymore. 19 20 Then this afternoon, the contractor was 21 di ggi ng. He was moving some soil around. We were trying to mine out a hot spot where we knew we had a high lead concentration. We were trying to segregate all the soil that had high lead levels. When we got to 24 the bottom of what we call a "cell" -- it's basically 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 the area where we're digging out the lead soil. Lo and 2 3 behold, there's diesel and heating soil. It's green and sticky and petroleum all over the place. petroleum discovery there this afternoon. So we have a 4 5 6 7 And anyhow I'm jumping back and forth. MR. KERN: It doesn't show up on any of the groundwater stuff? 8 MR. FORD: No, I didn't. I'll actually show 9 you a picture of it, and we can talk about it a little more. We think it may be related to the oil tank that was across the street, at the former Building 1349, but 10 12 at this point we are not sure. 13 I realize now that I have these out of order, but I will take you on a quick tour through Landfill 4. 14 15 [showing slides] This is what it looked like about a 16 This is a shot taken from Central Magazine 17 Road looking north. You can see that it looked like a That is what it looked like about 18 eucal yptus forest. 19 two weeks ago. This is some of the hazardous waste soil being loaded out into a trailer. It was taken down I-5 to Kettleman City to the Class I landfill there. We 20 21 sent out about 800 truckloads total, so I signed a waste 23 manifest for nearly every single one of them. You can see here they're actually -- they had to back the trucks down Central Magazine Road because 24

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it's a dead end. There was not enough room to turn them around. The drivers did a pretty good job of backing. They'd didn't fall into a hole or anything like that. But it's probably 500 or 600 feet of backing.

This is what Landfill 4 looks like right now. This is actually a view from the north toward the south, but you can see that all the eucalyptus trees are gone. The fill is gone. What that person is standing on is native soil. It's dune sand. We have found Colma formation. The dune sand here is not really too thick. It's four or five feet thick, and there's Colma formation down below it.

This is what the surface looks like now. That is what we'll be dealing with as we build a fill next to the road. Then we will stir in some compost to improve the soil. Then the foresters will come in and plant the new eucalyptus seedlings. We actually had to take out a few utilities. There was a six-inch water line. There was a sewer line. There was an overhead electric line that we had to take out. We're in the process of reinstalling those.

Fill Site 5. These are shots taken looking roughly northward from the south edge of Fill Site 5. There's the excavator. They're raking up the brush and debris, getting ready to haul that off. One of the

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things that we have found in abundance at Fill Site 5 are tree stumps. The Army must have dumped every tree they had in the last 20 or 30 years on Fill Site 5. There were several hundred that have been pulled out, and they are being hauled off.

MR. COOPER: Are they going to be recycled?
MR. FORD: Yes. They get shredded and turned into compost, some at Newby Island facility down in Milpitas, and some of them are going to Ox Mountain in Half Moon Bay. But they are being recycled. They are not going to a landfill. To grind these things up, you need a huge machine called a "tub grinder." The Trust doesn't have one. I think they are about half a million bucks for a nice one. We probably won't buy one. It's easier to send it off to the landfill and let them grind it up.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ DOWNING: Are the eucalyptus seedlings the same as the ones taken out?

MR. FORD: Actually, it's a different species. They're kind of doing an experiment at Landfill 4 to try to find less invasive varieties of eucalyptus that still kind of look the way the blue gums do but that do not spread like weeds. But I don't know the scientific name of the seedlings they're putting in, but they're supposed to be less invasive.

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Here are some of the machine gun training blanks that we found at Fill Site 5. It's amazing to me that the operator, who was sitting in a Cat 345 excavator 12 feet up in the air and 36 feet away at the Page 13

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MR. ULLENSVANG: 17 18 These guys know their stuff. It's amazing what they can look at and tell you about the history of a piece of metal.

MR. FORD: When we see something like that, 19 20 21 When we see something like that, we 22 put a fence around it and move away and just stay out of 23 And I have to admit we feel a little bit stupid sometimes when you take all these precautions and 24 25 then the expert comes out and just picks it up and says, CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 "Yeah, a bunch of bullets," and throws it in a box and 1 2 takes it away. Since we don't have that expertise, we 3 play by the books and we try, unless we know exactly 4 what it is, to leave it there and step away. 5 This is the unknown object. And, yes, every 6 7 joke has already been made about the Coke bottle. That is not the unknown object. The unknown object is in the little white box. It's a cylinder that's about three inches high and maybe an inch and a half in diameter, 8 9 and it appears to have some kind of handle or 10 appurtenance on the top of it. But we couldn't tell. 11 12 It did not look like anything we could identify. MR. COOPER: It's so covered with dirt, it's 13 14 hard to make out. 15 MS. TRIGIANI: So you don't try to remove the dirt to uncover it or open it --16 MR. FORD: We just leave it there, and we notified the Army. And presumably they'll possibly send the same people from Moffett Field. We found it this 17 18 19 morni ng. 20 Those other shells were found and picked up 21 last week. 22 MS. WRIGHT: Do you know if it's metal or 23 gl ass? 24 MR. FORD: It looks like it's metal. So my 25 close, it appears to be like a little metal can. 32 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 hope is, with the machine gun blanks, now we know what 2 3 they look like. If we see some more, we will know that civilization does not have to come to a screeching halt 4 just because they've found machine gun blanks. 5 MR. BERMAN: George, how did you determine that this was suspicious? MR. FORD: We looked at it. 7 "Gee, this is a 8 landfill where we found some other explosives that had some explosives in it and we don't know what this is. 10 It's quite possible that we are being excessively 11 cautious here, and the Army may laugh at us when they

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Presidio RAB Feb 11 2003. txt 12 come out. What I would prefer to do is develop a 13 knowl edge base. If we start seeing the same things over and over again, presumably we can be more efficient and put them in a pile, and they come out once. So I have told the contractor and the operators that, with no prejudice to the crews, if they see anything they do not understand, I would rather have them stop and start 14 15 16 17 18 making phone calls than to take any kind of action, 19 20 because we don't know. 21 MR. BERMAN: I know, but when you're 22 excavating a landfill, it could be dozens upon dozens of things that are not known immediately to an operator. Are there any kind of guidelines that you can establish, 23 24 25 because contractors can be stopping every 15 minutes if CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 he sees a bottle he does not recognize. 2 3 We have a written UXO -- unexploded MR. FORD: ordnance -- policy that the Trust follows, but it does not -- it really leaves it up to the person's judgment as far as a determination of what's the unknown object. I've talked with this contractor. I'm not too worried 4 5 6 7 about them stopping or just finding an excuse to stop, because these guys would much rather dig. They don't 8 like it when they have to stop. MR. COOPER: And they don't stop for very 10 11 They just set up the fence and recommence work 12 someplace else. They make the proper notifications to 13 get the right people involved, and then they move over 14 someplace el se. MR. BERMAN: 15 So they're working under some set of guidelines? 16 17 MR. COOPER: Absolutely. health-and-safety officer gave them -- especially since 18 the mustard-agent-bottle issue, we have specific 19 20 procedures now that not only that we trained our own employees but our contractors also. And, also, Paul 21 Martin from our health-and-safety office sat down with 22 23 George's contractors and did a formal safety talk with them about the rules on our unknown-object policy. they're guided by those policies. 24 25 34 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ SIEGEL: Are there geologists on site or just on call? 1 2 3 4 MR. FORD: On call. SI EGEL: Because there may be something 5 6 7 8 that is of archeological significance. MR. FORD: I'd have to say, at this job site, we're following a policy that's over and above the Trust policy. And that's "George's policy," which is, if there's any doubt, I expect people to call me and to 9 10 kind of sound the alarm, because, in my view, some of those things are difficult judgments. I don't want an 11 excavator operator to make a difficult judgment. I'd rather have them call me and pass the responsibility up 12 13 the chain and let somebody else who gets paid to make 14 15 judgments do it. MR. COOPER: We don't want any incidents. 16 17 we have some incidents at one of our first landfill

excavations, it can put our whole landfill program in

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Presidio RAB Feb 11 2003. txt 19 j eopardy. I think being careful, especially at the very 20 beginning, is very prudent. MS. SIEGEL: You said the petroleum find was 21 at the same site. Did you do something to mitigate any kind of -- this just was pooling at the bottom?

MR. FORD: We don't actually have liquid-phase 22 23 24 25 petroleum, but what we have is just grossly contaminated CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 In fact, I've got some pictures I can show you. 1 The petroleum doesn't usually get classified. Petroleum-bearing soil normally wouldn't get classified 2 3 as a hazardous waste. There's a petroleum exclusion. Having said that, if it's got a lot of petroleum in it, it's hard to get rid of. Not a lot of landfills want 5 6 7 it, and sometimes you have to send it off somewhere 8 where they basically cook it out. 9 The color is really terrible on this 10 What's happening here is that the native proj ector. ground surface probably goes somewhere right around in here [indicating]. All this material is fill. Out in 11 12 the field, this is actually a gray-green and had a fantastically strong petroleum odor. The petroleum staining extended down into the bottom of the hole and 13 14 15 westward probably 30 or 40 feet. So it was basically a 16

This is something that we are going to have to deal with in the second stage of this landfill removal. What we will do is take the fill off first and send it off to a landfill. Then after that, we will basically go back in and start digging from the area where we know we have petroleum and dig outward in each direction and follow it wherever it goes.

At this point, we think it's likely the

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petroleum probably came from a former oil tank that used to be located right across the street from this landfill site. There was a 100,000-gallon steel above-ground storage tank that was used in the early days for heating oil and actually fed an underground heating oil piping system that went everywhere on Presidio. After the advent of gas heat and the Army started decommissioning a lot of their oil furnaces, they stopped using this piping system and the tank to distribute heating oil, and they used it to store diesel, which they used to run generators and vehicles. We know the tank leaked, because the Army did a cleanup on the opposite side of They extended their cleanup into the Fill the street. Site 5 area just across the road. And I believe they pretty much thought they were finished. They didn't -they were out of the petroleum or they had achieved cleanup levels when they stopped digging. So we suspect that there may be an unknown distribution pipe that came down here and leaked this stuff. It's also possible that there was a -- oil can flow in a utility trench that has a gravel backfill. A lot of times something like that will act as a conduit and let it flow a long distance before it spills out wherever the trench ends. So at the moment I can't tell you how this petroleum got here, but I would expect that by the time we finish Page 16

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digging it up, if there's a pipe, we will have found it. If it just got here by migrating through fractures in the bedrock, we'll know that, too.

MS. SIEGEL: I don't know if the Trust has an

on-site thermal soil treatment unit that the Army used to have.

MR. FORD: We don't. There is a similar unit in Richmond that does still operate. And if we dig this soil out and it really has a lot of petroleum in it that is an option that we will consider for treating the soil. The thermal soil treatment unit over in Richmond will be available for our use. I would count that as a bad surprise. I think one of the difficult parts about it is that we do apparently have contamination down in the native soil, in bedrock. The whole idea with Fill Site 5 was to remove the fill and go back down to the original native soil. I think in this case, we are going to have to take out a certain amount of native soil and weathered bedrock to solve that problem. I'm glad that today is over with respect to Fill Site 5.

This is Class III soil with little plant roots It has too much soil to be recycled, and things. this was hauled out earlier today. So even everyday Fill Site 5 is getting smaller. Even with all these

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the soil, so it is shrinking.

The next item I want to introduce people to is the next RAP that is coming down the pike. It is a restoration remediation action plant for Baker Beach Disturbed Areas 3 and 4 and Fill Site 6.

discoveries and problems, we still are managing to move

MR. BERMAN: At 4 when is the restoration work scheduled to start? I know that's not your bailiwick.

MR. FORD: It should be starting by the end of February. We have to put some compost in the soil and install an irrigation system. I hope that will be done within the next two weeks. And then I would expect them

to be out there planting afterwards.

MR. BERMAN: Similarly, with Fill Site 5? MR. FORD: Yeah.

MR. DI STEFANO: Dave, I wanted to talk to one of your points you brought up earlier about a concern that there's a lot of debris that's not recognizable that could slow down the process. Sarah brought up archeology. And historic architects that specialize in landfill monitoring put out pretty good cheat-sheets of

what things are from different areas and diagnostics that help us tell what these things are. That really helps ferret out the process as to what's recognizable and what's not. That's something they use in the field.

MR. BERMAN: I was just concerned about the

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contractor's personnel that they have a set of guidelines and that they don't stop each time that they see something. I think from what Craig and George have said that that is being managed. Page 17

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Presidio RAB Feb 11 2003. txt MR. FORD: The schedule for the next RAP. We're working on right now both on the RAP and the 7 design documents. We're working on right now. CEQA documents are also being prepared. Our goal is to try to get the RAP finalized and contractors on board to clean up these sites in the fall of this year. That's probably a tall order. It's basically a lot of 8 9 10 11 paperwork to get out of the way by the end of the 12 13 summer, but we are working with the Park Service and the regulators to do it as quickly as we can.
Now, to show you, I have some pictures of 14 15 those cleanup sites. This is actually a panorama that 16 shows -- this is taken from over by the golf course. Basically, this is the section of the coastline where Baker Beach Disturbed Areas 3 and 4 are located. I 17 18 19 should point out that even though they're called "disturbed areas," they're just landfills. All 20 21 All it is is a pile of dirt and debris that the Army dumped there. 22 23 We do not recognize any significance in the name "disturbed area." We're using that name because the Army started out calling them "disturbed areas." Bu 24 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 every time I say "disturbed area," you can think "landfill." 1 2 3 MR. KERN: As a point of historical 4 significance, the Army actually numbered all their landfills in a row and called them "Landfill 1,"
"Landfill 2," and so on. It was in their RI process 5 6 7 that they began to rename or obfuscate with these fill 8 site versus landfill versus disturbed area, so it's kind 9 of a graded area. The Army was pretty creative in 10 MR. FORD: some of their terminology. You can actually see Baker 11 12 Beach Disturbed Area 3 there on this picture. And it's on the west, facing the coastal bluffs, getting right 13 down towards the beach. 14 In another month or so, I come back and tell you about Baker Beach Disturbed Areas 1 and 2, which are actually little veneers of fill sitting on these cliffs here. So those of who you are subject to vertigo shouldn't attend that night. 15 16 17 18 19 MR. BERMAN: Basically, they just dumped stuff 20 over the cliff, right? MR. FORD: 21 Ri ght. That's how they got rid of 22 a lot of the stuff. This tiny map shows Baker Beach Disturbed Area 23 3, which is essentially a filling of a gully that is right down the hill from Fill Site 5. If you just walk 24 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 straight downhill from Fill Site 5 across Lincoln 234567 Boulevard, you will then be on Baker Beach Disturbed What it was was a naturally occurring gully in the sand dunes that the Army filled up with soil and building rubble. The map also shows down at the bottom Baker Beach Disturbed Area 4, which is really a veneer fill that is for the most part buttressing a portion of 8 Lincoln Boulevard. Now, of these two sites, Baker Beach 10 Disturbed Area 3 covers a substantial area and has several tens of thousands of cubic yards of waste in it. 11

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12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Presidio RAB Feb 11 2003.txt We think the part of Baker Beach Disturbed Area 4 that has to be removed is about 180 cubic yards, so it's quiet a bit smaller. MR. BERMAN: How will you get stuff out of there? MR. FORD: We are still working on it. A conveyor is one thing that we have looked at. We may just push it uphill and pick out the big pieces and doze it uphill and load it on trucks. As the project goes along, we can talk about
22 23 24 25	some of the difficulties. One of the biggest problems with Baker Beach 3 and 4 is that we don't have a lot of flat space to spread out and work. Also, the access to both sites are on the downhill kind of sinuous portion 42
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 of Lincoln Boulevard. It's really a bad place for trucks to be stopping and turning. We have some ideas about how we're going to solve those problems, but I think traffic control is going to be one of the premier issues for these landfills. MR. BERMAN: Have you considered barging it away? MR. FORD: I don't think it will be cost-effective to barge it away. But for Baker Beach 1 and 2, which we'll talk about in another month or so, we are looking very closely at barging it, because we think that carrying it away by water offers a lot of advantages.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	So, anyhow, let me tell you something about these chemicals. The chemicals that we're worried about in Baker Beach 3 and 4 are generally metals, specifically cadmium, cobalt, lead, and zinc. There are some pesticides DDT, chlorodane, and dialdrin; and there are some PCBs. This is kind of a mixed bag for a landfill. Kind of the normal thing we see in the MR. ULLENSVANG: You might want to point out that most of those are not associated with Baker Beach 4. Most of those COCs are only at 3. MR. FORD: Is it just metals that we have? MR. ULLENSVANG: I believe it's lead and
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 chlorodane, but I know it's lead that seems to be one of the major things. MR. FORD: Brian brings up a good point, which is that most of the contaminants are in Baker Beach 3. This project is such that, let's say \$3 million is for cleaning this up. \$2.95 million will get spent on Baker Beach 3, maybe 40 or 50 thousand on the other one. It's kind of an elephant with a flea on his back. The probable remedy which we expect to be selected by RAP
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	will be to excavate and remove the fill. We think that right now our best estimates are that Baker Beach 3 contains about 32,000 yards of cubic waste. And Baker Beach 4 about 180 cubic yards. MR. LEUCKART: How will you support Lincoln Boulevard after that fill is removed? MR. FORD: I think the answer is we won't take any fill that is actually supporting Lincoln Boulevard. We think that at Baker Beach 3 the fill that's Page 19

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           contaminated is not actually up against Lincoln
                           So we will be able to stay away. At 4, we
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           Boul evard.
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           think we can take it off in a thin skin. We'll probably
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           have backfill at the ready so as soon as we take it off
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           we can immediately replace it.
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                        MR. ULLENSVANG: At Baker Beach 4, the
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           contamination is in a very small area of the fill. It's
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. It's cross-hatched.
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           not the entire area.
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                        MR. FORD: It will be maybe skimming off a
           little pocket. We won't do anything that endangers
Lincoln Boulevard. It's very important to us that we
keep it in place, open, and operating.

MS. TRIGIANI: Was Lincoln Boulevard
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           constructed after this landfill was started
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                        MR. ULLENSVANG:
                                             I believe the road was there
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                      I think there's a couple operations at both
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           Baker Beach 3 and 4 where there was work done to help
           support the road after the road was built. So the upportion of Baker Beach 3 appears to be built of engineered material to help hold the road. It's all engineered material, and most of it appears to be uncontaminated. It's all been tested. Only one area
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                                                                     So the upper
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           had, I believe, lead and chlorodane, so it's a very
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           small part.
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                        MS. TRIGIANI: It's not spread throughout the
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           fill?
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                        MR. ULLENSVANG: It appears to be localized in
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           one area at Baker Beach 4. Baker Beach 3has two
           sections -- the area that's holding up the road and more
           of gully that's been filled. And the gully that's been filled is the majority of what George is talking about.
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                        MS. TRIGIANI: It's all mixed throughout?
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                        MR. ULLENŠVANG: Right.
                                                         In the lower portion;
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           not in the area supporting the road.
                        MS. SIEGEL: Could you just explain "veneer
           fill"?
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                        MR. FORD: The idea is that if we have soil
           banked against the road that's holding up the road, we
           will take a layer of that soil off.
                                                            Then we will
           immediately replace it with a layer of clean soil of
 8
           similar thickness so that we don't change the
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           configuration of the bank that's holding up the road.
           It may be that the configuration would actually be
           changed while we are digging it, maybe over the course of one day. But, as soon as we take the waste away, we
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           will put in replacement clean fill to continue the
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           buttressing effect that it has on the road.
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                         Here's pictures of Baker Beach 3 from the
           water, but you can see that it's essentially a gully but has been filled up. There's now quite few trees and large shrubs growing on it. And I have a few other pictures. This picture -- I should give credit for
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19
20
           it -- came from a website called
21
           californiacoastline.org. It's a person who has made it their personal project to digitally photograph the
22
23
           entire length of the California coast. And he's almost
24
25
           done and the pictures are posted on the website.
                                     Page 20
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ownload them. `And they're better than you could His wife is a helicopter pilot. She flies along can download them. She flies along and he hangs out the back and takes pictures. They' re really useful. It has been, especially, for those sites. You can't get this view of Baker Beach 3 without an airplane or helicopter.

MS. TRIGIANI: You're saving the Trust's

money.

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MR. FORD: I should also point out that Baker It's right in this little area. Beach 4 is visible. This is a dirt access roads that comes up and intersects Lincoln Boulevard. Baker Beach 4 is a little pocket of fill on that slope. This is the sand ladder that goes down to Baker Beach, which I would recommend as a lot of fun to walk down, not so much fun going back up.

MR. KERN: Within that box, about two-thirds the way down, if you were foolish enough to walk down that gully, which I have been, there's lots of exposed beams and rubble, so there really is a lot of debris down at the bottom.

MR. FORD: And it's very coarse debris. are big, like, big 16-inch square section wood beams, the kind that are not even used anymore. Very large chunks of concrete. Even though you can't see rubble in this picture because the vegetation is hiding it, there

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is a lot of rubble out at that site.

This is what the site looks like from Lincoln Boulevard looking down that road. The gravel road there is an access road that goes to Battery Crosby, which is the battery that's kind of on the ridge line. actually, the position of the road is one of the things that we're dealing with in the planning and engineering process, because we need to maintain access to Battery Crosby, so we will be doing some research to figure out -- we know the configuration of the road changed as they dumped more fill in there. So we will try to figure out what is the historic alignment of the access road so that when we finish removing the fill, there will be a much more pronounced gully in this area. After we've finished we will want to realign the road to what it was before the gully was filled in.

In this picture, virtually everything to the right side of the road is fill. There's actually some fill to the left side of the road, but the majority of it is to the right. All those tall shrubs are growing on fill and rubble.

This is the view from Baker Beach Looking right up the gully. You can kind of get a feeling for the big prism of fill that was dumped in here. You can see the "V" shape, which is the natural gully that's You can

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been eroded in the Colma formation of the bluffs. The there's this big plug of fill that they just dropped down in the gully. And the fill has all the trees and tall shrubs going on it. When we take all that out, Page 21

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that diamond-shaped plug in the middle will be gone. will just be a gully down in the sand dunes, as it was

before the Army filled it up.

Baker Beach 4 is basically a little pocket on that hillside. The fill that makes up Baker Beach 4 is basically banked up against Lincoln Boulevard and it extends for some distance out of this picture. area where the fill has been found to be contaminated is right in here. It's basically, just a pocket, kind of an area on this slope. We are trying to figure out whether we can try to clean it up by reaching down and pulling it up with an excavator. We may have to bring some equipment down to the bottom and work up. kind of a small chore compared to the amount of work that it will take to remove Baker Beach 3.

You can't tell from here, but most of this

slope is actually covered with iceplant, which turns out to be a reasonable indicator. A lot of times where you see iceplant, it's on fill. The iceplant will invade native dune sands but it usually gets started on fill first.

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Out of deference to our reporter, should we

take a break?

[A BREAK WAS TAKEN FROM 8: 31 P.M. TO 8: 45 P.M.]

MR. FORD: Fill Site 6 is the third portion of this RAP that we are now working on and hope to complete this summer. Fill Site 6 has a big footprint. This is an early drawing of the footprint. It is an area on the Main Post. You can see Halleck Street and Lincoln This is just north of the Trust's main Boul evard. offices and Building 35. You can see Doyle Drive at the top of the figure.

It's an area that basically contains soil and building debris. It's thought that most of the building debris results from demolition from the original early Letterman Medical Center, which was knocked down around 1975. And that fill was spread out in various areas. In some areas, new buildings, parking-lots, and things have actually been built on top of the fill. There is one parcel in particular in the southwest corner that looks somewhat rectangular where there is a substantial thickness of fill, clear up to about 14 feet thick. That also happens to straddle the Tennessee Hollow riparian corridor. So we're proposing a two-part remedy for this site; that is, to remove the fill that is within and surrounding the Tennessee Hollow riparian

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corridor where the ecological cleanup levels apply. that for the thinner bodies of fill that are now distributed in a much larger area and are by and large under parking-lots and buildings, we'd like to propose the use of land-use controls to make sure that that stuff is not disturbed, or if there is a construction project in this much larger footprint that the fill will be properly handled. We'll be talking about that as the RAP devel ops.

The chemicals of concern are Aroclor 1260, which is a PCB and mercury. As I just said, the remedy Page 22

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Presidio RAB Feb 11 2003. txt 12 is to excavate and remove the deep fill from the 13 Tennessee Hollow corridor and use land-use controls for 14 other areas where the bodies of fill are relatively thin. The estimated volume of the fill soil that's in and around the Tennessee Hollow corridor right now is 15 16 about 33,000 yards. That will probably change as work 17 18 progresses 19 MR. COOPER: One note on the contaminants. 20 The PCB contamination in the area that we're excavating 21 is more widespread. 22 Like a lot of the landfills at the MR. FORD: Presidio, it's fairly light levels of contamination. Because they're in ecological restoration_areas, we have 23 24 25 very low eco cleanup levels that apply. This is a shot CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 of the big fill at Fill Site 6. This was taken from the 1 2 3 sidewalk on Lincoln Boulevard in front of the YMCA And that big grassy area is all fill. It's 4 12 to 14 feet thick in some portions of that. That's what we are proposing to remove.

Here's another view angled a little bit more to the northwest of the same body of fill. 5 6 7 8 MS. CHEEVER: Is this the area where there was some trench that the RAB was invited to see? MR. FORD: 10 Yes. 11 MS. CHEEVER: But didn't that trench show there wasn't as much as was expected; or is that another 12 13 part? MR. FORD: Contamination? Actually, I believe the contamination was primarily found -- wasn't it 14 15 discovered in soil borings? 16 MR. ULLENSVANG: 17 At the time of the trenching, the big mound was thought to be debris. And the area 18 19 where there was not a big mound was thought to be soil. 20 And just the opposite was the truth. What later came out in the testing was that the soil had PCBs in it, so it did kind of a flip-flop in everyone's mind. It went from suspect debris to soil that looked clean. Then the 21 22 23 chemistry came back and there was some PCB in it. do remember the way it was at the times. 24 25 52 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 MR. FORD: Your memory is good. Our story 1 2 3 4 changed. This is a view taken looking toward the west. You can see the thickness of the fill here. That parking lot is about 15 or 16 vertical feet below the level of Halleck street and Lincoln. That's the 5 thickness of fill. It's probably at least 12 feet thick 7 8 in that picture. That's what we would be taking out. 9 Actually, if this fill were not here, you would see Tennessee Creek traverses this part of the site. I right now in a 72-inch-diameter reinforced concrete 10 11 pipe. A portion of this project will be, after we remove the fill, we'll take out the pipe and daylight Tennessee Creek across this site. So we think that'll 12 13 14 look considerably better when we're done. 15

This is a view down the beautiful channel of

Tennessee Creek. It's in the pipe. The pipe is on the

left side of the photograph under the bushes. That's

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what it looks like. So some of the design and remedial decisions that we will be making is how far to extend the cleanup and how much of the pipe to take out. We have a consultant, Greg Hammond, who has been working on the Tennessee Hollow project, and is also going to help us design a new channel for the creek so that it looks decent and will function properly.

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So this site in particular has all kinds of utility issues that we have not faced so far. It's got a spiderweb of underground pipes -- water pipes, sewer pipes -- overhead utilities that will have to be rerouted, so we will be spending quite a bit of time figuring out how to deal with all that stuff. Since it's right in the middle of the Presidio it's a very visible site so we have to figure out how to do the work in a tidy fashion.

MR. COOPER: If we at the Trust can list our priorities for year 2003, those three sites are our No. 1 priority. Because we need to write a RAP, they're scheduled for remedy implementation this year, so our hands are really full this year -- to get the paperwork in place and the design and to get the remedy started -- all in 2003. And that is a huge priority for us for calendar year 2003.

MS. BLUM: This may be incorrect information, and I know you'll tell me if I'm wrong, but my understanding of the footprint of the overhead Doyle Drive is going to go into that area of the new off-ramp.

And, No. 2, how is that going to affect what we're doing?

MR. FORD: The new off-ramp will not go into Fill Site 6. It will hit ground before it reaches Fill 54

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Site 6. But the new off-ramp and the future project to rehabilitate Doyle Drive will have an affect on -- we have a petroleum correction site called the Building 207-231 Site. Doyle Drive cuts right across the middle of it. So it will not be an issue for Fill Site 6, but a huge issue for 207-231 petroleum cleanup. We are studying that now, how to figure out how to phase it. Any work that we can off-load onto Caltrans, we'd be very pleased to do that. I don't know whether we will be able to do that or not, but we are trying to make sure that, for the 207-231 project, our work dovetails nicely with Caltrans so there isn't wasted effort.

MR. HERMANN: Are those sites impacted

regardless of the final alternative [inaudible]

MR. FORD: 207 and 31 is a kind of a site that is long in the north-south direction. And Doyle Drive does cuts right across the middle of it, so no matter what we do there the Doyle Drive planning is going to affect it. Building 207-231 is -- here's 231, which is a former Army gas station. It had a tank farm out in front on the north side of it. And they leaked and the plume went northward towards which is now the marsh. Building 207 was one of these little kinky buildings. It was another gas station that the Army had down on Mason Street. It had less severe leaks, which the Army Page 24

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has partially cleaned up already, but the 207-231 cleanup area kind of forms a bulb in there. A matter how we do it Doyle Drive will cross it.

This is Fill Site 6 here. And most of it is just far enough south that we don't think Doyle Drive or the new Richardson Avenue slip-ramp will affect it. MR. KERN: Craig, when you mentioned getting everything done for those three sites and excavating the

three sites, when do you foresee getting out the document and then the contracting and the bid

protests -- you're planning for the bid protest?

MR. COOPER: Right. We would like to have the public comment period on the draft RAP. And we want to have that happen this summer. And so then we can finalize the bid and continue the design and start the procurement process shortly thereafter. Actually, Landfill 4 and Fill Site 5 went fine for us until the bid protest. We got the RAP done in an okay time frame and got the procurement papers in place, but it's the bid protest that hurt us, that kicked us into the rainy season. We're going as fast as we can. We want to try to get things done sooner this year than last year, and I hope we can.

MR. SUTTER: Maybe you should build some room into your schedule.

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MR. FORD: We're looking at stretching out our contract award process to make an allowance for protests.

MS. BLUM: Are you thinking that you're going to do all three simultaneously or consecutively or two and one?

MR. FORD: It's a good question. We haven't thought that far, but we will be soon. We have to make those decisions very soon. My own preference would be -- 3 and 4 need to go together. The sites are probably far enough apart that we could get away with doing them simultaneously, but one of the things we're learning from doing 4 and 5, I think there is a finite tolerance for Park residents and users have for having trucks all over the place. And, being mindful of that, the way I'm leaning at the moment would be to do them consecutively, because otherwise to do them concurrently there would be some days where there would be literally hundreds of trucks on the Presidio, not even counting the Lucas project traffic.

MR. COOPER: We've got the Baker Beach sites first, so that would be before the rainy season.

MR. FORD: I worry a lot more about trying to do the Baker Beach 3 and 4 sites in the winter, because there's sand underneath there. It's highly erodable.

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It would be a tough site to work. I think Fill Site 6, I'd rather do it in sunny weather, but if we had to do that in February I think it's doable. MS. BĽUM: But you would bid them together to

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get some economy?

MR. FORD: We'll think about that. I'm not sure whether we will or not. One strategy that I could outline is that if you think there's a high likelihood that you will get a bid protest, if the wrong person wins then why not divide it into two jobs and maximize the chances that the usual protester wins one of them and will therefore shut up and get to work. We have to think about that. We have to talk with our procurement department about whether they think they could administer two large construction contracts going at the same time, because if they can't then that may be a very big incentive to put them together. Those are all things to consider and work through now.

MS. CHEEVER: Are there any procedural or

MS. CHEEVER: Are there any procedural or legal requirements like scoping or some steps in the legal process that have to be completed before you can do Fill Site 6; or can you just go ahead and do Fill Site 6?

MR. FORD: Well, the Fill Site 6 RAP will go through its own EPA evaluation. And, once that's

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complete, I believe we will be in a position to go to Now we are coordinating it with the Tennessee Hollow people and to try to make sure that we leave it in a condition that is satisfactory for the work that they will want to do later. We don't want to close any doors on them by the work that we do. I should point out that it's also possible that we will not be relocating Tennessee Creek outside of the limits of the site where we dig. Right now, it's in a pipe going under a parking-lot. There's some thought that it does not follow the historical alignment of Tennessee Creek. So it's possible that, at some future date, we'll take it out of that pipe in the parking lot and move it to where it originally ran. That gets outside the scope of Fill Site 6 removal. And if we construct a day-lighted creek on Fill Site 6, it's possible that some additional grading will have to be done in the future to reconnect that channel with other restored parts of Tennessee Creek, if the alignment is going to change. But we're trying to do that in a way that there will be minimal wasted effort or money wasted for the.

MS. BLUM: I don't say a deduction will be made. I think this year a final alternative will be made in '03. I think my concern remains, since we are not sure where that footprint will be -- maybe you

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are -- I don't know where that footprint will go from Doyle Drive. What I'm trying to say is, is there any way that we can postpone on this particular fill site until we know what's going on with it?

until we know what's going on with it?

MR. FORD: I don't believe any Doyle Drive alternative will land on Fill Site 6. But your question is relevant for the 207-231 petroleum cleanup. The answer is we're going to postpone -- we are working on creating an alternative action plan there. But that plan won't be final after the Doyle Drive alternative is selected. So we will be kind of fitting that document Page 26

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around decisions that are made on Doyle Drive so what cleanup we do makes since in the context of what is going to be done with Doyle Drive. We're monitoring it. We're aware that the Doyle Drive project will have a huge effect on the 207-231 cleanup. We're not going to rush out there and do anything prematurely. I hate to spend money if I can get Caltrans to do it for free. If they're going to be tunnelling across that site, which is one of the favorite alternatives, we are not. In that kind of scenario, we would just probably clean up the petroleum and then stop and leave the rest of it for Caltrans to dig it out once. It's a real issue. We're trying to pay attention to it and make sure that our cleanup process dovetails with what Caltrans is going to

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do. So I actually worry more that the history of Caltrans' efforts to replace Doyle Drive we may get in a situation where two or three years out they still have not taken the next step beyond selecting an alternative. We may get tired of waiting and then have to decide what our bottom line is. But we don't want to do any work that doesn't have to be done.

MS. BLUM: Thank you for trying to answer

those.

MR. FORD: If we could talk about the petroleum program. The Park Service -- Jim and Bob are not here tonight -- but Jim is working on updating two Board orders that apply to the Presidio. They're 91082 and 96070. We expect the result of his work will be in sometime later this year, could be early next year. But after we've gone through this process, the Water Board will issue a new order that covers the Presidio that will incorporate the relevant parts of the old orders. It will add in new things that might be discovered s.o. we are trying work with Jim to make sure that our concerns and the concerns of the Park Service and the Trust are considered in the drafting of new Board orders. That's why I think it will take a little while to get those finalized.

This next item, the petroleum, was e-mailed

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out last week. I had intend to bring hard copies to pass out tonight and just got too far behind and didn't make them. If anybody would like to have a hard copy, raise your hand and I'll make a list and mail them to anybody who wants one. I didn't want to go through a detailed presentation of the petroleum program tonight, partly because Jim is not here. I would prefer to reserve that maybe to next month and give a brief presentation when Jim is here. But I would urge you, if you want to get a snapshot of where the petroleum program is right now, to read that plan. It's only about four or five pages, and you can probably ignore the tables in the back and just read the tables and you'll still get about the whole story. But, if you read that and have questions next month or at our committee meeting, I would be happy to answer. I will point out that the work on corrective action sites where Page 27

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Presidio RAB Feb 11 2003. txt 19 you have a big petroleum spill that has affected groundwater. So there are major petroleum cleanup sites at Building 1567, 231, and the Military Post Exchange, 20 21 22 Building 1349. And we are working along on all of those. We have various documents that will be coming out for you to review. And we'll let you know when they're ready. And I think it's about time for me to 23 24 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 stop talking. 2 3 This is the update on the groundwater monitoring program. Looks like the agencies and the RAB are now reviewing the second quarter 2002 report. And there are other ones in the pipeline, which will be 4 5 6 7 coming out shortly MR. COOPER: I'd like to briefly give the RAB 8 an update on where we are with our most significant 9 CERCLA project. As George mentioned briefly, our next 10 RAP, the one we are working on right now, includes those 11 cliff sites, but the Baker Beach Disturbed Sites 1 and 2 12 are more complex. So we have to do some pre-geophysical 13 survey work to understand that. The next Presidio Trust issue is lead-based 14 15 paint in soil plan and the technical approach work plan that was passed around at today's meeting and so is 16 17 great news for that's with the regulators. Now, that was a really important document for Bob Boggs, so hopefully it's in a shape that he comfortable with. 18 19 20 you can take that to the next step. There will be 21 public comment period on that, so stay tuned for that later on this summer. I felt that the RAB would like a presentation 24 on the lead plan. Just let me know, and we can schedule that in. Just tell Mark. You can give me agenda items 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 for the next RAB committee. 234567 Landfill E field investigation is Next slide. finished, and our contractors are taking a look at the data that's coming in and crunching numbers, but we asked them to stop any detailed report information at We realized that we need the RAB and the this time. State regulators to get up to date on the information 8 that was generated by last year's fill investigations, so we have had a couple meetings to talk about those data and materials. And so I basically have asked to hold up and to stop work on the report until we get more 10 information back from the RAB. So, preferably, I would like to get more information from Doug or Mark or any 12 13 RAB members on the data before we ask the consultant to 14 15 keep working on this. I was thinking maybe early or mid-March, if you guys can get comments in.
MR. KERN: How about mid-March, or March 14th? 16 17 18 That should be fine with us. 19 MR. COOPER: 215 CERCLA site. All we found 20 was some petroleum contamination. We asked the 21 regulators to see if we can do the cleanup at the

building. That will be happening next month. A very small dig. The cubic yards is 50 to 100 yards. We're not too sure exactly, but not a large cleanup. But there isn't any CERCLA hazardous substance that needs to

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be cleaned up there. 2 Public Service Health Hospital: We're crunching numbers. us to say there. 4 5 6 7

One thing: I would like to extend an opportunity to have another data review meeting with the RAB on this before we issue a report. If you guys are interested, talk to Mark yourselves. We could have that

at a RAB meeting or a special meeting.

This has been a long The feasibility study. way in coming, and we are just about there. We've gotten a releasing report based on NPS comments who have given us an approval to release the report contingent on fixing certain things, so we're just about there. I truly expect that when we get this out in March -- this will happen -- this will be an extremely exciting document to get out on the street and to get regulatory comments on and the RAB members. So these remedies are a whole bunch of CERCLA sites. It's a thick document so if the RAB would like us present an overview of the highlights at a special meeting, let us know; and we will be more than happy to do so.

That next slide is on the small-arms firing This is a set of sites that are at the very early stages of a CERCLA State remedial investigation feasibility study. We are just starting to investigate

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those sites. We've got the Park Service's concurrence to release that plan to investigate those sites. That will be mailed out to the regulatory agencies and the RAB next week.

The petroleum plan that George just talked And then two documents regarding our lead-based soil and cleanup.

Just a final note: I talked about before that we want to create a link on our environmental website. So you can click on that and go to the place where you can see correspondence and documents that are in electronic format. We are very close to being able to There's a number of clearances that establish a link. it has to be cleared through. So the link has been created and a mock-up has been created by Rich Miller, our computer person. And once the link is approved, we can started putting letters and correspondence into that so you can see what's new. That's it.

MR. KERN: Any questions?

MR. SUTTER: On Landfill E, I believe you mentioned that after the February 4th meeting there was some information that they were going to get back to the RAB on [inaudible]. I'm unclear on that.

MR. KERN: Probably the stability stuff. MR. ANDERSON: Chris was going to send me a

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spreadsheet with the map coordinates of the features on the site -- wells, et cetera

I'll remind Chris about that. MR. COOPER: MR. KERN: It was the geotechnical information Page 29

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5	that he was still working on.
6	MR. SUTTER: Something about a volume
7	anal ysi s.
8	MR. YOUNGKIN: We talked a lot about that.
9	MR. COOPER: I don't think there was an action
10 11	item on that. Chris and I took notes from the landfill
12	meeting. And this was just kind of advice that we heard from the RAB that we heard as far as things to look for
13	when you do your volume estimates. I put that into the
14	notes.
15	MR. ANDERSON: I think there will be some
16	clarification as to how the estimates that were in the
17	report had been generated.
18	MR. COÖ́PER: Exactly right. In my notes to
19	make sure that all the assumptions are shown, all the
20	calculations are shown. My notes also state that we
21	were advised to try two differ ways to calculate the
22	estimates so we are not relying on one method and see
23 24	how the two different methods compare with each other.
24 25	I will take a look at my notes. MR. YOUNGKIN: I will send that to everybody.
25	MR. FOUNDATIVE I WITH Send that to everybody.
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1	MR. KERN: Ìltém No. 6 will be pretty fast.
2	Jim?
2 3 4	Item 7, "New Business." Any new items to be
4	considered?
5 6	The action items review, always a fun part.
7	What do I have here tonight for our action items for the RAB? We're going to get a letter together for a couple
8	of RAB members who will come and read the insurance
9	policy. Request that opportunity. We are going to
10	generate a list of questions for a future insurance
11	policy meeting, and then you're going arrange a meeting
12	with those folks
13	MR. COOPER: Right. And a presentation at
14	either the February or March committee meeting.
15	MS. SIEGEL: At the committee meeting do we
16	talk about those questions or have them before and then
17 18	send them to somebody? MR. KERN: I think one of the ways we can get
19	it started, if anybody has any starter questions, is
20	send them to everybody and then people can add to them
21	and just build it up by e-mail. And, when we can,
22	refine it at the meeting.
23	MS. SIEGEL: Šo we can be more informed about
24	asking the people. So we should set that goal for two
25	weeks?
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1	MR. KERN: I think we should get it going
2	right away. If anybody has questions that they know
3	about, start compiling a list.
4	MS. CHEEVER: If we have a subcommittee, I
3 4 5 6	nominate Dave to coordinate it.
6	MS. SIEGEL: Perhaps he could e-mail us. I
7 8	want a deadline for action.
8 9	MR. COOPER: I'll recommend to do a
10	presentation, a gentleman named Mike Plumley, who is a Marsh & McLennan broker. And this guy is extremely
10	acknowl edgeable about the process. He briefed me on
	Page 30
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12
           them when I came on.
                                      I will ask him to assist me or
13
           actually do the presentation, if that's all right.
           Hopefully, he'll say yes, so I will call him immediately to ask him about the February RAB meeting and do an
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16
           e-mail to the committee. Then I will need your
           questions a Lot sooner than March 1, obviously.
MR. SUTTER: Marsh & McLennan was the Trust's
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           broker that facilitated getting an insurance company on
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           board and getting your policies in place; is that
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           correct?
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                        MR. COOPER: Correct. Yeah. In fact, they
           still provide me with advice, like if an issue comes up and I'm looking at the policy, I call Mike up.

MR. SUTTER: He's your broker?
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                                    (510) 486-0700
                        MR. FORD:
                                      Mike also worked for Zurich when
 2
3
                                          He was there at the beginning.
           the policy was written.
                        MR. COOPER:
                                       He just recently switched jobs
           and now works for Marsh.

MR. KERN: For those of you who have experience with them, I'm counting on you to generate
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5
6
7
           questi ons.
 8
                        Moving on.
                                       Sending around e-mail questions.
 9
           Get that ready for Craig. I have March 14th for RAB
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           Landfill E comments, so start getting those together.
           We are still waiting for geotechnical Landfill E data.

Those are the action items that I have. We'
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                                                                            We'll
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           probably also look into what we need to do to prepare
           for the Freedom of Information Act request, if we need
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15
           to do that.
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                        MR. COOPER:
                                        That e-mail that I sent out last
           month, if you could kind of add these new ones to this
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18
           list and track those that have already been done.
                        MS. SIEGEL:
19
                                        On the Landfill E meeting that I
20
           didn't go to, by March 14th?
21
                        MR. COOPER:
                                        The set of data. It's a page of
22
                    It's that.
           data.
23
                        MS. TRIGIANI: You can probably send them that
                        page 1.
MR. YOUNGKIN:
24
           top page,
25
                                           There might be a meeting again
                                  CLARK REPORTING
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 1
           before March.
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4
                        MR. ANDERSON:
                                         Yeah, the 25th.
           MR. COOPER: We brought extra sets of the data package to February 4; and I'll see if we can round up two extra sets for George and Sarah.

MR. KERN: Agenda Item No. 9. What I have is
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           insurance policy presentation; and then we have the
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           petroleum program.
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           George, you mentioned maybe doing that next time when Jim will be around.
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           Then lead-based paint program. We have the choice of lead-based paint field study and the firing
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12
                     So we are trying to prioritize and get you
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           something for the next meeting
14
                        Are there any announcements before we -- MS. CHEEVER: Well, actually, as you were sort
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           of saying, Chris offered us about four different
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           presentations, so I guess we'll decide which ones we
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              want at the committee meeting
             MR. KERN: If there is any presentation at the moment. There are a lot of -- these are all priority projects. We need to hear them all eventually.

MS. CHEEVER: Well, any that we don't have actually presented at the committee meeting!
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              to have an item discussed at the committee meeting and
                                          CLARK REPORTING
                                            (510) 486-0700
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              how soon.
              MR. KERN: Any other items? All right. seeing none, thanks, everyone. Meeting adjourned. [THE MEETING WAS ADJOURNED AT 9:33 P.M.]
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                              BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:
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        Jerry Anderson
 3
        Sam Berman
 4
       Jan Blum
 5
       John Boudro
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       Craig Cooper, Presidio Trust
       Tony Distefano, National Park Service
       Dennis Downing
George Ford, Presidio Trust
Mark Frey, Presidio Trust
Joel Hermann
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       Doug Kern
Doug Leuckart
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13
       Jan Monaghan
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15
       George Pace
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        Sara Si egel
       David Sutter
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       Brian Ullensvang, National Park Service
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       Tracy Wright
Mark Youngkin
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	PRESIDIO RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD THE OFFICERS CLUB BUILDING 50 THE PRESIDIO March 11, 2003 7:00 p.m.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Reporter's Transcript of Proceedings CLARK REPORTING
18 19 20 21	2161 Shattuck Avenue, Suite 201 Berkeley, CA 94704 (510) 486-0700
22 23 24 25	Freddie Reppond, Reporter
	CLARK REPORTING
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 17 18 20 21 22 23 24 25	[THE MEETING WAS CALLED TO ORDER AT 7:12 P.M.] MR. KERN: Welcome to the regular meeting of the Restoration Advisory Board of the Presidio for March 2003. I'd like to welcome tonight the Presidio Trust and their contractors; the National Park Service, Tony, Brian; our regulatory community — do I see Jim here this evening; the RAB community members. Thank you for being here tonight. Any members of the public, thank you very much for coming to our meeting and hopefully participate tonight. Are there any additions, changes, modifications to tonight's agenda? Seeing none, we'll move ahead. Any announcements tonight? MR. YOUNGKIN: I've received a letter from Dennis Downing requesting an eight-month leave of absence because of a job assignment. So I guess we kind of automatically approve those unless somebody objects or has strong feelings about it. MR. O'HARA: Do we have a list of people interested in joining the Board that are not able to join because we are full? MS. MONAGHAN: Yes. MR. O'HARA: An eight-month leave of absence is awfully long for the work that we do each month. Four or five months, maybe six months pushes it. Eight CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700
1 2 3 4 5 6	months is, I think, going outside the envelope. I move that we accept the resignation with regret. MR. KERN: There's been a motion. Is there a second on the motion?
5 6	MR. SUTTER: How long has Dennis been a member of the Board?

7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	RAB MAR 11 2003. txt MR. YOUNGKIN: Two years. Our normal automatic leave of absence is three months. MR. BOGGS: Since current membership is still below what the charter says, could we add a person and still allow him to come back in eight months or whatever he's requested? MR. YOUNGKIN: Yeah. That could be done pretty easily. MR. SUTTER: He can always reapply. MR. YOUNGKIN: He can always reapply and become a member again. MS. BLUM: Are we having discussion on the motion? MR. KERN: I was waiting for a second. If we don't have a second, we wouldn't have any discussion, because there wouldn't be any motion. MR. BERMAN: I second it. MR. KERN: For purposes of discussion, one thing that I think the charter says is three months. Is
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 that right? MR. BERMAN: I think that's true. MR. KERN: So we could accept a three-month leave and then review it again in three months and grant him another one in three months. MR. YOUNGKIN: He seems to make it pretty clear that he will be gone eight months. MR. BERMAN: My only feeling about that, just between you and me, is that we have a statement in the charter; and unless there's really a good reason for making something different then it sets a precedent that the charter doesn't really mean much. And so I'm a little I think people's lives are such that maybe they can't be members for a certain period of time. But it would seem to me that we could accommodate him by saying that the charter allows for a three-month absence, but we would welcome him very strongly when he returns as a new member with prior involvement. Something, a note, that would say something to the effect that we really want him to come back so we don't want to set a precedent that's not so vastly different than the charter and at the same time there's no compelling reason I would feel somewhat different if he had major surgery and can't attend meetings because he was going to be laid up in a hospital for eight
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 months. But this is a job assignment away; and presumably he'll come back, but no one ever knows about job assignments. MS. CHEEVER: I'm reading from the charter, and it says, "Additional leaves of absence for longer periods must be requested in writing addressed to the membership committee" something that Dennis has essentially done "and shall only be granted if (1) a majority of the membership committee votes to grant him leave; and (2) at the next following RAB meeting a majority of the community members votes to approve the membership committee's recommendation." And then there are certain conditions. Page 2

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	RAB MAR 11 2003. txt So I think maybe the motion is untimely and should go to the membership committee first. I think the leave of absence states that he can be reinstated after his leave of absence as long as the community membership is not at its maximum. So there's that opening as well. Then that spot wouldn't be vacant for purposes of voting. You might ask him about it, too. He might have a real definite feeling about it and settle it in two seconds. MR. KERN: We have a request for an eight-month leave. We have a motion on the floor. We have a suggestion that it be put to the committee. So
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 sort of following the Roberts' Rules of Order, I guess we need to deal with the motion and then we can deal well whether we send it to the committee. Is there a further discussion about denying his request and this motion? MR. O'HARA: I'd like to amend the motion then. And that is to send this request for an eight-month leave of absence to the committee and follow procedures of the charter. MR. SUTTER: Second that. MR. KERN: Discussion? It's been moved and seconded that we send Dennis's request for an eight-month extension to the selection committee. All in favor? Opposed? Motion carries. Any other announcements? Old business? Recently released documents? Do we have a list? MR. COOPER: We will have to e-mail that out to everybody, just as kind of a summary. MR. KERN: Committee report? MR. YOUNGKIN: Thank you. We had our regularly scheduled planning meeting on the 25th of February. It was a well-attended meeting, and we only had one topic the environmental insurance policies.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 We spent the entire meeting discussing the environmental insurance policies. We were given a handout, quite an extensive one, as well as a lot of PowerPoint slides. I believe there were extra copies, so if anyone is interested to get a handout from that you may be able to get it from Chris. MR. NELSON: I can send it out to whoever wants one. MR. YOUNGKIN: So if you couldn't attend the meeting and you want to see what was presented by Mike McMullen of Marsh & McLennan. He's a former employee of Zurich; and he gave quite an extensive presentation on the insurance policy and a lot of detail, maybe more than that some members wanted. But we're all more familiar with it and asked questions. So we need to follow up on that. Dave is e-mailing around his thoughts. Did you send it to everybody or just me? MR. SUTTER: I think I cc'd all the community members.

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MR. KERN: Dave expressed his feelings that he believes that the Freedom of Information Act request should go ahead and be filed. And I think some of the other people felt that the presentation answered their questions.

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So as far as I know, that Freedom of Information Act is sort of an individual filing, right? The RAB can't file a Freedom of Information Act request, right? It would be an individual on that.

MR. COOPER: You could sign it on behalf of

the RAB.

MR. YOUNGKIN: Or an individual could on behalf of the RAB. Are there any feelings about whether or not we should, as a group, file this FOIA request; or should an individual go ahead and file it on his own behalf?

MR. ANDERSON: Did the staff give any indication of why the Trust feels this shouldn't be released?

MR. YOUNGKIN: Yes, they did. There was legal stuff. Karen, Joanne, Nicole of both the Trust and the Park Service; and Mike McMullen.

You want to summarize what that was?

MR. COOPER: That's why I brought them.

MR. NELSON: A lot of it has to do with policy and the finance structure.

MR. COOPER: It would be better for Sam. He

23 took notes. 24 N

MR. BERMAN: I think one of the reasons they -- again, I'm not sure that I believe the word

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"redacted" is proper. But it has been redefined for our purposes, but we all understand what it means, so I'll continue to use that word. But I think there were two compelling reasons. One is that Zurich, I think, is interested in expanding its business. This is what was explained. I'm only the messenger, so don't kill me. That Zurich is interested in taking this business to other conversion sites; and there were certain aspects and certain things in the policy of how the rates were determined and certain aspects that would be real; some business information about the way Zurich determined its involvement and its financial commitments; and it was felt that shouldn't be made public because it was felt it was their private business to know those things. There were also some parts that were redacted having to do with the interactions with the Army. And this was stated and I was confused with that because I thought that was all over, but they still remain redacted.

MR. YOUNGKIN: Maybe because of the same reasons they want to go to the Army again and write another policy.

MR. BERMAN: My personal opinion: I thought they were not unreasonable in asking that that part be redacted. And I also am concerned about this whole issue of -- another personal feeling -- in that we have

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a very cordial relationship with the Trust. And I feel that, when you go after the Trust with a claim, there is an element of contentiousness there. Personal feeling: I don't like it. I think if an individual wants to do it, that's their prerogative, but I would strongly feel that the RAB should not jeopardize the cordial relationship that we have with the Trust, because when we didn't have cordial relationships, as we had with the Army, and it was very difficult to get information and get invited to meetings. They could invite us or not. So there's a lot of things that I feel are important in maintaining that. And my personal feeling is that we can't do much about the insurance policy. There's some pretty good reasons for redacting -- business reasons -- so I'm not feeling any strong reasons that the RAB should be signators to any FOIA expedition.

MR. SUTTER: I just want to reiterate that my recent e-mails indicated that my, quote, preliminary recommendation, unquote, would be that a FOIA request be filed. To be quite frank [inaudible] on the insurance as well. I'm not making a final recommendation that the RAB do that at this point. George is very knowledgable in insurance, and I am very interested in his thoughts on the issues that I see of the policies and how the Trust is going to potentially benefit, particularly

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[inaudible] program going forward and if there are any that might be covered by a stop-loss policy. Also, there are crucial issues that are involved as to how cost overruns are reported between the Trust and the insurance company. That was information that currently I think that's key to how effective remains redacted. the insurance policy coverage will be as the remediation program proceeds, and that kind of information, I concede, has any business proprietary value. So, So, as I mentioned in my last e-mail, I cannot comment meaningfully analyze or comment on these policies without being, quote, unredacted, unquote. And you can't do anything about the original policies and limits, but in the ongoing implementation of claims under the policies, I think the RAB does have the fiduciary responsibility to be aware of what the procedures are and perhaps to assist the Trust in being more effective and successful in potentially realizing the insurance benefits that [inaudible] policy.
So that's my position. And I don't think it's a dead issue. I think it's a very live issue and something that the RAB should be involved with.

MR. KERN: Mary.
MS. TRIGIANI: Dave, do you feel -- I'm not sure if the option is still on the table, but one or two

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of us -- and I would think that would be you and George -- would have permission under some sort of an NDA to review the unredacted original document. From my perspective, I would be satisfied if I knew you were satisfied with the level of information -- the two of you guys were satisfied and then you could advise us Page 5

accordi ngl y. Is that an effective option for you? Because I'm with Sam on this, and also the whole bureaucratic aspects of the FOLA Act. Is that viable?

MR. SUTTER: It would be acceptable to me. You may recall, Mary, that one of the Trust Lawyers stated that that procedure would only be established subsequent to an FOLA request.

MS. TRIGIANI: Oh, I missed that point.

MR. SUTTER: I asked that specific question at the meeting, and there was a response that "we will not do that," make that administrative decision. To do that we will have to file a FOIA request. Then possibly out of that request, or negotiation relating to that request, we could essentially establish that claim.

MR. YOUNGKIN: I think the more that you and

George can narrow it down to just what section should be released, instead of the whole document, that might make it a whole lot easier for us to go through the FOLA process rather than trying to do the whole thing. 13

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say this section or those sections.

MR. SUTTER: I think George and I could possibly come up with a priority list [inaudible] I will offer one opinion. Rates and methods or decisions on when to pay fall in the area of [inaudible] funds as proprietary business practices. What's the How to adjudicate a claim? Whether or not the additional insureds get paid as opposed to the Trust are not defined. They are redacted and not proprietary and should be of vital interest to the RAB, so in my mind finding out that the Army and the Interior are additional insureds sent up a red flag. And I think we should file a request. In other words, not only do we have this insurance policy, we don't how we are going to get paid, but somebody else might get paid instead of the Trust.

 $\,$ MS. TRIGIANI: Are you guys satisfied that we have gone as far as we can within the process of the relationship between RAB and the Trust? That's up to the Trust to respond to. The lawyers told us that at the meeting.

That presentation was our attempt MR. COOPER: to provide as much information as possible on both policies and including the redacted sections in a public And the FOIA Ăct is your next option. I think forum.

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Sam said it right, Jerry, as far as the reason. We've been orally informed by Zurich that they would likely We've claim confidential business information on some if not all of the portions that are currently redacted. that's why we said, Let's try this presentation now because that's something that we can put together quickly and at least get that information and revisit that. That goes for the new RAB members. And then the FOIA will unfold as it shall. Maybe there's portions that they decide -- so we get the FOIA. And then we write a letter to Zurich saying, "We have a request under the Act; is there any portion of this document that you claim privileged?" And then they would have And then they would have to Page 6

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RAB MAR 11 2003. txt explain why if yes. There's that process. That' next step, basically, if you choose to take that. 14 That's the 15 MS. TRIGIANI: So there's no more talking to 16 17 the lawyers? MR. COOPER: No, just through correspondence. MR. DIES: Doug, I'd like to know if I'm the 18 19 20 only one who has never seen a redacted copy of the insurance policy. I'd like to know how many people have 21 seen it recently. Four. So we're really talking about 22 something we do not know anything about. Wouldn't the 23 first step be to distribute the redacted copies to all 24 25 members of the RAB and then we come back and at least CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 have some intelligent assessment of whether we 2 3 4 individually feel that it's adequate or not. MR. BERMAN: I'd like to declare a motion that a committee be formed, or a subcommittee, of at least 5 two, including Dave and George, to examine this and read it over and report back to us, as much as possible, what they think should be asked for in the FOIA. And the purpose of this motion is, in parentheses now, that we will really have things that we need to spend our time on that are important and timely. I'm looking at my own 6 7 8 9 10 time. I looked at the insurance policy, read it over quickly. I don't know want to spend my time on that. 11 12 We have important issues; and if people have an infinite amount of time, fine. But if there is a committee of 13 14 two that are technically skilled to read it, then we 15 16 should assign them or work on this and report back on what portions of the insurance policy should be requested through the FOLA process. 17 18 MR. DĬES: I'll address this to Craig. 19 20 would like to have a redacted copy of the insurance policy. 21 22 MR. BERMAN: You could be a member of the 23 committee. I want it for my own use. I don't want to be a 24 25 member of the committee. Thank you. 16 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 There's been a motion and a second? MR. KERN: 2 Any discussion about having a committee of George and 3 4 5 6 Dave prepared to work on that? And, of course, other folks would be welcome to join with them. MS. CHEEVER: Sam, did you picture that committee reporting back at our planning committee meeting or at a RAB meeting? 7 8 MR. BERMAN: I would prefer that it be the planning committee meeting. The purpose of the 10 committee is to have a more precise statement for the FOIA because it's clearly part of the policy that they are privileged; and there's a much greater chance of getting some information if they're separated, as George 11 12 13 14 And so I think that the committee's work would be devoted to going through the policies and specifying what needs to come from the FOLA process, and they could 15

> di scussi on. MR. KERN: Any other discussion? It's been Page 7

report it at the planning committee. I don't know if this is part of the motion or not, but it's part of the

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moved and seconded that we form a committee of at least George and David to report back to the RAB on what

23 should be requested in a FOLA act request.

24 All in favor, aye?

25 Opposed?

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Motion carries. If there are any other folks that would like to join with George and Dave, they've been volunteered by Sam to do this work. And we very much appreciate your work.

MR. SUTTER: Is there anyone else who wants to

MR. SUTTER: Is there anyone else who wants to know everything they wanted to know about it? It's a fascinating topic.

MR. YOUNGKIN: I'll join you.

MR. KERN: Thank you.

MR. COOPER: Does anyone else want a copy of the insurance policy redacted, while I'm making copies?

MR. KERN: Thank you to George and David and Sam and Mark and those of you who join with them for this important work. Is there any other committee business or reports? Let's move on to 5-A, "Feasibility Study Overview."

MR. COOPER: Chris Nelson and I are going to do this first presentation in a tag-team approach. And, as you know, the long-awaited Presidio Trust feasibility study for the main installation sites is going to be issued very shortly. And so we thought we would do a presentation of this, basically, in two parts. This is Part I. And then I guess at the April RAB meeting you will hear Part II of this presentation.

So, Chris, do you want to take on the first slide?

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MR. NELSON: The way we structured this presentation was to give veterans and newbies alike an understanding of not only what this document is going to contain in a general sense but also what a feasibility study is, because I'm sure there are many veterans on the RAB who haven't spent a lot of time reviewing feasibility studies recently. I don't believe the Trust has put one out since I've been here, so you probably haven't looked at too many. Also, we just wanted to sort of educate everybody on CERCLA and where the feasibility study exists in the process, because, if you look at this scale here of all the actions that take place in the CERCLA process, it's the RIFS of the feasibility study, where we are, is right in the middle of it all. That's not to say that it's going to take twice as long or half as long to get through. Some of those sites will be done in a couple of years, some will take many more, but we want to give you a basic overview of the CERCLA process. At first, I'll just talk about the general overview and take us up to the point where we were discussing an RIFS. Craig is going to jump into a discussion of specific things that a feasibility study tries to accomplish and how it does that, specifically in evaluating remedial alternatives and using the Superfund or CERCLA IX evaluation criteria. So let's

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get started on the overview. I promise to be brief. Some of you probably know the CERCLA process is a very lengthy process that takes a long time. There are something like almost 1300 sites on the NPL. That's since about 1980, and I don't think that many have come off the fund list. It's still going, so it's 23 years almost of identifying and ranking sites and cleaning them up.

So the first step that a site goes through in its lifespan in CERCLA is that it gets identified. There are a number of different ways that a site can be identified. Somebody can call in a spill; there could be a documented release at a site by a regulatory agency; there could be an anonymous tip. And the EPA calls this process "site discovery." A site is assigned a Superfund or CERCLA ID number and it goes into a database, known as CERCLIS, which is the CERCLA information system. It's get tracked from there as to information about where the site is for their information.

From site discovery, the site goes through a preliminary assessment. Sometimes it warrants a site inspection. Those are basically just a first look at a site. And EPA has a thick guidance document that tells you how to conduct a CERCLA preliminary assessment. There are a

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variety of factors that are evaluated at a site. If the site appears to warrant some further attention after the preliminary assessment you go on to a site inspection, which generally involves taking a sample, like soil or water. And essentially what you're trying to do at this point is establish whether or not a documented release has occurred to the environment. The next step that happens is the hazard-ranking system, which is a computer model that was generated by the EPA to assist in listing sites on a national priority list. The site goes through an evaluation of a variety of environmental factors, waste characteristics of site, whether or not a release occurred, whether it occurred to water, air, soil, et cetera. Then it looks at targets like human beings, drinking water, fish, people breathing air, sensitive species, et cetera. the site scores high enough it can be listed on a national priority list. It gets a little tricky from here, because there's a huge number of sites that go through the CERCLA process every year in the PASI stage in all the nine different regions. And EPA has to really make a hard decisions, about whether or not a site is eligible for NLP listing. The first pass is, if it scores greater than 28.5 on the HRS, it can be eligible, but there are a lot of

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prioritizations that go on before the decision is made to try and list a site.
So I'm going to talk about where the Presidio main installation is in this time line, so just bear with me. The next step, once the site is listed on the NPL, is to conduct a remedial investigation feasibility study,

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which is basically trying to characterize the nature and extent of contamination at the site, how much contamination is present, whether there are actual risks associated with that contamination. A risk assessment is often done. Then that takes us into the feasibility study, which is where we are now. Once the RIFS is completed, a proposed plan is put out. The proposed plan is essentially a thin document that summarizes the preferred remedial alternatives that are being put forward by the Trust for the site that's going to be cleaned up and what we propose to do about it. Once the site gets through the proposed planning process, there's a 30-day public comment period on that, and we will move on to the record of decision or other DTSC remedial action plan, which is what will be prepared here. Most of us are familiar with those. We've just completed one for Landfill 4 and Fill Site 5. We are currently working on a few others for sites that

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are included in the feasibility study. From there, we were sort of concurrently working on remedial design at the same time as the remedial action plan for Landfill 4 and Fill Site 5. But you would take the next step and do a remedial design and a remedial action, which basically completes the bulk of the work that entails remediation at the site. In the case of Presidio sites, it's largely excavation and hauling away waste. So once you get to remedial action, you're very close to being done. What happens after that is your groundwater monitory, drinking water monitoring, surface water monitoring, and maybe some sort of engineered material or board institutional controls or whatever that go in place at the site. Sites that are in that phase right now are the Public Health Service Hospital And sites that are at site closure and site certification are Crissy Field and the DEH in Area A. So that long-winded explanation is the overview of the CERCLA process. Where we are now with the Trust feasibility study [indicating] is this yellow highlighted area in remedial investigation feasibility study for the main investigation sites. Craig is going to take it from here and discuss what it is in our RIFS and then the nine criteria.

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MR. COOPER: Just one side note on what Chris A site does not have to be on the EPA's national priorities list to use the CERCLA process. For example, the Presidio is not on the national priorities list, but you can still use the CERCLA process to adjudicate remedy decisions at a particular site, such as we're doi ng So this main installation site RIFS has 39 sites in it We are going to describe them briefly in a in total. And except for Landfill E, which we agreed minute here. in advance, that one does not have a recommended alternative in this study. And Landfill 4 and Fill Site 5, because those really were taken out of the Page 10

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feasibility study. I think they were mentioned and then taken out, because the RAP that we wrote for those two sites were special. But for all the rest of the 36, there will be a -- you go through the whole feasibility study process and a recommended alternative for the sites, with a slight footnote on Fill Site 6, which we will describe later on this evening. Okay. First, you characterize the sites. As you'll see in the latter part of the presentation, Chris is going to talk about problems with that. I guess one of the biggest problems is that a lot of folks felt that those sites were not well characterized. There wasn't enough data.

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There was too many data gaps. So that's one thing that we did. We feel that we have not characterized the sites.

The next step is risk assessment. And Bob and Brian, correct me if I'm wrong, but in the way this is done the way we are doing risk assignment at each of our remediation sites is basically through the development of cleanup levels. And there was a very elaborate process of developing specific cleanup levels for soil, sediment, and groundwater. And then we take our characterization data for each site and compare it with our cleanup levels. And generally if we have an excedence of cleanup levels, be it in soil or sediments or groundwater, then that site is brought forward and it's kept in the feasibility study, where it's warranted for remedial action. Some type of remedy is necessary. And for sites when you take a look at the characterization data and compare it to cleanup levels and there is not any significant excedences, then generally those sites are characterized as "no further action sites." That's what the remedy would be. sites don't constitute enough risk to warrant the expenditure of money and cleanup action. So CERCLA is really a risk-based type law that says you spend money on sites that constitute sufficient risk and to bring

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that risk down to an acceptable level. Basically, we are following the federal process, but the state process just goes hand-in-hand. We are doing this dual system. We are kind of discussing the federal process, but the state process is the same. We will talk about a few caveats where we bring in the state process to make sure that we're covering both federal and state law here. That's a very important step. You'll see that some of those sites of the 36 sites, because of the characterization data, didn't have excedence of cleanup levels in a significant sense, so they got determined as "no further action" sites. All the rest had been to be brought forward and they needed remedial action. Before you think through and just say, "Okay. Excavate this one and this one," there's a process that you go through for all those sites that need remedial action objectives. And the first thing you do is come up with these remedial action objectives. And that's basically what you're trying to accomplish here. What are our general goals here in our Presidio project and our Page 11

CERCLA program that we're trying to accomplish? think, for example, we want to protect human health, the environment, comply with state laws. Those are generic ones, but I think the Trust in general really has a preference toward clean-closure-type remedies, because

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it's a National Park and we really want to try to restore our CERCLA sites and all of our sites as fully and completely as possible, so it's consistent with our future land use. And the land-use plan for Area B is P-10, and the land-use plan for Area A is the GMPA, so we take a look at those land-use plans and that plays an important role in where are we trying to take our CERCLA So that's what remedial action objectives are. So for each site, you then assemble and screen remedial technologies, what kinds of technologies would work to clean up the site. Then you assemble them into alternatives. We're going to be using this term "remedial alternatives" a lot. A remedial alternative is nothing but a potential cleanup remedy for a site. And for each site first you kind of develop -- you do this big brainstorming. You could say for Fill Site 6, what is the universe of all possible technologies that you can come up with; and then you screen them down to a smaller subset. Then you do a detailed analysis of the subsets of alternatives, a comparative analysis, which I'll talk about in more detail. Then you end up with that preferred remedial action -- then the rest of this got cut off -- to be carried forward in the proposed plan and draft RAP. So you go through this screening process and detailed analysis for sites that constitute

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sufficient risk. You develop remedial alternatives, screen them out, do a detailed analysis, compare them, and then you come up with the recommended remedy.

MR. DIES: Is cost considered in any of this?

MR. COOPER: Absolutely. It's considered

twi ce.

And so those are the three steps of kind of a remedial alternative evaluation process -- screening, detailed analysis, comparative analysis.

The screening step -- there's three criteria we take a look at just to kind of screen down and cut down on the kind of a more out-there type alternative. Basically, we take a look at three criteria: Effectiveness,

implementability, and cost.
Effectiveness is can it meet cleanup levels? Is it protective of human health? Does it comply with state

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Implementability: Is it feasible? Can it be done? MS. SÍ EGEL: I understand the process. question I have is because none of the sites [inaudible] is there anything like money that's available or remedies that have to do with that that you have to go to the state and do different rules click in [inaudible]. How does the fact that you're going through the CERCLA process jibe with the fact that none

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of the sites are actually on the NPL; or would there be

a more rigorous process for remedy money?

MR. COOPER: The fact that Presidio site is

not on the NPL has no effect on the way we are conducting the RFS process.

MS. SIEGEL: Is money available that wouldn't

have been available [inaudible]. MR. COOPER: No. Yeah. The money is -- yeah. Because this is a federal facility, even if it was on

the NPL, we couldn't go to the Superfund anyway. gets on the NPL, it basically means the EPA is going to be the lead regulatory agency. I don't know a lot of the details on why the EPA chose not to list or if it couldn't list. I don't know if EPA even tried to list. I think a decision was made that EPA was going to hand it off and therefore no reason to put on the NPL. again, I wasn't around at that time.

> MR. BERMAN: That was true at Hunters Point.

MR. COOPER: Hunters Point is on the NPL. Just because EPA decides not to put a site on the NPL does not mean it isn't risky or poses a risk. So there's other reasons for either putting or not putting a site on the NPL

MS. TRIGIANI: Where is the time line of this and the decision and the Zurich insurance relationship?

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MR. COOPER: NPL listing versus Zurich?

TRI GI ANI : Yeah.

I think the decision with EPA to MR. COOPER: hand it over to DTSC happened before --

MR. BOGGS: It happened at least 10 years ago. MR. NELSON: We will walk through the process

of where this site is in relationship to all the other

sites in the Presidio program.

Now you get down basically to all MR. COOPER: those sites that do constitute sufficient risk, because you try to screen it down so you have maybe three or four or five or six alternatives that you then carry forward to the detailed analysis. And so in the detailed analysis, this is where there are nine criteria basically in the NCP. And I'll add where we tucked in some state criteria also. So we have to look in detail for each of these alternatives. So for Fill Site 6, we take a look at Alternative No. 1: How does it protect human health in the environment? How does it comply with ARARs, and we've talked about that those are state and federal requirements that would apply to that remedy.

That's the first two. Then the next criteria are called "balancing criteria." There are five of them. And you can read them for yourself: Long-term effectiveness and

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(510) 486-0700 permanence, reduction of toxicity, mobility and volume, through treatments. And the through treatment is a very You'll see that a lot of the important caveat. al ternatives that we are considering are not pure treatment alternatives the way EPA and CERCLA define For example, excavation and offsite hauling is Page 13

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You're just basically not a treatment alternative. picking up stuff and moving it and putting it down someplace else. So that alternative would rank very low for that criteria.

Short-term effectiveness. When you're conducting those remedies what risks are posed to the workers and the

public in the short term. 13 14

implementability. I talked about that. And cost. these criteria -- the balancing criteria -- that's really where things happen. An alternative can compare very poorly in one balancing criteria and do very well on another and be selected. So there's a system of kind of analyzing each alternative on this balancing cri teri a.

Modifying criteria are state acceptance. acceptance is hugely important because we have -- that's the caveat, that you will have a consent order with We're actually writing a RAP, which is equivalent to the CERCLA decision document. But we need the State

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to sign off on those RAPs to move forward under our consent order.

Then community acceptance. And just briefly on that, when you see the feasibility study, you'll see that the feasibility study kind of made a prediction how each alternative would fare with respect to that. truly a prediction, because, as we talked about before, when the recommended alternative goes to the public for comment, those two criteria are basically left blank again, because you really officially analyze state acceptance and community acceptance during the public comment period.

After you've done this detailed analysis of each of the alternatives, then you do a full comparative analysis. You balance each alternative against each other and take a look at the pros and cons of each one especially with respect to the balancing criteria. And you're starting to develop a rationale for what your preferred alternative is.

And, last, the very last section of any feasibility study is a recommended alternative. So you basically have one recommended alternative per site. So in my main installation feasibility study, we will have 36 recommended alternatives. And that recommended alternative undergoes official public comment via the

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(510) 486-0700 proposed plan draft RAP stage. And you've kind of gone through that process on Landfill 4/Fill Site 5. Any questions on the feasibility study process? Now, I'll hand it back to Chris to talk about the history of our feasibility study

MR. NELSON: If anybody has any questions, feel free to stop me at any time. This group of that we're working on now started out in an Army This group of sites preliminary assessment that was completed and released back in 1989, which was done by the United States Army Hazardous Materials Agency. And it's quite an old document and has quite a few records of inspections of sites and interviews with employees and the like. Page 14

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their maps. As far as I know, this PA did not include any of the typical CERCLA PA hazard-ranking system factors that would have gone into a document at that time. So it's basically just an initial look at sites and sort of a screening of which sites warranted further action. I'm assuming because there was never really a site inspection done, it was probably around that time the EPA and the Army and probably the State agreed that an NPL listing probably wasn't going to be necessary, because the next step was that they jumped right into an additional remedial investigation, basically admitting that there were sites that warranted remediation or

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remedial action. And what normally would be following a PA, as I mentioned before, would be a site inspection and some field data. They started this remedial investigation with field investigation in 1998. to bash the Army but they were kind of stutter-stepping along trying to get away with doing as little as possible at every turn. As you can see from this slide, from 1990 to '97, they actually worked on their remedial investigation. Then also in 1997 they completed their feasibility study for proposed remedies for a number of sites, including the 39 installations. Now, think back to the slide before where Craig was talking about community acceptance and State acceptance. They may be listed as a modifying criteria, but the Army's FS really showed the power of State acceptance and community acceptance because it was largely rejected by agencies and the public. I believe 50 different organizations and individuals wrote letters to the Army and DTSC, including people sitting in this room, basically stating that the Army's FS was not acceptable. The remedies that the Army was putting forward largely relied on The remedies long-term monitoring, leaving waste in place, not doing a lot of cleanup. They were going to take about 30 years and was going to take a tremendous amount of money and not really take anything away.

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So that takes us to when the Trust came into being in 1996 by an act of Congress. In 1998, we were really just getting started, I think, when Earl and Kolanowsky [spelled phonetically] wrote the alternate_remedial actions document, which basically was the Trust's official comment on the Army feasibility study. There were probably about 10 people working here, maybe 12. What that document did, it was the Trust's first stab at saying this is what the Army is proposing as a bundle of remedies for all these sites. We feel that they're not really CERCLA-compliant. They don't really meet the spirit of the CERCLA process. They did not propose appropriate land use. They did not propose remedies that were appropriate for a National Park. So one of the things that we did in the agreement with the Army and with the insurance companies and with the Park Service was that we were going to revise the feasibility study that was done by the Army. We also agreed in the consent agreement, which Craig referred to earlier, that we would revise the feasibility study. So along about Page 15

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nearly exactly three years ago to this day, we presented to the RAB our proposed approach to the study. And that, through a lot of the things I'm going to tell you about, that's what brings us to today. As Craig mentioned earlier, the Trust's feasibility

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study includes 39 sites. There were a number of other sites in the FS that the Army put forth that got spun out into other programs or into various advanced stages of the CERCLA process, like the DEH site or Crissy Field, which was going to be remediated very soon. That was actually spun out because the original Army RIFS looked at those sites. So those sites are not included in this FS.

MR. BERMAN: On that point, can you make a comment on what the logic was for including the 39 sites, because there's a number of other sites not included [inaudible] in Area B that are not in the feasibility study. So maybe you could comment on why some sites were excluded.

MR. NELSON: I think part of it has to do with the fact that some sites that were in the PA screened out at that point. Other sites that have been identified subsequent to the Army FS didn't even make it into the PA, so they're sort of lagging behind. So it's kind of inappropriate to include sites that haven't even had an initial look in an RIFS process, so those sites have been collectively lumped into another comparable unit and which we intend to do an RIFS and probably site inspections first to make sure we have some contamination to address in another unit known as

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"miscellaneous sites." [inaudible] study of records review where we came up with something like 590 sites that were evaluated. Are those the sites that you're talking about?

MR. BERMAN: Yeah. And there's this famous memo of Mark's which [inaudible] discussed. And it puzzles me because I can see that they weren't in the original Army PA. But at a given moment, they basically started over again and could have included more things in there because there's a number of these sites that are much easier to deal with than, say, Landfill E. It just puzzles me why historically we insisted on using the Army's original PA that defined the RIFS and not really going to a larger domain. Maybe there are some practical reasons for it. I don't know if you want to go into it, but it's a puzzle. There's not a clear sense of logic and why some sites are out, other than that weren't in the original PA.

MR. NELSON: Å lot of the sites you're talking are what, in the FS, we call miscellaneous sites. They're buildings with some sort of suspected or known contamination adjacent to them. They have not been sufficiently investigated through any collection of environmental samples whatsoever. Every single site in the FS has had some sort of environmental sampling.

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Some of these sites, when the Trust started out in 2000, some of the sites in the main installation had no No groundwater sampling at Fill Site 5; sampling. did that. No sampling whatsoever at the [inaudible] site. So we kept some of those sites in that appeared to warrant further attention. Some of these other sites --I wasn't around when that decision was made -- but based on my experience of doing PAs and SIs and RIs under the CERCLA process for most of my career, you just wouldn't jump from a record of a bunch of sites that are basically at the discovery phase and put them in an FS. It's not done, because you don't have enough information to carry them forward through that detailed analysis of alternatives. So they are going to be addressed. We alternatives. So they are going to be addressed. We are actually at something that's on the schedule and we're looking at doing in the future. It's not something that's going to get missed. This is a big chunk of sites -- 39. We have to take these in as manageable sites. I think through this CERCLA process you're going to find some of those sites that you mentioned that I said that were in Mark's memo are going to survive and some are not. Do you have anything to add to that, Brian?

MR. ULLESVANG: No, not really.

MR. NELSON: Does that answer your question?

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MR. BERMAN: More or less, but my comment is that some of the outside sites -- outside the FS -- are in the buildings around Fort Scott. Fort Scott is sort of the jewel of the Presidio in some sense. So it seems So it seems to me that you want to get those done right away and be able to say that everything around Fort Scott is cleaned up and ready for future use. It still puzzles me, because they're not complicated. They are just bui I di ngs. And so much other information-gathering that you're doing anyway that has a special [inaudible] but it's certainly a significant area with some very nice [inaudible] for future use. And why that isn't part of the FS [inaudible]

MR. NELSON: I know that Fort Scott is lagging behind other areas in the Presidio in terms of land-use planning, so the immediacy of having, for instance, sites in Area A, which there are a lot of in the FS cleaned up first is important. Under our MOA with the Park Service also, getting the Letterman site cleaned up, which is actually [inaudible]. Those were higher priorities in terms of land-use plans. Beyond that, I can't add any additional information to that. So one of the things we put forth in our work plan for the feasibility study for the main installation sites was that we wanted to improve and supplement the RI.

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Like I mentioned a few minutes ago, there were many sites that were poorly characterized or had no characterization whatsoever. We conducted multiple field investigations. The field data gaps, which is one of the goals of a feasibility study, from August of 2000, we went out and did a large field effort. We Page 17

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another field effort in February of 2001, April of 2001. We were back in the field in November of 2001. Finally, the last work we did was at Landfill E this last November. So we really filled a lot of data gaps that existed and are in RIFS. We were also able to develop site-specific cleanup levels, or may see them referred to as "preliminary remediation goals" in the FS, and also established background metals concentrations for Presidio lithologies. And I want to point out that was done in a collaborative process. The cleanup level document -- that's kind of a stand-alone document that the FS relies upon -- was a long process that spun out of the Presidio main installation FS. Originally, it was going to be a chapter in the FS; and we found that it would be helpful make it a stand-alone document that other units or programs can rely upon. One of the other things that we wanted to do with our study was propose an ARAR, or applicable or appropriate

requirements. We wanted remedies that were

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The Army's remedies, like I said, were They weren't necessarily ARAR-compliant. narrow at best. They didn't address the fact that the ARAR-compliant. site was a National Park and that a lot of waste was going to be left in place, et cetera. So, as a broad-brush overview of what's in the FS, because it's going to be coming out very soon, I want to walk you through some of the critical chapter, first, identifying POČs, or potential chemicals of concern, which was done in Chapter 4, and a very long discussion of all the data set basically that was utilized for all sites in the Presidio that were in the main installation and how data was evaluated, and which chemical concentrations were deemed to be spurious or which concentrations were considered to be important and were retained and carried forward in the FS. Li ke T mentioned, there are applicable cleanup levels; site-specific PRGs were done. That's outlined in Chapter 5. That's a large repetition of some of the critical chapters in the cleanup-level document. That also discusses the methodology for calculating the background metals concentration. It's important to note that the goal is to clean up sites that have metals contamination, but if sites have background concentrations that appear to be elevated but are within

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the range of the background, the goal is not to clean up the background metals concentration. You would be digging forever and digging up metals that are naturally occurring. Chapter 8 goes through the identification and screening of potential remedial technology. That's sort of an assembly of the screening of technologies, or the screening of alternatives that Craig mentioned. The three it has to pass are the EIC -- the effectiveness, implementability, and cost. Then from there the sites that pass that first screen are developed into remedial alternatives, so Chapter 8 talks about process options. It talks about what kinds of things would be applicable Page 18

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RAB MAR 11 2003. txt or useful at the Presidio and which ones would not be. 15 For instance, spider remediation, soil washing, or pumping and treating groundwater for 30 years. Those sorts of things, given the nature of the sites and the main installation, would not be appropriate. Then, lastly, in Chapter 10, there's the detailed analysis of remedial alternatives that Craig went into 16 17 18 19 20 great detail about in his presentation. 21 Any questions about what's in the FS? 22 23 MR. BERMAN: Does each chapter begin with a 24 paragraph or two summarizing the chapter? MR. NELSON: There's an executive summary at 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 the beginning which lays out a map of the whole Then, Section 2 provides a lot of background 2 3 4 about the whole cleanup program of the Presidio and the whole conversion from the Army to a park. And it goes 5 through the history of where we are today with the FS. Then there is an additional chapter that basically summarizes a lot of the Army's actions up to this point. And then Chapter 6 establishes a final list of chemicals of concern. That's really what I call sort of the RI part of it. That's the section that introduces and 6 7 8 9 10 gives site histories on all the sites and talks about 11 12 the media that are contaminated and, to the extent 13 feasible, the extent of the contamination, in which areas of the site, which chemicals at the site are 14 15 considered a concern and will be facing these response 16 actions. 17 MR. BERMAN: But each chapter does not begin with a short overview summarizing the chapter's 18 19 contents. 20 MR. NELSON: It just introduces very briefly 21 in the big scheme what the CERCLA process is supposed to do, but it's not lengthy. 22 The idea is that each chapter is 23 MR. BERMAN: an entity to itself and the units. 24 MR. ULLESVANG: Sam, I don't think that each 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 chapter is really a stand-alone entity. Each one does not have a short summary of the chapter at the front. 2 3 It just launches into what it is. You have the title 4 5 6 and maybe a sentence or two but nothing more than that. MR. COOPER: We will prepare an executive summary overall of the feasibility study that every RAB 7 member will receive. 8 MR. NELSON: I'm going to talk about that in a mi nute. 10 I wanted to include a map that shows the location of all 11 the sites in the main installation. This one is 12 actually straight out of the FS. It also includes all An "operable unit" 13 the operable units at the Presidio. is just a term that's used in the regulatory community to define a group of sites or in some cases, you can have one site where you have soil as Operable Unit I and 14 15 16 groundwater as Operable Unit II. At the Presidio, 17 operable units are basically defined either by 18 geographic areas or by names, like the main installation is 39 sites. If you look at the brown spots on that 19

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map, you can see that's spread through the site. You have some in the southwest, some in the western portion, the northern portion, the eastern portion, and a little bit of the south. You'll see this map in the FS, and it just shows where the sites are.

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So what does this FS accomplish? I had a lot of time to reflect on this, having spent several years working on And we all as a team ought to be proud of what we have done here. And I hope this document is well received, because we are ready to hit the ground running and move forward. But I kind of went through my notes and looked at the FS and realized what we had done from March of 2000 till now. As I mentioned before, we have characterized [inaudible] on some 15 sites since August One of the big advantages of doing this FS and for the future of the environmental cleanup program in terms of our archival database and environmental data was that we were able to take what the Army had done and build upon the database of most sampling results from the Army, not all, by any means. Some of it had to be manually entered. And most of the past Trust investigations lay a framework for our future samplings that we do out here. So we will be able to utilize this data in a number of ways as we move down the road to help us make decisions about the Presidio. helped to establish a Presidio-wide cleanup level document which will be used in the decision documents for main installation sites, also future decision documents. And we have pushed 36 of the 39 sites closer to remedial action by a proposed plan and a draft RAP.

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As I mentioned and as Craig mentioned, Landfill E and Fill Site 5 and Landfill 4 are not in that part of the FS. So what's the FS going to look like when you see it? It's two volumes, one about that thick and the other one is about that thick. 12 chapters. Admitted, the 11th chapter is really a table and has a very small amount of text. Then the 12th chapter is a lot of references that were utilized. There's over 300 tables; more than 80 different figures; 5 different appendices, including a chemical database and cost estimates for the remedial alternatives for each of the sites. The 39 main installation sites at the Presidio consist of 11 landfill. Or you'll also see the term "disturbed area" or "graded area." They're all being treated as landfills for purposes of evaluation in the FS. miscellaneous sites, which are essentially buildings or small areas with soil contamination. The document is broken down in certain chapters and then in the appendices it's broken down by the NPS GNPA planning areas. And that was done because the FS really followed on EKI's remedial action document. That document was divided that way. We did not start the P-10 process until well after the FS was organized, so we decided to keep it organized by GNPA planning areas.

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And throughout the document you'll see history and identification of all the sites, discussions of investigations, and summaries of the nature and extent of contamination as well as which chemicals at the sites have been retained for remedial actions and which have been screened out.

Any questions?

MR. SUTTER: Who is putting this document together, EKI?

MR. NELSON: Yes. The last iteration of it came to Brian and myself to review in December of last year. And we have reviewed it and gone back and forth a few times on revising it. So basically it's now in their hands. They'll be sending it to the printers next week or maybe the end of this week, so it should be coming out by the end of next week, I think. What else is in the feasibility study? We mention ARARs. These are the laws and regulations that apply to the various proposed remedies to the FS. There's a chapter on that. This is kind of putting it in lay terms. These really apply to specific chapters, but rather than using fancy terms like "assembling remedial technologies" and "alternatives analysis," we're just kind of saying we looked at remediation sites; we found some that were useful for moving forward into a more

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detailed analysis of those, and some were not retained. Then in the end, Chapter 11, you'll see which alternatives were proposed for the sites. And, again, in the detailed analysis, as Craig mentioned, there's sort of a prediction that the community is going to accept these remedies and the State will accept these remedies that will be eventually defined later on.

MR BERMAN: In your feedback from EKI has

MR. BERMAN: In your feedback from EKI, has there been any involvement with DTSC and the Water Board?

MR. NELSON: Well, yeah. As we produced the document over many years, the first step was getting an approach approved, which was the work plan in 2000. So the DTSC and the Regional Board approved the work plan every step of the way that we have gone forward with proposing things like cleanup levels and sampling events and sampling results. Those have all been reviewed by RAB and the agencies. And we even cheated a little bit a couple of years ago and talked about potential remedies in the summer and fall of 2000. We have not really swayed too far from that. Two of those sites are already being cleaned up. And one is off the table for the time being. But we feel pretty confident that what we're proposing is a strong package of remedies that will be accepted, certainly not without comment or not

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without questions. But we feel pretty strongly about the document.

MR. BERMAN: But in this last period of time with some of the crucial feedback between the Trust and EKI were the two agencies involved in any of that?

MR. NELSON: No, the agencies looked at the Page 21

ARAR section. They have commented on that. agencies have looked at Chapter 5, which is essentially cleanup level. They commented on that. They proposed final cleanup levels that are being carried forth in the document. So what hasn't been approved or we have not got feedback on is the proposition. got feedback on is the remediation alternatives that we But I don't think there's going to be are proposing. lots of surprises on the part of the agency as to what we are proposing. So the next step in the process is actually to get the

document out. I was talking to EKI. We're going to be able to get all the final text changes done this week and probably be able to get it in the normal recipients' hands by the end of next week. Now, I specifically went out of my way to ask for extra copies. And for those of you who would like a full version of the FS, please let Now, I specifically went And for those of me know. And in addition to that, we were also going to produce and release an executive summary package, which will really be helpful if you just want to know what

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(510) 486-0700 we're proposing and what's it going to cost. basically be an executive summary, a table of the remedies, the remedial alternatives that we are proposing for those sites, and the costs associated with those remedies. Then there will be a figure not unlike that one, which shows where the different sites are.

MS. MONAGHAN: Will that be available on a CD? MR. NELSON: We can probably manage that, but

the executive summary won't be very large.

MS. MONAGHAN: Will it be at local libraries?

MR. COOPER: The entire FS? Just the Presidio

library.

MR. BERMAN: Did you say it will be on CD? MR. NELSON: We could have a CD of the executive summary. That remains to be seen whether we It's pretty big. It would be considerable expense to get it all imaged on file. We'll look into it and what it will cost.

As Craig mentioned earlier in his presentation, Part II of presenting the FS is talking about the proposed We don't think it's appropriate to say at remedies. this point, and it will take quite a while. We will talk about that at the next meeting, assuming we did not see any objections from the regulators in the audience here. 50

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And then from there, the sites that are going to be moving forward into the next RAP. We will be preparing a proposed plan fact sheet and getting the next RAP going for these sites so we can put them on schedule for So that's everything I have to say unless -cl eanup. Would you venture to give us what MR. BERMAN:

the sum total cost was? MR. NELSON: It doesn't include Landfill E; and it doesn't include 4 and 5, so it's not -- I want to say somewhere in the range of 40-some-odd million.

MR. ULLESVANG: Sounds about right.

MR. NELSON: Fifteen sites were proposed with no correction, and even some of those have remedial Page 22

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RAB MAR 11 2003. txt 14 costs associated with them. 15 MS. WRIGHT: Two comments. First of all, that was one of the best presentations I've seen in a few years as far as the CERCLA overview and the history of this process, so thank you. And if there's any chance we can get a little cleaner version of this, I'd like to 16 17 18 19 get a copy, because I'm having a hard time reading it. The second thing was I remember last time we had, in 20 21 22 addition to the executive summary and the table and the 23 remedies, we also had maybe two or three just to 24 So that would be -- I know you said if ci rcul ate. 25 anybody wants their own. It's a big document. To save CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 paper -- I'm not trying to tell people they shouldn't get their own version -- but if it's okay with the RAB 1 2 3 4 that if we could share copies of these. Unless anybody really objects, it worked out pretty well the last time 5 or two just to have maybe two or three extra versions so 6 7 we don't have to circulate and take turns and maybe lose them. 8 MR. NELSON: The normal distribution for documents, including libraries, agencies, and the RAB, is like 11 copies. I think we'll get double that. 9 10 Everybody on the RAB will receive an executive summary. 11 MR. BERMAN: Isn't everything on the computer 12 13 anyway? I don't see what the trouble is in producing a couple of CDs. 14 MR. ULLESVANG: I think the problem I've seen 15 16 is the compiling. The document will be physically assembled from a variety of different files. And in some cases, imaging some of the Excel spreadsheets, which were built up of background tables, is difficult. 17 18 19 20 MR. BERMAN: Anything that's on Excel can be 21 put immediately onto a CD. MR. ÚLLESVANG: 22 It has been challenging. MR. KERN: Are there any other comments on 23 this subject for Chris and Craig right now? 24 25 Thank you very much, Chris and Craig, for that overview 52 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 presentation on the feasibility study. 2 We are going to take break now for about 10 minutes and 3 come back for Landfill 4/Fill Site 5. 4 5 6 [A BREAK WAS TAKEN FROM 8: 40 P.M. TO 8: 52 P.M.] MR. KERN: Starting up again. I guess we're going to hand it back to Craig for some more updates on 7 various projects. MR. COOPER: Right. I'll talk about where we are on Landfill 4/Fill Site 5 briefly. Those first 8 10 slides were prepared by George Ford, who couldn't make 11 it tonight. As everybody knows, Landfill 4 excavation is complete. We've got the soil confirmation samples in that says 12 13 that the surface soils are clean. We are now putting in the irrigation system to plant the eucalyptus trees that 14 15 are actually going in. 16

And Fill Site 5, our contractor is still busy digging

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We keep finding things. Okay. We discovered an underground storage tank at Fill Site 5. And I think we

We sent out an e-mail. We found something new.

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21 22 23 24 25	RAB MAR 11 2003.txt found that a couple weeks ago when we started to dig into Fill Site 5, we uncovered an area of petroleum-contaminated soil, but we didn't know what the source was. And so we dug a little more; and we found an underground storage tank. Now, we still don't know 53
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 exactly what the source of that petroleum-contaminated soil is. Is it overflows and spills released from this tank or is it there's a petroleum site just across the street called 1349. The jury is still out on what the source is, but, as we continue to dig, we are taking out this tank soon, later this week. And as we continue to dig in that area where the petroleum is, we'll find out if the contamination is localized, came from the tank, or is it a more widespread problem? And then it could be a spillover from 1349. We have scheduled the City to come out, because we are kind of time critical here. So we made an urgent request because we were in the middle of a landfill and didn't have time to wait for them to schedule an appointment. What we also found was a building slab, the foundation of a building that the Army had there. And we believe it was a radar training MR. NELSON: Former Building 1351. MR. COOPER: So that's why there was an underground storage tank there. It was supporting that former radar training station. MS. TRIGIANI: Is this radar station a news flash? Did we not know that it was there? MR. ULLESVANG: We knew there was a building there. It had not been researched enough to appreciate
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 whether there was petroleum tank associated with it or not. MS. TRIGIANI: I'm just curious. They did not tell us it was a radar station? MR. ULLESVANG: It was a building that was used for radar training. We knew that. The building was not a surprise. MR. BOGGS: The tank was a surprise, even though we had a drawing of radar-school building. MR. COOPER: These are some slides taken by George of Landfill 4. Look how nice and sweet it is now. We are putting in compost and the irrigation system. MR. SUTTER: Have there been any other surprises? MR. COOPER: Other than our previous updates, we found those ammunition blanks. We found another unknown object that turned out to be a battery. Everything else has been pretty Fill Site 5, aside from the petroleum, has turned out to be the less hazardous waste. And it appears that there's not so much of it. And there's a lot of tree stumps and greenwaste that's even cheaper to dispose of. MR. SUTTER: So the classification pretty much follows the initial sampling and analysis?

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MR. COOPER: Yes. Once we do those trenches, and then it goes from there, right. 234567 MR. YOUNGKIN: How much smaller do you think the volume is going to be? MR. ČOOPĔR: No prediction until it's done. Once that last truck leaves, we'll add it up and tell everybody the volume that was removed from Fill Site 5 8

and how much that cost us. Any other questions on those proj ects? MR. DISTEFANO: Just to address Dave's question of anything unexpected. One thing is not so much hazardous waste as the serpentine being over there.

It wasn't how some had predicted it would be. It was a little less than had originally been thought.

MR. COOPER: Right. We were thinking it was

going to be maybe half dune and half serpentine. In different types of plant communities, plants grow in these different soil types. And it turned out to be less serpentine and less dune.

MR. FREY: It turned out to be a subset of

Colma, which is sandstone-derived soils.

MR. COOPER: That's Mark Frey, who's in charg of the replanting and revegetation of Fill Site 5, so I who's in charge think he's probably a little disappointed that there's not as much serpentine and dune, but I'm sure he'll make

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it look really nice anyway with the Colma, eventually. All right. Next RAP. Moving on. We have more landfills to dig up, as you know. Before we can dig landfills we got to get a RAP in place. So our next Before we can dig up one, as we've talked about, is Baker Beach Disturbed Areas 3 and 4 and Fill Site 6. We are now calling that That's new information I need to share with you guys today. Let me get right into the new information part and we'll talk about where the RAP is and how we're doing. This is the most important thing to Craig Cooper for the year 2003. What happened is Fill Site 6 is a very large site and is over here. And, interestingly enough, there's a petroleum corrective active site called the 1065 study area, which you probably know about. Part of it overlaps this section of 1065 corrective action study area, which is in this zone here. So this part of Fill Site 6 is inside the Building 1065 corrective action study area. Well, as you know, late last year, the petroleum team went out and filled some data gaps for this study area, so they took samples around various sources. And that data just came in very late last year. That data report has just been issued. We got some hits in this zone right here that the petroleum people could not correlate directly necessarily with a

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petroleum source. So we are -- most of the hits are We got some lead and maybe some low-level pH's. MR. ULLESVANG: There's some petroleum products in there too.

MR. COOPER: And some petroleum products. the contractor that was doing this felt that, at least Page 25

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from their initial assessment, they couldn't necessarily connect it to a petroleum release. It still might be. It's new information that could be associated with Fill Site 6 that the feasibility study process had not taken To keep the process going, we decided to into two pieces. So Fill Site 6-A, into account. cut Fill Site 6 into two pieces. which the RAP will have a remedy for, will be this section right here. It's that section between Girard and Halleck where the low-level PCBs were found. It's in the Tennessee Hollow area. That section is kept in the RAP and retained for a remedy. And because we needed to salvage what we could from Fill Site 6 -- and that was the most important section. And the remain portion, the part with the new data, the Army has actually characterized this section over here and it And the remaining came in less than cleanup levels, but both of these sections, which we're now calling Fill Site 6-B is betting pushed to a subsequent RAP, so we are not forgetting about it, but it will just have to be a

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remedy decision that will be made later for that portion.

MS. TRIGIANI: B is the easternmost portion,

correct?

MR. COOPER: Yeah.

MR. DIES: I think George said there was a Caltrans remedy for a new off-ramp. Does that affect this area?

MR. COOPER: The ramp coming off Doyle Drive?

I don't know exactly.

MR. ULLESVANG: It's not a significant impact. It's not like 207 where the Caltrans alignment goes right through the middle of the site. So there may be some peripheral issues but not nearly to the extent of 207.

MR. COOPER: It's not going to affect our remedy for 6-A, and that's what's important for this year.

The feasibility study that Chris and I talked about, you'll see, when you flip to Fill Site 6, when you get the document, that we kind of talk about in the initial chapters we talk about all of Fill Site 6, but when we talk about the data we say in early 2003 we found potential new information about Fill Site 6, so we bifurcated it into two sections. And we've only kept

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Fill Site 6-A to get the alternatives analysis in the feasibility study. So Fill Site 6-B does not have an alternatives analysis in the feasibility study. So it's kind of in the same category now as Landfill E, as a site that is in the feasibility study but with no remedy recommendation at this time. So when you think of Landfill E, also think of Fill Site 6-B. They're in the same category. The schedule is something very important to me. So the RAP is something very near and dear to my heart since I have the more recent draft. I have personally rewritten this myself. And Brian is now taking a look at my rewrite of the RAP, so hopefully we will get that Page 26

going, because our schedule is to have the draft RAP/proposed plan out on the street, I would say, in a couple months and start the public comment period in the summer sometime, just kind of like we did on Landfill 4 and Fill Site 5.

I also would like to announce that we started -- George has sent an e-mail to our procurement folks and saying, okay, it's time to start turning the wheels again to get that process going. So we are starting to write that and the remedial design process that has to be finished so we can have contractors bid on something. So it is full steam ahead on all aspects of Baker Beach 3, 4, and

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Fill Site 6-A with respect to the RAP, the design, and the procurement process.

Our schedule right now for actual excavation of those

Our schedule right now for actual excavation of those three sites is in the fall. And we just pedal as fast as we can.

Time permitting, I have a short presentation. I know am really verbose. I just want to tell people that there's a document out for the public that's being released publicly. It's our Presidio-wide lead-based I know I paint in soil plan and technical work plan. And I have copies of it here. And this is what the plan looks And, basically, it's the Trust's overall strategy on how to clean up and address all of the contaminated soil around buildings in the Presidio due to lead-based paint that has either fallen on the ground due to the painting process, historically; or, more likely, paint that's chipped and peeled from exterior walls and then fallen on the grounds around buildings. So these two plans basically set up the Trust's strategy on how we characterize these sites and how we clean up these It has a really nice tracking table. want to look anywhere, go to Table 1 of the plan and it lists all 770 buildings in the Presidio that are on our strategy; and it shows where those buildings are as far as cleanup. So it's sets up goals for us at the 61

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Presidio Trust to characterize a certain number of sites per year, and hopefully to do remedies. Our cleanup levels are right out of the cleanup level Most buildings are in the residential area. document. And, by the way, the recreational cleanup level for lead is 500, but we decided to not even use that at all. We went straight down to 400 for any building or lead site that's in a residential or recreational area not to exceed 370. And then a few of our building are actually And we use our eco numbers for those in eco sites. sites, so nothing surprising there. That's right out of our cleanup levels document. What this plan does, it groups all those 770 sites into different categories and into either no-further-action, so those are sites that after we tested them there wasn't any excedence of those cleanup levels or they've been remediated. As you can see, only 10 sites have actually been completely remediated without any lingering questions. So that's no-further-action sites. Then there's these other group of sites called "awaiting characterization." Those are Page 27

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the ones that either haven't been tested, so the ones that haven't yet been tested. There's 503 of those sites. And then there are some sites that have not been remediated, so we need to take some additional confirmation samples because the way the Trust did some

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lead-based paint cleanup in the past isn't consistent with the way our plan says now. So we have to go back and check some of those sites to make sure that have been cleaned up. But we need to double-check to make sure that they were actually consistent with the way we want to do things now. Then, finally, the last kind of grouping of sites is "awaiting mediation sites." And those are sites that have been characterized; they need cleanup. And there's already 106 sites in the queue for that. So awaiting characterization sites, again, are the ones that need to be tested. After we test them, they get recharacterized into two different categories. They can become a no-further-action site or they go into awaiting remediation site if cleanup levels are exceeded. And if They can you want to know the details of how we characterize a site, like how many samples per linear foot do we take, that's explained in the technical work plan. Then for the awaiting remediation sites, our remedy that we are recommending is a full excavation of all contaminant soil, outside disposal, confirm that our cleanup levels have been met. And then, only if we are not able to meet all of our cleanup levels because of physical constraints -- it's gone under the building foundation and it's just not feasible to get under there

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or it's under a sidewalk or whatever -- that anytime cleanup levels are not fully achieved then we would apply a land use control for just that section of the site where we could not get all the contamination out. And how the land-use control process works is explained in the lead plan. As far as where this plan is going, this will eventually undergo public comment also. But basically we're getting preliminary comments. We got some preliminary comments from Bob before we kind of go to the next step.
MS. BLUM: Would you really go to the effort of doing land-use control for a sidewalk? Or really for a building or something? MR. COOPER: I I think we really don't do that. That's not the goal. It's really if you dig -- and it's just doesn't make sense to go after this remaining part. So that is just a reality that sometimes you face. the remedy is dig-and-haul with the use of land-use controls only if there's physical constraints. Briefly, to tell you where we are, we definitely need to expedite our site characterization and cleanup work. As you can see from the 500 sites that still need characterization and the already 100 sites already in

do; and from our insurance presentation of two weeks

the queue for remediation, we have got a lot of work to

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ago, we know that the sooner the better on this. what we are going to do right now -- Anita Larson, by the way, on my staff; she's the person from the Trust who actually manages the Trust's lead-in-soil remediation program. So what she's been doing in the past, to do characterization and to do remediation, is to do individual procurement. So if she wants to characterize a site, then she would individually procure It was very time-consuming and not very So what we're doing now is actually that we effi ci ent. have an RFP out on the street that we want to have soil remediation contractors that specialize in this type of remediation bid on. So we'll have at least three or four contractors on standby to go out and do work on kind of indefinite quantity-type contracts. So only using that way will we meet our goals of characterizing 50 sites a year and cleaning up of at least 25. Also, what is a big challenge for us is to stay in touch and in coordination with other Trust departments -- the real estate and department of the Presidio Trust and operations -- they have a whole building rehab program that goes on that fixes up buildings and lease them out So we have to coordinate with that program to tenants. and keep up with them and lead and soil remediation around that. And it's very important that, before we do

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the lead-in-soil cleanup, that we stabilize the exterior walls of all the buildings and do lead paint stabilization painting of those walls so the soil doesn't get recontaminated. That's very importar That's very important and a difficult thing for us because the funds for stabilization painting of exterior walls does not come out of the remediation program. That comes out of the And so what I'm telling them is Trust's general budget. that I want to do 50 cleanups a year; can you do 50 lead-based-paint stabilizations a year to keep up with me? So that's an ongoing discussion.

All right. Then just a couple pictures. Building 910 on Funston was a cleanup that we actually had to do the digging by hand, because we're in an archeological -that's another coordination issue that we have to do for a lot of buildings that are in sensitivity zones for And what we had to do is dig it out. we had a sifting process and a screening operation to look for any artifacts that could have been found around the building. We just most recently did a cleanup around Building 516, which was actually in an eco site so we did clean that up to eco levels.

MR. ANDERSON: Have the expenditures for lead-based-paint removal been approved by the insurance company?

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MR. COOPER: Ýeah.

MR. ANDERSON: I suppose every time you do a

removal, you have to go to them again.

MR. COOPER: In the insurance policy, if you take a look at Table 1, you'll see that lead-based-paint cleanup levels are called an "insurance product." Page 29

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RAB MAR 11 2003. txt so far, automatically preapproved. Certain number of 8 sites per plan area are automatically preapproved. 9 Yeah. 10 MR. BERMAN: What's your estimate of the total cost of the lead-based cleanup? 11 If you look in that --\$7 million. MR. COOPER: 12 MR. NELSON: 13 MR. COOPER: Is it seven? All right. 14 Thank 15 you. 16 MR. KERN: Thanks, Craig. Any questions for Craig on the update? 17 Let's go to Item 6. Bob, do you have anything for us? MR. BOGGS: I had mentioned two months ago 18 19 that there was a change order for Landfill 4, that the waste was coming up Cal-hazardous. And we were talking about resampling that material. We procured the samples 20 21 22 23 that were actually sent to the labs. We had leftover 24 samples, so I had them analyzed at our State Laboratory 25 where I work. Essentially, they came with up with CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 identical results. In fact, the far majority of this material is soluble. Basically, they came out within 1 2 3 ten percent of what their lab came up with, so basically 4 we confirmed that everything is fine. 5 I followed up with some other people in the area. 6 7 Apparently, it's a good chance that the source of this is when lead-based paint becomes very aged the materials that hold it together start to fall apart. Then this lead becomes leachable. A lot of times, when we look at 8 9 sites that have chips that have fallen, you can see the chips in the top of the soil. They don't come out quite as soluble because it's still bound in the paint. But 10 11 12 very old materials, like those which are probably in 13 this landfill, eventually that paint part breaks down 14 and then the lead is easily solubilized by the test. 15 MR. COOPER: So this old lead-based paint can be in almost any landfill? MR. BOGGS: Apparently it's arministration in many places that 16 17 18 19 20 in many places throughout San Francisco. There was a 21 problem where, basically, 1906 earthquake rubble -- a lot of the buildings were painted with lead-based paint 22 23 back then. It's old enough that it's broken down to 24 become soluble now. 25 MR. COOPER: Getting back to the Presidio for CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 landfills, we might want to look at the disposal history to see if it was like the Army used in the old days we 2 3 4 might have a higher likelihood of running into this problem. MR. BOGGS: It's mostly for disposal or disposition concerns, so that you will have to do the 5 6 7 SPLC versus the totals. Basically, on risk assessment 8 they use a conservative estimate for the result that is bio-available, so that figure you're going to get is the total. So it's a much smaller number by the way the test is run. For example, if you had a sample with 50 parts per million as a total, if you run the wet on it and it's all soluble, it's going come up five. 9 10 11

MR. YOUNGKIN: If this lead makes such a big difference in the cost of the actions, why don't the consultants recommend more wet testing up front in the investigations. Tell us about that. It seems like disconnect there. It's a big cost factor, but it doesn't really get analyzed up front.

MR. BOGGS: There's actually a number of It seems like a

I've seen it historically throughout the factors. The people that go investigate the sites, the industry. geologists and soil scientists, aren't taking care of remedies for remedies and disposals. They're just characterizing sites. A lot of times, when we used to

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write feasibility studies to evaluate whether you can treat this soil in some way, there's certain things you'd want them to look at. But geologists are thinking one thing without taking all these later considerations into affect.

MR. COOPER: We are just looking at totals when we are assessing risk and compliance with cleanup levels and whether a site needs to have remedial action or not. We only take a look at this wet testing once we've selected excavation.

MR. BERMAN: A technical question: If it's soluble, is there a process you could develop where you could leach it out and most of the soil would remain cl ean?

MR. COOPER: Have a little onsite process?
MR. BOGGS: There are soil-washing
technologies. They generally are very difficult and
marginal in their effectiveness and tend to be fairly expensive. It's a potential alternative that should be considered, but it's not as easily implemented as most people would think. There's a lot of treatability studies that need to be done, because once you mix this with water how do you dispose of the water? How do you take that stuff out of the water along with the dirt and everything unless you're leaching water or washing

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They're generally very expensive processes.

MR. BERMAN: If this was a major problem with water. a larger landfill, then it becomes an economic question of whether you want to build a little on-site treatment

plant versus hauling it off. MR. ULLESVANG: Sa MR. ULLESVANG: Sam, the converse of that on the same idea, you can make it less soluble. Then it's an easier treatment then removing it. And so that's one of the things that they will have to look at. Sometimes that can be done much more economically than washing it.
MR. BOGGS: Yeah. Probably 10 to 1 in washing

it, it's the stabilization part.

That could also be done with an MR. BERMAN: on-site treatment plant. So if it's a major problem there's another cost and engineering cost analysis that might be considered.

мк. KERN: Anything else, Craig? MR. COOPER: That's it

New business? Action items that I MR. KERN: have: We sent the eight-month leave issue for Dennis to Page 31

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21 22 23 24 25	committee. We've requested three or four additional copies of the feasibility study for circulation. Those are the action items I have tonight. MR. NELSON: I got a bunch of action items. Can I get a show of hands on the number of people that
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 didn't like our photograph-based presentation? And that's fine. How many people would like me to mail a cleaner version of that presentation? [A show of hands was made, and names were taken.] MS. TRIGIANI: It was such a great presentation. MR. KERN: Any other action items? Announcements before we close tonight? Our next RAB committee meeting will be March 25th. Thank you everybody for coming out tonight. I appreciate your participation. Meeting adjourned. [MEETING ADJOURNED AT 9: 36 P. M.]
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 MEMBERS PRESENT Jerry Anderson Sam Berman Jan Blum Craig Cooper, Presidio Trust George Ford, Presidio Trust Mark Frey, Presidio Trust Joel Hermann Doug Kern Peter O' Hara Jim Ponton, Regional Water Quality Control Board Sara Siegel David Sutter Mary Trigiani Brian Ullensvang, National Park Service Tracy Wright Mark Youngkin

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	PRESIDIO RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD THE OFFICERS CLUB BUILDING 50 THE PRESIDIO
9 10	April 8, 2003 7:00 p.m.
11 12 13 14 15	Reporter's Transcript of Proceedings
16 17 18 19 20 21	CLARK REPORTING 2161 Shattuck Avenue, Suite 201 Berkeley, CA 94704 (510) 486-0700
22 23 24 25	Freddie Reppond, Reporter
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 [THE MEETING WAS CALLED TO ORDER AT 7:04 P.M.] MR. KERN: Good evening, everyone. This is the regularly scheduled meeting of the Presidio Restoration Advisory board, June 2003. And it's a momentous occasion, because this is the beginning of the tenth year of the Restoration Advisory Board. This is the anniversary meeting. Hopefully, it won't last another ten years. So welcome to the Presidio Trust and their contractors, National Park Service; our regulators. We missed you at the last meeting. Good to see you here tonight. Community members. We have several new ones who are getting ratcheted up to speed with lots of new information. And any members of the public who are here tonight, thank you for coming out. I've received word from a couple of our members that they are out ill tonight David and Julie. And so I want to send them all of our best wishes for getting well rapidly. Does everyone have an agenda? Any additions or changes? Paragraph any announcements? One thing that just got released today is the data gap investigation work plan for Building 207-231 study area, which is a petroleum corrective action
1	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700
1 2 3 4 5 6	planning site. The main installation feasibility study is another one. And I think that should cover it, but I'll send out an e-mail to everyone if there are any others. MR. KERN: Committee business and reports. Mark was away for our planning committee report. Was Page 1

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there anyone that was there that would like to report on it? Well, I guess I'll step in and if anyone would like

to add anything, please do.

Chris Nelson gave a are very nice overview of the feasibility study document which he had handed out. We went through it basically chapter by chapter of what And we had discussions along the way of various kinds of what was contained in the document. After that, which lasted a good hour and a half or more, we then divided up into our formal working groups, the four watershed working groups that we had some years ago and reinstituted those. We have people now working -- a Tennessee Hollow Watershed working group, the Fort Scott and Lobos Creek. As yet, we don't have a CoAstal bluffs working group,, but we might down the road. So those are in place. And the Tennessee Hollow working group And Craig joined us and Brian joined us. did meet. was a nice meeting at Mary's house. We should have Mary reporting on it.

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Is there anyone who would like to say a couple words?

Jan, would you like to say something?
MS. BLUM: Well, the food was actually

We walked through the nature sites in the Tennessee Hollow corridor and talked about ways that we thought we could make them all feasible for cleanup. And I think it remains to be seen whether the strategy that we discussed will work, but we're going to work on looking at the cost of cleanup pretty carefully and seeing if we feel like it's accurate for those sites that are recommended at a certain dollar level and perhaps put some on the side so we can clean up Fill Site E properly, or the way that we would really like to, because it's such a big site and such an important We are planning to meet again, I believe, at least that was the tentative discussion. And at that next meeting, for which everyone will be are welcome -we need to decide what date it will be -- we plan to have read through some of this material about those specific locations in Tennessee Hollow and come up with some specific ideas that we can put into a document. the meantime, we'll be e-mailing around our various thoughts to try to gel those.

MR. KERN: Julie mentioned to me on the phone today that the Lobos Creek working group would be

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getting together.

Sam, do you have anything to report on the Fort Scott group?

MŘ. BÉRMAN: Sara and I have met. looking at this area. It's kind of interesting when you view the costs for full cleanup. There is no simple association between cost for, say, when you have an estimate of the number of cubic yards of the material that has to be removed and you look through the whole FS

document and see if there's any relationship between the numbers given for the cost of cleanup and the actual

There doesn't seem to be any very tight ship. One of the things that requires, I guess, rel ati onshi p. Page 2

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a more detailed look, say, if you look the coastal bluffs area, it might be more difficult to do cleanup there, whereas in Landfill 2 maybe that's also difficult, but I found it -- I was trying to see, as a first cut, to get some commonality between some of the numbers to try to get a feeling for it. So relating it to the volume that's going to be removed doesn't look like a way to go. So I think, as a suggestion to others who are looking at this, it's not a simple way. You've got to really get into the nitty-gritty to understand the numbers.

In the Fort Scott area, there's a number of

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buildings where there's basically no further action recommended. And, of course, it's interesting, in a few cases there's words mentioned like "organics are suspected," but there's no clear statement about whether they really exist. And so I guess that's the reason for the no-action that's recommended. And, of course, in Fort Scott there is -- in that area is the famous discovery of the carbon tet without any source thus far discovered. There is no excavation of any kind recommended in the Fort Scott. That's all various after-the-fact monitoring.

MR. KERN: There's no alternative in the document and feasibility study for an excavation alternative.

MR. BERMAN: Yes. I think there is, but that's not the recommended one. Oh, yes. Several have been suggested, but the recommended one is monitoring. And if you look at the net sum of at all monitoring costs it's a little under two million. Almost half of that is the monitoring involved in the Fort Scott area. So the major monitoring expense is in the Fort Scott area; and that's for the large field that's been trenched in looking for the carbon tet. So I think their recommendation was to cover it and monitoring. But that particular area stands out to be quite

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different than almost all the of other FS somewhere. It's either no-action and it's pretty clear or there's clean closure recommended. But here is this big monitoring exercise involved there. So it's one that I think I'd like to get a better understanding of why it didn't go without clean closure; but I think it comes down to money. You look at the present value for the monitoring. It's a lot cheaper than it is to do the clean closure. So there are some preliminary comments. Hopefully, as we grasp this thing a little bit better, we might have more to say.

MS. SIEGEL: We haven't talked, but one of the things that I was going to ask Sam about later is the issue of whether the soil excavation at the site is the recommended process. I didn't have any sense. For the most part, it was lead in the soil but not always. Even when there was lead in the soil for excavation, I didn't have a sense of the size or amount or the degree of contamination. Chris once mentioned for those hazardous materials that need to go to a Class I landfill that

RAB April 8 2003.txt will was a price per ton. I think it was \$80 per ton, I Whatever it was, it was a good one. 22 can't remember. MR. COOPER: For a volume of Class I or Class 23 24 11? 25 MS. SI EGEL: No. If it's Class I then you CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 have that amount, what it costs to take it to the 2 3 But where it was soil excavation, the prices were all over the map. And since I don't have a sense of the size, I didn't know whether it was related to size or how those numbers -
MR. ULLESVANG: The easiest way is in Volume 4 5 6 7 II of the feasibility study. Usually, the first page of the cost of each of those alternatives will tell you how 8 9 much volume is being excavated; and there will be a 10 price per cubic yard for that excavation. MS. SIEGEL: Whether it's lead-contaminated 11 12 soil or whatever? MR. ULLESVANG: There's a price to excavate it, so you can see how much volume of soil is to be removed. Sometimes it's in tons. Sometimes it's by 13 14 15 Depending on unit cost, some things are paid by 16 Some things are paid by volume. And then for the 17 disposal sites you can identify easily the assumptions 18 that were made using that same process. 19 20 MS. SI EGEL: Sam, does that answer your first 21 questi on? 22 MR. BERMAN: Well, in part, but sometimes 23 there is no -- even in the cases where it looks like all Class II, it's still not a simple formula between the 24 25 volume and the capital cost. CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 MR. ULLESVANG: 1 No. And there is some 2 3 4 5 6 interest when you break it down and just take the total volume by the totally price and get that number. It is all over the board. Some are very expensive per cubic yard and some very much less expensive. Part of that is because there's a lot of costs that are not 7 volume-driven but getting work plans together costs a 8 similar amount for a smaller site than a larger site. 9 But you can use your price per ton to kind of see what 10 the average is and then those sites that are much more or much less you can understand why they're different 11 12 than the others. MR. BERMAN: 13 Right. My comment about the monitoring the Battery Howe-Wagner area and the other 14 estimate for clean closure was so much more expensive 15 that it looked like that alternative -- the recommended 16 alternative was certainly the most cost efficient, but 17 18 it greatly depended on the volume associated with clean 19 closure for Battery Howe-Wagner. And what I couldn't find in the first-cut reading is what went into that 20 volumetric estimate in there. And if it's actually in there in some detail I just didn't find it. That's why 21 I was looking for a common denominator. I said, okay, 23

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if you had a rough figure and there's a number given for

Battery Howe-Wagner is the clean closure is that the one

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that is so much more expensive than the monitoring, but it's based on a volume that's -- it's just a volume that's given -- the geometric volume is given in Volume II, but there's no detail of how that volume was determi ned.

MR. ULLESVANG: As I recall, there is a little bit of discussion of that, I believe, in Chapter 6, where they talk about the plan area. One of the first of those areas of excavation, but I don't recall if there is any detailed presentation for that particular si te.

MR. KERN: What I'd like to do, if we can, is not focus on Battery Howe-Wagner at the moment, but you've raised a number of good points. I've got a lot of your questions. And maybe we can share those questions with Craig and set up a meeting prior to a committee meeting, which is what I'd like all the working groups to come up with, is a working draft of their comments. Maybe in the next couple of weeks maybe we can get with Craig and talk about some of those questi ons.

MR. COOPER: Right. That's a great idea. think at the small meetings that's where we can really have more time to get into the details. But if you have easy questions like that maybe the group leader from

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each of the watershed groups can e-mail Chris and I those questions so we can at least take a look and e-mail back in advance or questions like that. The bigger-pictures ones you can save for the face-to-face discussion at the meetings.

Is there a Lobos Creek watershed group represented? Because Chris prepared and copied out excerpts from the FS that are related to the Lobos Creek si tes.

MR. KERN: Julie would be the one that should receive that. She requested that.

MR. COOPER: I'll just mail it to her. MR. KERN: Okay. There was a meeting today designing for Baker Beach Disturbed Areas 3 and 4. I'll save some comments for that.

Then, at the end of our planning committee meeting, we had a membership committee meeting to talk about Dennis Downing's request, which had been put off to committee. And somebody that was there could report.

Tracy, would you like to comment on what we

decided for Dennis?

MS. WRIGHT: We discussed his proposal, which was, I believe to have an eight-month leave of absence for business reasons, I believe, for business travel. And we decided to grant that. It seemed a reasonable

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request, and I believe we had confirmation put in MR. KERN: It seemed the right thing to do. MS. WRIGHT: I don't know whether he

responded. MR. KERN: He did. He thanked us for that. But I should also say it's the committee's

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RAB April 8 2003.txt recommendation to the RAB that that be granted. 8 discussed it for 15 or 20 minutes. That's what we would 9 recommend to this group, but I think we actually have to 10 take a vote. Some of the reasons we talked 11 MS. WRIGHT: He's been fairly active in his time on the RAB. 12 about. It takes a lot of time to get new members up to speed. 13 He's offered a lot, and he seems genuinely interested in 14 15 So these looked like pretty good qualities the issues. 16 of a member. 17 Does anyone else want to add anything else to 18 that? MR. KERN: One issue was did we have extra slots that were available that by having Dennis be away for a long time that we wouldn't allow someone else to 19 20 21 22 have that membership position. And Dennis is also 23 concerned about that. I think we're at about 21 or 22, 24 and we can have as many as 30. So there didn't seem to 25 be an immediate need for his slot. So those were some CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 of the reasons that that was the recommendation. 2 3 MR. YOUNGKIN: You need A motion? 4 MR. KERN: I need a motion. 5 MR. YOUNGKIN: I move. 6 7 MR. KERN: Do I hear a second? MS. BLUM: Second. 8 MR. KERN: Would there be any discussion? MR. BERMAN: I just have a question. you discussed this -- and maybe it's not even 9 10 appropriate, but this has never been done before, right? 11 On a leave of that long? 12 MR. KERN: 13 I think that's correct. MR. BERMAN: 14 So this then sets a sort of 15 precedent of some sort. 16 MR. YOUNGKIN: No. I believe we actually did grant Arlene a one-year leave of absence.
MR. KERN: That's right. 17 18 MR. YOUNGKIN: And then she never came back. 19 Took a medical leave of absence. 20 21 But you're right, Sam. I think that's a good Are you concerned that it might send a message 22 poi nt. 23 that it's fine to leave for as long as you want? MR. BERMAN: Well, I just bring it up as a 24 discussion. It could be that in order just to -- maybe 25 CLARK REPORTING \$(510)\$ 486-0700 in the bylaws it should be looked at carefully as an amendment to the bylaws be made or some recommendations. 2 3 4 It's become a little more clear-cut so it's really not an ad hoc procedure. But we really have something that is completely clear on the leave of absences.

MS. WRIGHT: Even like the conditions for 5 6 7 granting them? MR. BERMAN: Right.
MR. KERN: I guess I would only say I would 8 9 differ with you that it was in an ad hoc way that it was 10 I think we did send it to committee from 11 dealt with. the full RAB meeting and the reasons were discussed. 12 13 And it seemed the reasons were appropriate for Dennis in

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14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	RAB April 8 2003.txt that particular case. Now, I think we could all probably come up with a scenario that would seem not appropriate, so my feeling was bylaws were designed to give us some discretion to that group. Perhaps we can later bring up would the group play favorites. So perhaps that would be valid. I would agree on that basis. So, if you like, we could have somebody review that. But I guess I would at least like to take care of the motion that is on the floor if there's no further discussion. Is there any further discussion? So all in favor of granting Dennis's eight-month leave, aye.
1 2 3	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 Opposed? That carries unanimously. Thank you.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Any other committee business reports? MS. BLUM: I wish to follow that up a little bit farther. I think Sam brings up a good point. Sometimes we may grant a leave of absence, and maybe we won't. So I think there should be some clarity around the rule, but I'm happy to work with somebody on that. MR. KERN: Okay. MR. O'HARA: May I suggest that, if you're interested in working on that, that you include Julian
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	because he was prominent in doing a draft of the bylaws. MR. KERN: Yes. MR. O'HARA: And he is an attorney MS. BLUM: I'd be happy to work with Julian on this. I'd be happy to work on his team. MR. O'HARA: Just because he wrote the bylaws or his committee. And he has a background on this kind of structure, and he is an attorney, and that would certainly be worth discussing with him. MS. BLUM: Do you want me to contact him, or would you like to contact him, since he should be allowed to have the lead, since he's the author. MR. KERN: I think it would be good to review
25	it and have the two of you involved. 16 CLARK REPORTING
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	(510) 486-0700 MS. BLUM: Should I contact him. MR. KERN: Thank would be great. MR. YOUNGKIN: Julian has already expressed an interest in reviewing the bylaws and just fine-tuning a few sections that seem to be a little ambiguous. It wouldn't be a rewriting of the bylaws but just fine-tuning, I guess you would say. MR. KERN: Okay. Any other community business or reports?
9 10 11 12 13	Any other community business or reports? Let's go on with 5-A MR. COOPER: Actually, I have two announcements: A site tour and a deadline for articles for "Cleanup News." I don't know if that counts as
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	announcements or new busyness. Anna has a brief announcement regarding the upcoming site tour. MS. HATHAWAY: The tour will be on April 15th, 4:00 in the afternoon. And I believe the people who are attending will be Mary Trigiani, Sara, Gloria, John, and George. Anybody else? Page 7

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MR. COOPER: Announcement No. 2 is -- I need to announce this because -- it's regarding our next "Cleanup News" newsletter, which is going to be in the June Presidio Post, and the deadline for articles is early May, before the next RAB meeting. I think it'

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May 9th.

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0kay. Now, on Agenda I tem 5-A, about the feasibility study for the main installation sites. the last RAB meeting, Chris Nelson and I presented part one a-two-part discussion of feasibility studies at the Presidio remediation sites. And last month we talked about had are feasibility studies, what do they consist of. We talked about that they're based on the CERCLA And CERCLA is a-risk-based-type law that mandates the cleanup of hazardous substances. And it's about spending money where there's sufficient risk, and you clean up to bring risks down to an acceptable level. And that's kind of what the CERCLA law is about the feasibility study fits in the process. It's It's for those sites where there is sufficient risk. Then the feasibility study analyzes the alternatives site by site to try to figure out what's the best cleanup strategy or what's the best alternative to address the risk that is posed by each site. That was part one last month.

Because we hadn't quite released the feasibility study, we couldn't talk about what the Trust feasibility study had recommended for each site. Now we are here ready to talk about what we're recommending in the feasibility study.

So I recapped what we talked about last time.

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Then what I listed and described are the Trust feasibility study's recommended remedies broken into four main categories. We'll talk about that. And because you chose to analyze the feasibility study by watersheds, this presentation will review the feasibility studies by planning area. I kind of broke up the discussion by watersheds to give the committees a way to follow along. We'll also talk a little bit about costing for each one. I know that's an important issue for everybody, probably an ongoing issue that we'll continue to track

To recap again what's been going on, recently. Again, we talked about it a little bit last month. It actually was mailed out to everybody, to the stakeholders on March 17th. Just as Mark Youngkin talked about, there was a general discussion of the FS as a breakout in the RAB watershed working groups at the committee meeting on March 25th. Then there was a Tennessee Hollow watershed subcommittee on April 1st at Mary's house.

So we did distribute five copies of the FS to The CD-ROM version is coming out very soon, next week. Chris says it's looking really good. It's going to have hyperlinks and you'll be able to negotiate the entire document all very easily. So stay tuned for

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that. We can burn copies of that.

We now have an executive summary of the FS for those that don't want to get into the ten inches of the feasibility study. The executive summary is a good overview of what the feasibility study is recommending.

What is the Trust's féasibility study recommending? We are recommending four different types of remedies for these sites. They would be broken up into "no further action"; "clean closure" -- that's to excavate and move all the contaminated material away and recycle as practical off-site disposal. Then there's "remedy action discussion deferred." There's two sites where we couldn't actually recommend a remedy yet. And then Category IV is just "monitoring and land-use control site." That's the Battery Howe-Wagner site that Sam was talking about. So those are the four basic categories of sites that remedies fall into.

I'll briefly describe each of those four categories. And, again, this forum not a really good way to get into the details, but I'll give you a little bird's-eye view of what the Trust was thinking about. Each category leaves it up to the committees to get into any great detail.

On the "no further action" sites -- there are 15 of them. Twelve of them, basically, it's no

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excedence; there's really no COC's. That means that there weren't any contaminants that were above cleanup levels or background. Sometimes on metals it's a little tricky to try to do that, but for basically on 12 of the 15 it was pretty clear that there weren't any sufficient contaminants there.

At 3 of the 15 sites we struggled a little bit more. There's a long story that I'll save for the committee meetings, but basically at 3 of them, that's at Graded Area 9, Building 680, and Buildings 1151 and 1153. Those sites actually had either a pesticide hit or a PCB hit that was above the acceptable cleanup levels for those sites. But after really wrestling with those sites and trying to figure out what the right thing to do was, the Trust believed the detections just didn't constitute sufficient risk to carry forward for any remedial action. And when you read the FS you can see we tried to take a look at that and we did some statistics on the data and to compare it to different types of not only the cleanup levels but different ways to try to apply the cleanup levels to receptors that we're trying to protect at each of these sites. So I wanted to point those sites out.

Just as a side note on Building 680, on two sites we are recommending "no further action." Even

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though it looks like they have a little bit of excedence, they actually had cleanups before. So now the question is, Should we do additional cleanup at these sites? Because now cleanup levels have now dropped down lower since the Army did a cleanup of these sites in 1998, and now we have new cleanup levels.

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Next slide gives you an overview for those folks working in each of the committees about where the "no further action" sites are distributed per watershed. So you can see that Fort Scott has four; Tennessee Hollow has six; Coastal Bluffs, zero; and Lobos Creek, five. So I'm sure we'll be talking a lot more about the "no further action" sites in each of the committees for the cleanup closure sites. These are sites that clearly had contaminants above cleanup levels so we had to do an alternative analysis for them in the FS. And we felt that at all these sites the best way to address those sites was to fully excavate and remove all contamination; and sometimes it wasn't the lowest-cost remedy. We talked about that at our committees before, but on a site-by-site basis the Presidio Trust has sites that do constitute a sufficient risk. Our preference is to do clean closure remedies, especially when it's compatible for our restoration goals at the Park. we're really ready to go extra nine yards for sites that 22

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have sufficient risk and it really fits in our long-term use vision for Park users and what P-10 and FMPA is suggesting. So there's 50 clean closure sites that we're recommending in the FS.

This slide highlights where each of the clean

closure sites fall within each watershed. Our "remedy-deferred" sites. S So that's two sites where we don't have enough information at the time we issued this FS here in March to recommend remedies.

And those two sites are Landfill E. And I think we all knew that Landfill E was not going to have remedy recommendation in the FS. That decision was made a long time ago, because we just didn't have a full investigation of Landfill E last year and that data hasn't been fully analyzed yet, so we're not quite there

as far as recommending a remedy yet for Landfill E.

Then Fill Site 6-B is what I talked a little bit about last month. It was part of Fill Site 6 that we split into two parts right now, whereas Fill Site 6-A stayed in the FS and it had alternatives analysis for clean closure. Fill Site 6-B has a little reference in the FS; and then it just stops short. There's no further remedies at that site. So those are two sites that we definitely will have to do a FS for in the They both fall in the Tennessee Hollow future. 23

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watershed.

The fourth and final category of remedies is this "land-use controls monitoring-type" remedy. is another one that we really struggled with a lot. This type of remedy -- I know it's not a favorite type of remedy with the RAB -- or some RAB members, I should say. It's a remedy that the Army recommended quite a bit for almost all their sites. We're now only recommending it for one site. The one site is Battery Howe-Wagner. There are excedences of cleanup levels in the site for some metals and arsenic. They're now superficial, so we felt that abated the only risk that is posed by this site. And if we had found a source of Page 10

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RAB April 8 2003.txt carbon tet, for example, that definitely we would have gone after it. But we can save this for Fort Scott FS 15 and maybe get into the details about what is the right 16 thing to do as far as Battery Howe-Wagner. But after going back and forth quite a bit we believe it's a landscape zone site. It's not a big restoration feature for the Presidio; and it's probably best to leave the 17 18 19 20 existing soil cover there and monitor groundwater. 21 22 The ten years is just our guess for FS cost estimate. DTSC will definitely have an opinion on that, and they could go up or down. So that will definitely 23 24 25 affect the cost of the monitoring remedy. CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 Again, the regulators give comments on whether that's too much or too little monitoring for that 2 3 4 particular site once they get a chance to take a look at the data. 5 As far as costs go, again, that's in Volume II 6 7 of the FS that breaks it down site by site for all of the sites where we recommend remedies. And actually there's one "no action" site in Graded Area 9, some 8 9 costs for abandoning some existing ground water 10 monitoring levels there. 11 There you have it. The FS is out. We're off 12 and running. And I welcome comments and look forward to 13 If you're interested in having me at your 14 subcommittee meetings, I'm happy to attend and bring 15 Chris, and he can answer more questions about the 16 details and site-by-site remedies at the committees. 17 Thank you. Questions for Craig? 18 MR. KERN: 19 MR. BERMAN: I think in a sense you were very fortunate that there was no recommended action that 20 21 really went for ground water treatment, because there is 22 the potential for large costs. And in reviewing the 23 document I was very happy to see that -- a partial review -- I was very happy to see there was no occasion 24 25 where you really had to do groundwater remedy. l just CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 want to say that I rejoice and I hope others here will 2 rejoice in that, because that would have been a whopping 3 expense and something which is not so simple to do. 4 5 6 7 I think we're all very fortunate in this process to have escaped that fairly large blow.

MR. COOPER: Yeah. These particular CERCLA sites, based on our groundwater monitoring of them, haven't presented a significant impact to groundwater. 8 MR. FORD: I agree with you, Sam. It's a lot 10 more fun to move dirt than it is to treat water. 11 Treating water is expensive and it happens very slowly, 12 so it's best to avoid it. MR. YOUNGKIN: 13 Can you give us an idea of the 14 timing of this document and what comes next? 15 MR. COOPER: At A RAB committee meeting I handed out a Presidio Trust memo about how we are going 16 17 to group the sites into future RAPs. And so basically when you take a look at that memo you'll see that we've 18

got a RAP for the next three to four years.

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ĕach RAP, we try to get the RAP done in the summer and

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21 22 23 24 25	RAB April 8 2003.txt do the construction in late summer and fall. So the next step for this feasibility study is the regulators will definitely comment on my recommendations to look at Baker Beach 3 and 4 and Fill Site 6-A first because those are the ones that are on our construction schedule
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 for '03. And for those committees please comment if you have any comments or concerns on the 6-A remedy, because that will be the first RAP that will be spun out of the FS study. Then we've already started the next RAP that's going to be spun out of the FS as the '03 one, and it will come out later this year. MR. YOUNGKIN: Does the Baker Beach FS study have to be finished before the RAP this year? MR. COOPER: For the sites that we write RAPs for, we need CERCLA. And the NCP says that there needs to be an alternatives analysis. And if we have an agreement that the alternatives analysis for those particular sites that we're writing a RAP for is adequate then we can write a RAP for it. So the entire FS doesn't have to be perfect for us to continue to believe to spin out RAPs. It has to be appropriate for the sites that we write RAPs for. MR. BOGGS: Basically, even if we have a few data gaps in a few sites you don't want to hold up the whole remediation program till we get every "t" crossed to provide the analysis in the feasibility study is good enough for a new sites I think that 90 percent of sites everybody will see as being an appropriate alternative and the analysis is complete. Ninety percent of those sites could go off in one RAP
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 after this while we take time dealing with the last ten percent of the alloose ends that we need to be tied together. MR. YOUNGKIN: So there's no set timetable for the feasibility study, comments, or final or anything like that? MR. COOPER: Well, our master schedule estimated 60 days for the regulators take allook at the feasibility study. But most important are this year's sites. And then there is a schedule for the FS, but I think if it looks good for 90 percent of the sites and if there's comments on those there might be some minor comments and we can address those in the RAP for those sites. Then for the ten percent that we all agree isn't good, we get comments on those and then those sites will have to we do an FS for those sites. MS. BLUM: You mean comments from us or comments from the State or both? MR. COOPER: Everybody. MR. KERN: Are we ready to move on to the petrol eum program? MR. FORD: Let me talk for a few minutes about Landfill 4 and Fill Site 5. At Landfill 4 actually last month the digging was complete. We took out about 14,500 tons of soil, and now the compost has been spread

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on the site and stirred in. And there will be tree planting occurring on Saturday April 26th, the
Presidio's Arbor Day celebration. Members of the public
will be invited to come up and plant some of the
eucalyptus seedlings that are going back in at that
site. I know most people think it's nuts to plant eucal yptus in there, but you can go up there and discuss it with the forest restoration folks on the 26th. irrigation should be in by then and ready for the trees. I just threw in a couple of pictures. That is a picture of the big steaming pile over on the left. That is actually the compost that was brought up. They brought up 1,200 cubic yards of compost. It's golf-course chipped trees. They take the stuff out there and spread it out and tilled it. They had a really tough time finding something to till it in That is really tough time finding something to till it in because it's not easy to find tilling equipment in San So the contractor found a tiller in northern Sonoma County and had it brought down here and used it. But Landfill 4 is basically done. Treadway and Rollo are working on the closure report, so a RAP for that will be coming out in a few months.

Fill Site 5, which is on the other side of Washington Boulevard, the digging is pretty well

I say that because we're in the process of complete.

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doing conformation sampling because we haven't got all the results back yet, so if we have any samples that exceed cleanup levels we might have to go back and do a little more digging here and there. We hope that won't We took out about 16,1000 tons of soil, which is basically about half of what the tonnage that had been estimated originally. So Fill Site 5 was quite a bit smaller than people had estimated. We're going to start finish grading tomorrow. What we're basically doing with the finish grading is we're going to try to restore the land surface to the approximate shape that we see in the 1871 topographic survey of the Presidio. Basically, if you go up there and visit, you'll see it will be kind of a ridge in the middle with two swales on either side, a swale on the north and a swale on the The monitoring wells are scheduled to be installed on April 21st, so Fill Site 5 is kind of in the endgame with that site as well.

MR. O'HARA: What's the cost there, estimated MR. FORD: The complete contract for both sites right now is about 2.4 million. And out of that, What's the cost there, estimated? some -- it's about 1.4 million is Landfill 4 and just under a million for Fill Site 5. Which is a flip-flop. When we went into this we thought that Landfill 4 would be smaller and cheaper; and it ended up being

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significantly more expensive.

This is a shot, actually, of one of the last days of hauling at Fill Site 5, where the contractor was able -- they worked down from low on slope up towards the road. When they finished up, they were so close to the road that the trucks actually stayed on Washington Page 13

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Boul evard. Then they just loaded them and hauled them away.

That is what the site looked like a couple of days ago. The fill has been taken off the area where the excavator is sitting. It's underlaid by native Colma formation soil. And it's kind of big flat bench, and the Army actually graded it off there and made a parking lot. The area roughly where the excavator is sitting they will be pushing soil up there to reestablish the ridge. And the area right in front of shadows in the foreground will be cut down to make a swale.

This is another shot looking northward. can see -- this shot was taken -- we were standing in the dune sand that occurs at the south end of the site looking across the Colma, which is sandy clay, kind of that yellowish brown in the middle and the white spots there off in the distance are actually exposures of serpentine that occurred on the northern edge of the

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site, so when we're finished we will have the three different kinds of soil exposed.

This is actually a view taken looking towards Light-colored soil and rock in the the south. foreground is the serpentine. And Colma in the middle and the dune sand is kind of off in the distance close to where the trees are. But in the foreground of this picture we took off roughly nine or ten feet of fil, I, so the ground surface has been lowered significantly. The serpentine is exposed because we had a petroleum spill. There was a segment of the fuel distribution system that cut across this site.

The fill and the Colma had diesel fuel in it so we excavated that all the way and ended up exposing the serpentine. We had to take a little bit of serpentine out to try to get rid of the petroleum. we think we succeeded there we're still waiting for the test results.

in this case, there's actually a deep pity there that we will have to back fill to get site to drain properly. We're going to try to scrape out as much as of the search teen as we can and then leave it up on the surface where it can help with the establishment of serpentine-loving plants
MR. ULLESVANG: what's the event well use of

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the vite going to be?

MR. FORD: It's going to be restored as a It will basically be a -- Mark, you should jump in after I butcher the terminology. It will be a combination of serpentine grassland and dune scrub habi tat.

MR. FREY: We don't actually have any experience with planting on cold and dry slopes, so we're not actually sure what plants are going to survive in that habitat, so we're going to learn.

MR. ULLESVANG: You have some areas in

different parts of the State that have serpentine that they graded down to the serpentine and wound up having a Page 14

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RAB April 8 2003.txt problem later on since they weren't going to use it for 15 residential use with naturally occurring asbestos. Right. In fact we're doing an 16 MR. FORD: 17 asbestos exposure evaluation right now to find out what happens with restoration planting workers who come on to this site. We want to model what their asbestos 18 19 exposure looks like so we'll know how to mitigate it. think it will be in May. We will have people out there 20 21 22 with air samplers and respirators and air-sampling 23 And they will go out and -- they're supposed to model planting activities. 24 25 I think that Mark Frey has the idea that he's CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 actually going to give them plants and make them plant while they're there. 2 3 4 But the idea is they will work like a four-hour shift with the sampling pump on. then they will take that away and analyze it and see if 5 there was any asbestos exposure while they were doing 6 7 Then from those results we'll be able to the work. extrapolate what has to be done to keep people who were 8 doing restoration work on site safe. We did have tokes 9 analyze some of these serpentine samples for asbestos and the stuff that's exposed in the bottom of the pit 10 was anywhere from three-quarters to one-percent 11 12 crysotile, based on the point-counting microscopic 13 And at least we had a chance to compare that with some of the serpentine that's being generated by 14 15 the bridge retrofit. And their serpentine generally 16 contains anywhere from three- to seven-percent asbestos, so this stuff -- there's less asbestos in it. 17 MR. BERMAN: Just an educational question. 18 the asbestos release a result of the planting activity 19 itself, or is it naturally in equilibrium with the 20 21 atmosphere? 22 MR. FORD: That's a good question. I don't know enough about natural asbestos occurrence. 23 I don't 24 know at this point whether if you just went out and 25 stood in a field of serpentine and didn't do anything 34 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 other than stand still whether you'd be getting an 2 exposure or not. 3 If it's dry there's that potential. I imagine it would if it was dust. MR. FREY: 4 5 6 7 MR. FORD: But here we are actually going to have people who will be on their hands and knees working in this material, so that's what we will try to model. But it is kind of an interesting question, because serpentine occurs in a few 8 other places in the Park and people use those areas. 10 it's a question that we have to look into eventually. 11 We are kind of tiptoeing into that, building some 12 knowledge about asbestos by looking at this site speci fi čal I y. 13 14 MŘ. FREY: In the area where it's a problem generally there are serpentine barrens; and we really don't have that here, a couple of very small locations.

MR. FORD: I think it may be a bigger issue 15 16 17 when we get to Baker Beach 1 and 2, which are 18 19 essentially high-angle -- we expect them to be high-angle serpentine barrens after we remove the fill. 20

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CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 of activity mobilize it and release it into the air. It can't tell you too much about that now, but I think ova time we will be able to answer some of those questions. MS. BLUM: I want to understand. The asbestor is coming from the serpentine? MR. FORD: Yeah. Actually, there are several different minerals that can be classified as asbestos, but they're basically little fibrous minerals that tend to occur in veins within the serpentine. So it can be released when you break up the serpentine rock. These little veins can be broken open and the fibers can come out. MR. FREY: And those fibers have never been linked to asbestos disease. MR. ULLESVANG: I don't think that's accurate we actively pursuing several regulations as part of construction. We actually had to get an air permit from the local Air District. I think it was the first one monitor for asbestos in the serpentine. We did a case study. There's some epidemiology work being done. There's a pretty clear link to disturbed serpentinite and lung cancer. So they have linked it but, again, it's when people go up there and stir it up and make it into a dust that it becomes a problem. The wind has been CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 blowing along that coast for years, so all the dust tends to have gotten blown, but if you go in there and you started doing construction now, that's going to break that rock up and could turn that fiber into dust and become airborne and then people can breathe it. So the general thought is that, undisturbed, its general exposure is low but for doing actual work in serpentinite zones, they are developing regulations and work procedures to make sure that the exposure is a minimal amount. MS. BLUM: So basically it's a naturally occurring toxin? MR. BERMAN: That's why you want to make more parking-lots. MR. FORD: Pave it over and that solves the problem.	21 22 23 24 25	RAB April 8 2003.txt Those are basically serpentine cliffs where the waste has been dumped over the cliff. I actually think over the next year or two we will be collecting a lot of useful information about where there is asbestos in the serpentine and what kinds 35
CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 blowing along that coast for years, so all the dust 2 tends to have gotten blown, but if you go in there and 3 you started doing construction now, that's going to 4 break that rock up and could turn that fiber into dust 5 and become airborne and then people can breathe it. So 6 the general thought is that, undisturbed, its general 7 exposure is low but for doing actual work in 8 serpentinite zones, they are developing regulations and 9 work procedures to make sure that the exposure is a 10 minimal amount. 11 MS. BLUM: So basically it's a naturally 12 occurring toxin? 13 MR. BERMAN: That's why you want to make more 14 parking-lots. 15 MR. FORD: Pave it over and that solves the 16 problem. 17 MS. SIEGEL: Wasn't there a lot of historical	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 of activity mobilize it and release it into the air. I can't tell you too much about that now, but I think over time we will be able to answer some of those questions. MS. BLUM: I want to understand. The asbestos is coming from the serpentine? MR. FORD: Yeah. Actually, there are several different minerals that can be classified as asbestos, but they're basically little fibrous minerals that tend to occur in veins within the serpentine. So it can be released when you break up the serpentine rock. These little veins can be broken open and the fibers can come out. MR. FREY: And those fibers have never been linked to asbestos disease. MR. ULLESVANG: I don't think that's accurate. We are actively pursuing several regulations as part of construction. We actually had to get an air permit from the local Air District. I think it was the first one to monitor for asbestos in the serpentine. We did a case study. There's some epidemiology work being done. There's a pretty clear link to disturbed serpentinite and lung cancer. So they have linked it but, again, it's when people go up there and stir it up and make it into a
MR. ULLESVANG: That was selenium. MS. BLUM: Are there feelings about using tha \$100 million to clean up naturally occurring toxins?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 blowing along that coast for years, so all the dust tends to have gotten blown, but if you go in there and you started doing construction now, that's going to break that rock up and could turn that fiber into dust and become airborne and then people can breathe it. So the general thought is that, undisturbed, its general exposure is low but for doing actual work in serpentinite zones, they are developing regulations and work procedures to make sure that the exposure is a minimal amount. MS. BLUM: So basically it's a naturally occurring toxin? MR. BERMAN: That's why you want to make more parking-lots. MR. FORD: Pave it over and that solves the problem. MS. SIEGEL: Wasn't there a lot of historical data from the Kesterson Wildlife Refuge on this issue? MR. ULLESVANG: That was selenium. MS. BLUM: Are there feelings about using that \$100 million to clean up naturally occurring toxins? MR. FORD: Well, just off the top of my head, my feeling would be that we don't that's not a problem that the \$100 million was designated for. It could be a very difficult problem, because the

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serpentine does occur naturally. And it's not like you

can dig it out.

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Asbestos is actually an interesting thing. If you ever want to do a Google search on it, usually there's about a thousand different links to the asbestos trade group website. I don't remember exactly what it is, but when you get there you'll know, because it talks about balancing -- it acknowledges that there might be some problems with asbestos, but it urges you to balance consideration of these potential problems with all the great benefits that come from using asbestos. Then you can actually go into their summaries of medical research. They do a fantastic job of parsing it and compartmentalizing it and have you believe -- there are certain people that think there are fibers of only a certain length, that if they are 9 nanometers to 11 nanometers they can kill you but less than 9 or more You can eat them for breakfast. than 11, it's fine. if you want to see industrial lobbying at work I would recommend just do a search on "asbestos institute" or some words like that.

 $\,$ MR. BERMAN: But it's true. It takes about 20 years for asbestosis to actually become effective, so if you have all your workers at age 75 you wouldn't be --MR. FORD: Cleaning up the naturally occurring

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asbestos, even the Presidio, where there are only four or five big outcrops, wouldn't be practical. You can't The more you dig really the more you'd dig it out. expose.

MR. BERMAN: But it's easily covered. fact, it's not really a natural equilibrium, it comes about from disturbing, then you can cover it. This is one case where covering it would eliminate the potential of exposure.

MR. FORD: MR. KERN: Covering it or keeping it moist. It might be an appropriate break

for now.

MR. FORD: I think there's smoke coming off our reporter, so maybe we should take a break.

[A BREAK WAS TAKEN FROM 8: 17 P.M. TO 8: 32 P.M.] MR. KERN: Just to clarify -- Peter was

asking -- this is the start of the 10th year so we've

completed 9 years.

We'll start the discussion in the second part of our meeting tonight with a discussion of some sites that are going to be hopefully cleaned up later this year.

MR. FORD: I just want to go over Baker Beach 3 and 4 and remind you where they are. They are out in the dunes near Lincoln boulevard. Baker Beach Disturbed

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Area 4 is basically a thumbprint over in the corner. It's a relatively small site. This is a view of Baker Beach 3 from Lincoln Boulevard. That is Battery Crosby in the background. That is a ravine that used to exist out in the dunes, and the Army filled it up with junk, so we're planning to dig out the junk and dirt and Page 17

restore the ravine. And we hope to do that in the

8 beginning of October of this year. 9

Earlier today, we had a design review workshop, which is actually first one of these we've We had the design engineers from Treadwell & Rollo and Minchew Engineering come and give a presentation on the remedial design. We discussed a few aspects of the RAP and just kind of collected the preliminary comments of our regulators, Bob and Jim. We're going incorporate those comments into the remedial design and then issue a more formal design submittal probably in about another month or six weeks. was to get early input from people so that the designs would be fairly close. When we get to the actual design review submittal it will address most of the concerns that people have. So it can be reviewed and approved We're shooting for an October fairly promptly. construction start. We're going to be exposing dune sand out on the bluffs. We think the potential for

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erosion problems is substantial. So we would like to dig this one in October and November before we really get into the heart of the wet season, and so that's what we're aiming for. It's going to take a little doing, because if you look right now at our master schedule and allow 30 days for review of all the documents and go through that process, you end up with a construction start of something like December 31st. That's not to That's not too good. It's a little bit too late to be opening up a site on the coastal bluffs. So right now we're looking at the schedule and trying to figure out where we can compress things and if there are any shortcuts that we can take that will allow us to get the RAP approved and have an approved design and contractor on board around the 1st of October. So we'll be keep you posted on And you will see the RAP and various support documents coming out of the Trust at a furious pace over the next few months.

Doug, do you want to talk about the design workshop?

MR. KERN: I could preview it a little bit. I'm sure you guys will be bringing some of those things to the RAB down the road.

When George is talking about the design, he's talking about from which direction are they going to dig

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out the contents and why; where the truck routes are going to come in; what kind of erosion control measures are they going to put in place. There are any number of very detailed design kinds of topics that many of them will be of great interest, I think, to folks here.

There are issues, for example, of trucks and the routes and how the trucks would get onto the site. There's a kind of a hairpin curve if they were coming from the Golden Gate Bridge, so the trucks might have to be routed around and turn around and come back up, so they're kind of in the brainstorming phase of that particular item? For example, they could do street routing, or they could have smaller trucks go in and

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make the hairpin turn and carry did stuff off to another site, where it would be reloaded into bigger trucks. it's really looking at a lot of those kinds of issues.

As George mentioned, there are a lot of erosion control issues, so they're beginning to brainstorm on that. So stay tuned for that.

And those are the kinds of issues that you want to bring to the neighborhood groups that you see and the other community people that you normally talk to spread the word about these sites, because there could be some significant issues with, particularly, the truck traffic.

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The face of that area will also change quite a There are some trees and they will be coming out as well. Just some of the primary things to be looking at down the road.

MR. FORD: After we have a little bit of time to kind of digest the comments that were made at the workshop this afternoon and think our way through them, we will come and give kind of a presentation probably at a RAB committee meeting of some of these design issues. We may also give a more detailed presentation at this meeting, assuming that everyone agrees that it's a high-priority topic. So you will be hearing more about that over the next couple of months.

MR. BERMAN: I didn't go to the meeting, but I was wondering whether an alternative transport mechanism using dirt barges was considered as a way of avoiding the trucks altogether

MR. FÖRD: We considered it. We're probably considering it more seriously at Baker Beach 1 and 2, which are cliffside sites. This site is actually pretty far from the beach. The bulk of the fill is quite a distance up the hill, and this does not appear to lend itself quite as neatly to the use of a barge. But that is something that we're considering as we go along.

MR. BERMAN: Because you're going to chop down

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-- you're going to open the ravine and that just means moving the stuff a couple of hundred feet from the hillside to the shoreline, which is not in anybody's There's no traffic there, no roads, way, so to speak. no buildings, no nothing. So you could probably make a pathway that would allow the equipment -- you could scoop it and then bring it down the pathway and load it on the barge at the end of the pathway. Since you're considering that for 1 and 2, you've already looked at the whole cost of barging and moving stuff.

In a sense, if it's feasible it has a certain attraction in that you don't have all that land traffic to deal with and the safety issues and the dirt on roads and possibility of accidents. All that is eliminated. There's got to be a certain economic factor that goes into the contingencies for all that that might be used more efficiently with the barge transport.

MR. FORD: Well, there's a possibility that a barge alternative might be cost-effective; although, when you start using a barge, there are other Page 19

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uncertainties that are brought into it. For one thing, the coastline here is not a protected harbor. It actually faces northwestward right out into the open ocean, and any barge operation will have to be designed to accommodate potentially pretty good surf. And what

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contacts we have had with marine contractors, big surf they don't like. They like to use barges in kind of protected areas where they are dealing with a tidal fluctuation but they have not got a lot of waves. There's also a double-handling issue in that,

as far as we know, there is no -- if you put this material on a barge, the cheapest disposal option is ocean dumping. And, as far as we believe, that's probably illegal and -- and even if it wasn't illegal, it might not be something that we'd want to do.

So if we're not going to dump it out in the Farallons, we have to take the barge some place and offload the material and possibly truck it to a landfill or put it someplace else. And there's a whole chain of issues that come along with using a barge that we're looking into.

Another factor that I'm concerned about is we think a barge operation may become cost-effective if you have a really large landfill. And my sense right now is that the estimate of the size of this landfill has been over-estimated in the past. I think the EKI 1999 estimate was about 30,000 cubic yards or something like that; but now, as Treadwell takes a second look at it and parses it a little more carefully, their estimates are coming up half of that, 15,000 cubic yards. I think

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if the volume gets smaller, once you get below a certain point, it may not be cost-effective to use a barge. But we are looking at that. It would be nice to keep the roads clear.

So I think at the moment there's a better chance that a barge might be used at Baker Beach 1 and 2. But we'll see. The case there, there is no truck access to either site. Land removal will have to be done almost entirely by a crane lifting the material up a cliff and swinging it over an existing battery that has to be reserved.

So Baker Beach 1 and 2 have some logistical problems that are worse than what we face here at 3, so a barge may end up being the way we go there.

a barge may end up being the way we go there.

Fill Site 6-A is another one that's on the schedule to do this year. We'll probably start it a little bit after we do Baker Beach 3 and 4, but we think this site is a better site. We can do this one in the winter. It isn't steeply sloped. It's not a bunch of sand dunes on a cliff, so we think the erosion control issues are going to be easier to handle.

issues are going to be easier to handle.

This is a big field that's across the street from the YMCA. And it's another site that we think has somewhere between 10 and 15,000 cubic yards of fill.

We'll be removing the stream. Tennessee Creek is

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actually within a 72-inch pipe crossing Fill Site 6-A. Our plan is to remove the pipe and daylight the creek and put it in a restored stream channel. So we actually have a stream restoration person working with the design team to come up with grading plans so that we actually get a proper-looking stream when we're done.

MS. TRIGIANI: Where is 6-B in relation to

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MR. FORD: Craig has a board that he will hold up. [indicating]

MS. TRIGIANI: In terms of that restoration, do you work from old photographs or old elevations or --MR. FORD: Actually, the sketches that are being done of the post-construction topography are being based on the 1871 topo. It will have to be adjusted, because there are buildings there; and some of the surface drainage has been changed around; but they're trying to be as faithful as they can to the 1871 topography.

MS. WRIGHT: Will all of the underground pipe be removed or just that portion ultimately on the restoration.

MR. FORD: I think ultimately on the restoration of Tennessee Hollow the intention is to get rid of all the pipe. But at this point it's about

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300 feet that we'll be taking out across the site. stream will come out of a pipe; it will traverse a reconstructed stream bed and then at the north end of the site, which is the lower end of the site, it will back into the pipe and continue on in the pipe down to the Marsh.

Okay. We've scheduled a design review workshop for April 29 in the morning? There's always a possibility that may shift to the afternoon or another day around there. Most likely this one will start in December or January. We think we can do this one in the winter. We don't have a lot of bird or wildlife issues that we have to deal with. So winter and very early

spring should be okay

MR. KERN: There is a point about Fill Site 6 It's going to be very, very visible to the public so that the RAB will really want to have a lot of discussion and be really well informed about some of the design issues, truck routes, what is it going to look like, so you can start telling people and getting that word out. It's really going to be the kick-off site for the Tennessee Hollow restoration. There are other teams already working on what the restoration it's going to look like. Even though it's a little piece, we want this section to really work. So having people now ask a

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lot of questions about what's going to happen and provide a lot of good input to the group will be important.

MS. BLUM: Is there already a joint team between the RAB and GGRNA or whatever on the Tennessee Hollow restoration site as to how the two groups are Page 21

working together to restore Tennessee Hollow? In other words, I feel like that should be a joint communication effort. I know the Park is going to work together because it's of such great public interest. So are we working with somebody?

MR. KERN: I know that Brian and Mark and a

MR. KERN: I know that Brian and Mark and a lot of people are involved in design issues, restoration issues, and what the site will look like once George's group has got it kind of fixed, but it's kind of interesting that way. The remediation program is really driving the restoration in a lot of ways. And so some of it may be a little bit in advance of what the completed restoration will be, because, as George mentioned, there's a pipe. And that pipe may not be eventually where the stream is going to be, so there may be some issues about where the stream is coming close. We're thinking about all those things. I think it would probably be a good part of a discussion. Maybe we can invite some of those team members to that discussion to

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try to do what you say to show the blending of remediation and the ongoing restoration that's happening really simultaneously.

That really should be said about Baker Beach 3 and 4. I learned today at the design meeting that there are plants already in the nursery that will be planted right after Baker Beach 3 is excavated. So the teams are working on all these remediation sites to try to make the restoration come right behind it as much as possible. So it might be good to work out that kind of meeting.

MS. BLUM: George, you said that the stream will come out of the pipe. There are two outlets into Crissy Marsh, aren't there. Two water-fed areas from Tennessee Hollow?

MR. FORD: I think that's correct. There are at least two. There might be some more.

MS. BLUM: This one is going to be what I call the submarsh or the Ioon area. Is that the last drain?

MR. BOGGS: It's the big drain across the

street from Halleck Street.

MR. YOUNGKIN: Near the footbridge that goes over the Marsh.

MS. BLUM: Oh, I would think there will be a whole a lot of interest in that.

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MR. ULLESVANG: That drain actually includes two or three drains coming in together right there. This is a big component of that drain.

MS. BLUM: Especially since the public has just finished commenting on the scoping process on Tennessee Hollow, I think some people could easily be alarmed, as they are so readily with the Park, because they think they have been part of the process and now they see work starting and they haven't heard the results of the scoping process yet. So I think you always have that to deal with.

MR. ULLESVANG: I think that one of the messages is that this is the cleanup for preceding any Page 22

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RAB April 8 2003.txt 14 of the alternatives that are within the scoping. 15 MS. BLUM: I think the point that I was trying to make is that we really need to have a really clear communication on what's going on here, because Crissy 16 17 Marsh is an incendiary point of contact with the public. So what happens to it everyone cares so much. Thank 18 19 20 you. 21 MR. ULLESVANG: As you all interact with other 22 people you have to pass on that knowledge and keep the 23 dialogue going and correct any misconceptions that you 24 hear of or help direct anyone to the Park Service or the 25 Trust to continue the dialogue with someone that is CLARK REPORTING 1 confused or wants more information. Just to follow the up, there will 2 3 4 MR. KERN: be additional scoping comments accepted on Tennessee I think there will be some more meetings and 5 public scoping that will still be available. So we 6 7 should probably get some more of that word out to more people. I understand from the project manager that there will be additional scoping.

MS. TRIGIANI: It just raises an issue in my 8 9 mind that I always sort of come back to. And that is 10 that I wonder -- and I don't view this as this 11 12 particular team and the people we see here every month 13 as a mission for you guys. 14 It seems to me to be more of a Trust 15 communication staff issue. I don't get the sense that there's really a lot of orchestrating going on in terms of getting messages out. I'm sure they're working very hard at it, but there doesn't seem to be some sort of a 16 17 18 master plan for communicating on a regular basis with 19 the stakeholders and constituents of the Presidio. 20 21 it just seems to me -- I don't know if this is something that we can push for from this forum or something that 22 you guys can raise as having heard within this forum but 23 maybe you're doing things. MR. COOPER: You 24 25 You mean Tennessee Hollow? 52 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 MS. TRIGIANI: In all of this. It's just sort 2 of stuff happens and people know what's going on and 3 lot more assertive in terms -- maybe they're doing it for other reasons. But as a constituent, I feel like I 4 5 6 7 hear things after a decision has been made. of this as a constructive observation in addition to 8 Jan's point. Brian gave a beautiful explanation. 10

then they answer the question. I think they could be a

perfect sense. Someone is going to argue with that, But maybe if they heard that on a well-timed basis there wouldn't be any antagonism or troubles over it. So just being around this town for a year and a half, I just feel like it is very slow. You want it click a little faster. You want it to

I would recommend regular press releases on It will only be good for the public to hear all these things. Outreach with media more. More public meetings maybe.

MR. COOPER: On Tennessee Hollow or on the Page 23

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21	RAB April 8 2003.txt remediation program.
22 23 24 25	MS. TRIGIANI: Both of those, I guess. On the Tennessee Hollow issue, if there's a large constituency all pepped up over it get them to the table a little bit more.
20	CLARK REPORTING
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Again, I come at this clearly, to me it's an institutional thing on the Trust's part that I think they can pay more attention to preclude MR. COOPER: I think they've had two big public forums separated by a year or so. MR. KERN: That's one of the things about this group. We meet twice a month and it tends to bring out some of those issues, but it may be time to especially like a "Friends of Tennessee Hollow" group and start our own meetings and invite stakeholders and things like that, too. MR. COOPER: Like a RAB-type community group for Tennessee Hollow projects. MR. KERN: If we want to start establishing a
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	means of getting information flowing, there's nothing like starting a group and start inviting agencies and people to that meeting and experts, the environmentalists, and community people. As Mary said, they are rabid about this particular project, so more information than less. MS. SIEGEL: You just said there was a scoping meeting recently on Tennessee Hollow for the development and now the remediation. But I think the public can't make that distinction. It certainly is not as clear. So within the structure of the Trust the remediation
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 folks have to talk to the development people. MR. COOPER: We definitely meet internally. MS. SIEGEL: Then you guys can see the convergence of these issues meet, where the public may not. If you're going to start working on a fill site when someone says, "Wait, didn't we just have a meeting about what's going to happen there?" then people get a little bent out of shape. MR. COOPER: Right. We definitely keep Alison Stone and the Tennessee Hollow group at the Trust and the Park Service informed on what's happening with remediation. How Alison and that group is communicating with all their external stakeholders about how her entire project is going and how the remediation is influencing work inside her project area I guess is kind of her venue to do that. MS. TRIGIANI: I view this as a communications problem not I have no basis to know that it's anything else. But there's a communications issue. MR. COOPER: Right. For example, on the remediation you guys are getting the inside scoop every two weeks on exactly what's going on. I think you might find interesting, Mary, when we issued the proposed plan for Baker Beach 3, 4 and Fill Site 6-A, we have to present that, because we're presenting that to the

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larger public. We're actually presenting it, like, "What do you think?" We all here are predicting that your recommended remedy on this design is going to be a go. So that larger public -- when I have this fill site meeting, I'm presenting it like, "What do you think?" But you guys, because you come here two times a month, get that inside scoop and all the details on why we're recommending these remedies and what the details are. And that may be something that Alison can do. If she had the means to have that meeting more frequently rather than these large annual public forums, which are a little bit more than that.

MR. BERMAN: I wonder if this would be an appropriate issue for a RAB article just to discuss. Base it on Brian's remarks on remediation and restoration, what are they and how do they follow. It seems like it would be one page that would explain this process. It's a little outside the RAB's perspective, but it seems to me that it's an issue that neatly fits in our overall responsibility, in a sense.

MS. BLUM: In the simplest language possible.

MR. BERMAN: Right. Because there's a process here and Brian explained it very nicely. And I think that could be expanded into a few hundred words a.n.d it would be a very timely, something that's timely because

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of the particular RAPs that are coming up, which are going to be visible to the public. The actual remediation may not signify the same expertise as the restoration and the future use. It seems like it's a little beyond what the RAB does, but it seems like it's a communication that's pretty simple, especially if we get some help from Brian.

MR. COOPER: Would you like to take a shot at that article, or would you like that to be a Presidio Trust article?

MR. BERMAN: It's slightly more appropriate for the Trust to say it, because it's somewhat outside the RAB. But it would be seem to me that an article like that in the Post might be --

MR. COOPER: Remediation to restoration.
MR. BERMAN: Right. The other way of
improving this communication is that there are local -one channel on TV that deals with local city of San
Francisco issues, although the Presidio is not formally
a part of the city of San Francisco, it's surrounded by
the city of San Francisco. And you could have a -they're probably looking for interesting material for
that TV program. Maybe once in a while a discussion.

 $\mbox{MR}.$ COOPER: Once we have some success stories under our belt --

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MR. BERMAN: But not even necessarily success stories, just this is sort of your Park in the city of San Francisco. These are some of the things that are going on. It might be easy. You don't have to write a lot of stuff. You have someone like yourself there that's knowledgeable and can get up there and give a Page 25

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7 8	good spiel. MR. BOGGS: The Army did a videotape. That
9	was before my time.
10 11	MR. O'HARA: I remember it. It has been done. I thought it was very effective, because, from the
12	perspective of the presenter, there were a number of
13 14	remediation issues. And there were two or three people that were participating in this and took a camera
15	through what some of the problems were and what the
16 17	proposed remediation issues were a.n.d I've seen it two or three times, years ago.
18	MS. SIĔGEL: Ăpril 29th, we're having that
19 20	tree planting? Is that the restoration side doing that? MR. COOPER: Yes.
21	MS. SIEGEL: So maybe that's an opportunity
22 23	for the remediation folks to get their either a schedule or what's next or what's coming up to sort of try and
24 25	get some meshing of the restoration and the remediation, to try and find something. It might be an opportunity.
23	to try and rind something. It might be an opportunity. 58
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1	They will probably get press and publicity. And here's
2 3	an opportunity to say we're doing this restoration because there's a lot of remediation that's going on.
4	MR. KERN: I should probably jump in.
5 6	Partially I'm responsible for opening up this topic because I mentioned Fill Site 6 and all the issues
7	around it. And really a little bit off the agenda. I
8 9	do want to bring it back. It is a really important issue. It may be beyond our purview. And there is
10 11	certainly interest around the table, but I should also try and pull it back and get done with our agenda.
12	And then I have made some notes about articles
13 14	and other media things, so we can come back to this on a future agenda. But if you'll allow me to move it along.
15	Thank you.
16 17	George, did you have anything else? MR. FORD: I have nothing else to say except
18 19	the petroleum. It's after 9:00, so I'll go through them
20	fairly quickly. The first one as I hope you're aware, Jim
21 22	Ponton is working on updating the two Board orders that are binding on the Presidio. One of them was issued
23	they were both issued to the Army, one in 1991 and one
24 25	in 1996. And quite a few things have happened since then; and the Presidio has been turned over to the
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1	Trust. And so he has put together an updated order.
3	I gather your management is reviewing it right now?
4 5	MR. PONTON: I was going to you update that, but, yes, it's come back to me. I'm doing a full set of
6	revi si ons.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MR. FORD: Okay. But the plan would be to complete a revised order so that it could be brought in
9	front of the Water Board this summer, possibly in the
10 11	July board meeting, maybe in August, but sometime this summer.
12 13	The new order would become effective. So there will be more news about that. The idea is to
10	Page 26

basically streamline the two older orders and bring things up to date and eliminate things that don't need to be done anymore. So the Trust and the Park Service have been working with Jim to try to help him with that process.

We have a bunch of corrective action plans going on at Building 1065, Commissary 1349. And 207-231. So Building 1065, the interim data report is out. A tank was recently removed at Building 1047. That tank was not on any of the Army's compliance records, but the contractor was out there walking around. They found some vent pipes sticking up the wall

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of Building 1047; and they followed them and found several tanks under the street, which they then removed. The solvent had been removed. They'll be putting together a tank removal report which I think will be folded into the Building 1065 area corrective action plan.

We are doing an interim action plan to propose a kind of rapid-fire cleanup of a certain area within Building 1065 area. The Trust is building a recycled water treatment plant that would treat some of the sewage flow to pull up basically to purify it and create water that can be used for irrigation. There's a large storage tank that is needed for that project that's going to go smack in the middle of the 1065 spill area. They need to have that area cleaned so that they can building tanks in the fall. So in order to get paperwork done in time to do that cleanup, the Trust is proposing to do an interim action, which is basically going to be digging a whole and cleaning up the area right in the footprint of the tank and in the adjacent areas where the tank supply piping will have to be That is scheduled to come out in about installed. another week.

We are also working on a draft comprehensive plan which really covers the whole Building 1065 area;

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and we expect to get an internal review copy of that late next month. So that will presumably take probably six weeks or so to go through an internal review and revision schedule, possibly in July, that will be coming out for all the stakeholders to review.

out for all the stakeholders to review.

MS. BLUM: Will you be able to isolate your work in 1065 from all the other things that need to going on in Area A? It just seems like the whole area is so dirty. Will you be able to do what you need to do without having to do more?

MR. FORD: I think so. The Building 1065 area is kind of one large central spill, with some little satellite issues of much smaller extent and importance in the surrounding area. And I think this interim action that is going to actually be focused right in the central spill area is sort of a coincidence. I think we will be able to confine work to a rational cleanup area and get it done. We do want to follow it up with a cap that will address all the lesser spots. The idea is that the corrective action plan will really draw a

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boundary around the whole site; and it will address all of them in turn and take care of it.

This is a little bit more detail in the interim data report, which came out about a month ago for information on the tank removal. It's called

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Stoddard solvent. They took it out the week of March 3rd. They did find groundwater in the excavation and had a hit of gasoline just above the stream level. So we're going to propose that we install a groundwater monitor downgrade of the tank removal area to see if the gasoline hit in the groundwater is real.

MR. ULLESVANG: You might want to point out

that it will be likely that the Stoddard solvent would be detected as gasoline since it's in that carbon range.

MR. FORD: It's kind of like a relative of

gasol i ne.

 These are some more details on the interim action plan. When we do a more detailed update on Building 1065, we'll ask Ryan Sielbach, who is in our office, to come in and give an update. It will be good for him to have a chance to explain what he's been doing.

The Commissary PX Phase 2 field program was performed in January and Treadwell is now working on a report for the Phase 2 investigations. As you might recall, the first phase was done last fall. And it was basically kind of a screening level survey. A lot of samples. And in areas where contaminants were found in the first round of sampling, we went back in the second round and did more rounds in those areas to try to

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define what was there. That report is scheduled to come out at the end of this month.

Building 1349 Corrective Action. This site is the base former fuel oil storage tank that is right across Washington Boulevard from Fill Site 5. We have done a Phase 1 investigation and sent out a proposal for Phase 2 sampling. And we are still waiting for comments

We did a field walk. We got regulators and engineers and Trust personnel and the Park Service to walk around Building 1349 and Fill Site 5 site to try to coordinate the installation of monitoring wells. We are going be installing the monitoring wells at Fill Site 5 later this month. We wanted to make sure that was done in a way that dovetailed sensibly with the work at 1349. So we picked out one location that makes sense in terms of the objectives of both projects.

And Building 207-231 Corrective Action is in work plan data gap investigation. Work plan was issued last week. And so after they get issued people can look at it and we will get comments, revise it, and then go out and do a site investigation to try to fill in the data gaps. After that, with that information, we will write a new corrective action plan that we hope will achieve approval in a way that the Army's corrective action plan never did.

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The minicaps. These are sites where tanks were removed and there was a leak and the Army did a partial cleanup but didn't achieve cleanup levels. have grouped those into a couple of different groups and they're under way.

We are finishing up with tank removals. are working on removal reports for 14 tanks that were taken out of coastal batteries in Area A. And they're still working on some other tank removal reports for tanks that were taken out in Area B.

That's the end of my story

Any questions for George? MR. KERN:

Thank you, George. MR. KERN: I tem 6.

Jim? Item 6.

Just to go along with what George MR. PONTON: was saying, I wrote a tentative order draft that went to my boss, who was here earlier. And I received comments and I'm revising it. What the new order will do is rescind -- it will put an end to the two old orders. First of all, an order basically lays out our recommended approach for cleaning up the site for petroleum issues; and staff may -- I make recommendations in there based on input from everyone; and it's brought before our Board at a formal hearing. It's reviewed by the public for a period. Staff

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recommendation then to be adopted. And the Board votes on it as to whether or not they believe it should be adopted, and at that time if it's adopted it becomes enforceable. What this order calls for is, it will update everything that's happened at the site since 1991 and 1996, when the old orders were issued.

It will basically present -- that's probably the most difficult part of it. It will update all the It will update the CERCLA program. findings. It will include concentrations that were detected in the groundwater and soil and a lot of different things. It will bring everything together that acts as a basis for the tasks that shall be outlined further in the order.

One principal task is the schedule. And it's going to ask for a master schedule that the Trust and the Park Service puts together for remediating the petroleum sites on the Presidio. And, once that schedule is established, those dates that are developed on that schedule become part of the order. It wi cover the corrective action plan sites which have lt will impacts on groundwater. Then closing out all the tanks on site. There are over 2,000 of those sites that have leaked and they have to be closed through our database process into a formal process with me -- or with our staff, rather. That's about it.

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The time frame for that is I'm going to answer all the responded comments internally from my boss by Then it will go to the division chief and our Then I'm hoping to get it out for public Thursday. attorneys. comment and the Presidio Trust and Park Service comment -- DTSC, hopefully in the May time frame. Page 29

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          gives me June to respond to comments.
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          bring it before the Board in July. That all may shift a
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          month, based on staffing issues and scheduling issues.
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                      MR. COOPER: For the public comment, how do
          you make that known to the public?

MR. PONTON: Generally, it's mailed out to all
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          the stakeholders that are interested. RAB members will
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          get it. Any interested community groups will get it.
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           There's really no ads in the paper, but it will be
          posted at our Internet site. So it will be available
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          through web access. The meeting is open to the public.
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          People can come and testify before the Board. If it's
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          not contested and it appears that everyone is happy with
          it, then it's normally a consent item that they just basically vote on.
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                      If it's an issue that requires presentation
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          I'd be prepared to give that. And then people can stand
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          before the Board and give testimony whether they think
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          how they feel about it.
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          MR. ULLESVANG: Will there be any advance review for the RAB and the Park Service and the public?
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                      MR. PONTON: I would guess probably not.
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          There's really no surprises in this. It's basically an
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          update to the old order and basically breaks it into
          elements that have been established by the Trust in
                            It builds upon the minicap concept, the
          recent years.
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          cap concept. It basically requires a schedule that's been lacking, a schedule that keeps it on track.
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          Also, there's some tasks in there to fill some data gaps. For Tennessee Hollow, there were gasoline
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          numbers prepared for that corridor for fresh water
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          habitat. We need to look at diesel fuel oil numbers for
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                   So that's an old task in the order to come up
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          with those numbers.
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                                   And I think that's underway
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                      So almost everything that's in the order is in
          the process of being done already at the Presidio. It just basically putting it into an enforceable legal document that reflects the status of the site in 2003.

I'll get back to you. I think you probably
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                      We've kind of reviewed the main ideas. I'll
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          let you know if there's going to be a prerelease copy,
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          but at this point I'd quess not.
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                      MR. ULLESVANG: I think for the '96 work there
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          was.
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                      MR. PONTON:
                                      That period under the Army?
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                      MR. ULLESVANG: Correct.
                      MR. BERMAN:
                                     Is the change order affecting the
          commissary, do you know?
MR. PONTON: Yo
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                                      Yes.
                                            It will include the
          commissary PA cap site by the order. The earliest orders, like the '91 order, included 207 and 231 in the
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          937. Well, 937 is really wrapped up into another RAP. And 207-231 are kind of wrapped up into part of the DEH
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                  They will remain their own site, but the 900
          series part of the RAP captured that part of the order.
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          So its basically kind of reestablishes what the cap
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          sites are and the tank closure process. And it will
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RAB April 8 2003.txt 14 also update all the current regular legislation and 15 state policies that have changed since adoption of those 16 There's been evidence shown that monitor 17 continuation, in some cases, is an option which is looked upon favorably when you're looking at residual concentrations that really can't be remediated or not worthy of being treated -- things like that. 18 19 20 To try and answer your question, Brian there's really no surprises in this. It's only organized in a 21 22 23 different way. It doesn't change the cleanup goals that have been established, for example. 24 MR. KERN: Thank you. 25 69 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 Any new business? 2 3 4 MS. BLUM: I'm not sure that this is the appropriate place, so help me if I'm wrong. George was kind enough to give us summary of expenditures through 5 June 13th, 2002. And I would love, if possible, if you 6 7 could update. There's a new one. Okay. Thank you. MR. FORD: 8 BLUM: 9 MR. COOPER: Maybe at the next committee 10 meeting, we talked about when you guys wanted finance updates, quarterly at the most. So maybe at the next 11 time when we talked about agenda items for the March 12 13 committee meeting. We. could certainly do that. 14 MR. KEŘN: Any other new business? 15 Okay. Here are the action items that I have. 16 Jan is going to talk to Julian about looking at the bylaws, perhaps in general, but specifically with respect to these leave issues. 17 18 May 9th or 10th is the deadline for getting 19 the newsletter articles. 20 21 And we have news ideas circulating. 22 anybody that's here tonight that's interested in writing an article? If you are, please talk to Julie or myself. 23 Usually it devolves to one of us to get something put 24 25 together. One of the options for the RAB is what's CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 really hot right now. And the FS is out there and describing our 3 working group process and what we're doing. We could describe the sites. And we're looking at the 4 5 6 7 feasibility study. So, if anybody is interested in talking about that, please let me know. We need to schedule perhaps at a committee meeting or a RAB meeting 8 and bring together some folks who can talk about the restoration end and the cleanup end that is sort of melding at Baker Beach 3 and Fill Site 6. 10 11 There was discussion around Tennessee Hollow, a variety of issues including media, press, perhaps getting a friends group established -- a little bit 12 13 outside our purview here. But some of it could be 14 pertinent so we need to keep that discussion going.

Something that just got mentioned is a summary 15 16 That could be handed out. 17 of expenditures. So we have some agenda items and plenty of 18 So get that to Mark. He'll do his magic to 19

works out an agenda for the next meeting. And probably

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            at that meeting we will work out what we want to do for
            the May RAB meeting.

Any other comments before we adjourn? Seeing
22
23
            none, then, thank you for coming out and participating tonight. And, without objection, meeting adjourned.
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                          [MEETING WAS ADJOURNED AT 9: 47.]
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                                     MÈMBERS PRESENT
 1
      Sam Berman
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4
      Jan Blum
      Craig Cooper, Presidio Trust
George Ford, Presidio Trust
Mark Frey, Presidio Trust
 5
 6
      Joel Hermann
 7
      Doug Kern
Peter O'Hara
 8
 9
      Jim Ponton, Regional Water Quality Control Board
10
      Sara Siegel
David Sutter
11
12
      Mary Trigiani
Brian Ullensvang, National Park Service
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14
      Tracy Wright
Mark Youngkin
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4	PRESIDIO RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD
5	THE OFFICER'S CLUB
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10	MAY 13, 2003
11	7:00 p.m.
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17	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BY: JUDY LARRABEE, REPORTER
18	
19	CLARK REPORTING
20	2161 SHATTUCK AVENUE, SUITE 201
21	BERKELEY, CA 94704
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MR. KERN: Good evening. This is the regularly scheduled meeting of the Presidio Restoration Advisory Board. We'd like to welcome everyone here tonight to tonight's meeting: Presidio Trust and their contractors. I see two representatives from the National Park Service here tonight. Our regulatory community, thanks for being here, and the RAB community members, and certainly any members of the audience that are public members, thanks for coming out tonight.

Are there any changes or additions to tonight's agenda? Seeing none. Any announcements?

Any old business? I think we have on the agenda a status of the articles. I know that we have completed and submitted an article, so the RAB community's article was in and kind of going through additional review. So we'll see where that is.

Community business. Mark isn't here yet, so I can delay Mark's report.

Feasibility Study Working Groups. Jack is not yet here, so he can't give a report, but perhaps Mary, would you like to give a report on the status of our letter?

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- 1 MR. COOPER: You got my E-mail.
- 2 MS. TRIGIANI: We got your E-mail. So we're
- 3 scheduling some time to go over it and study it.
- 4 MR. KERN: This is a request to Craig. We
- 5 extended to Craig a preliminary draft of the group's
- 6 letter. He had some questions on some technical issues Page 2

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- 7 and that's provided some feedback.
- 8 MS. TRIGIANI: Right. Which we will then
- 9 study and feed back to him.
- 10 MR. KERN: So we have the Lobos Creek Group.
- 11 Do you have anything to report?
- MS. CHEEVER: Not since our committee meeting
- 13 about two weeks ago -- or was it three weeks ago when we
- 14 said what we'd gone over?
- MR. KERN: Sam. Is he here? Anything from
- 16 your group?
- 17 MR. BERMAN: Sarah and I are the two group.
- 18 She's in Europe for the last ten days, and I've been on
- 19 the East Coast working. I got back last night. So we
- 20 have only to report that so far neither of us has come
- 21 down with SARS.
- 22 MR. KERN: The group is free from SARS. I'll
- 23 make a note of that. And then there is the Coastal
- 24 Floods Group. Well, that should be a relatively easy
- one. Well, we'll come back to Mark if he arrives later.

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- 1 Let's move on to Item 5, Reports and Discussions,
- and Jim of the Regional Water Quality Control.
- 3 MR. PONTON: Tonight I thought I'd take ten
- 4 minutes to talk briefly about the Tentative Site Cleanup
- 5 Requirements Order that has recently been issued for the
- 6 Presidio to secure the petroleum cleanup at the site.
- 7 thought I would do that by putting the Order in context
- 8 with where the Water Board fits into the State process
- 9 and how the Order is built upon existing documentation
- 10 that we follow in preparing orders.

Page 3

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11	I work for the Water Board, Region 2 of the Water	
12	Board. There are nine regions in the State of	
13	California, and they all report to the State Water	
14	Quality Control Board in Sacramento, and they oversee	
15	the nine regional boards. And the regional boards are	
16	all based on watersheds. So there is a LA-based	
17	scenario, there is a Tahoe, a North Coast, Central	
18	Valley. We're Region 2. We're in an area that is	
19	basically drainage from Rohnert Pack down to San Jose	
20	and east to Livermore towards the Golden Gate.	
21	Also in our region we get a lot of delta flow. We	
22	get a lot of water that's brought in from the Central	
23	Valley and also from the mountainous areas of	
24	California. So we have other source areas which flow	
25	into our region that we administer.	
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1	The Water Board was established by California	5
2	The Water Board was established by California Legislation in 1967 to administer water rights. They	Ę
2	The Water Board was established by California Legislation in 1967 to administer water rights. They oversee the implementation of the Federal Clean Water	Ę
2 3 4	The Water Board was established by California Legislation in 1967 to administer water rights. They oversee the implementation of the Federal Clean Water Act, and principally they worked under the Porter	5
2 3 4 5	The Water Board was established by California Legislation in 1967 to administer water rights. They oversee the implementation of the Federal Clean Water Act, and principally they worked under the Porter Cologne Act, which was adopted in 1969. The Porter	5
2 3 4 5 6	The Water Board was established by California Legislation in 1967 to administer water rights. They oversee the implementation of the Federal Clean Water Act, and principally they worked under the Porter Cologne Act, which was adopted in 1969. The Porter Cologne Act was pretty instrumental back then in that it	
2 3 4 5 6 7	The Water Board was established by California Legislation in 1967 to administer water rights. They oversee the implementation of the Federal Clean Water Act, and principally they worked under the Porter Cologne Act, which was adopted in 1969. The Porter Cologne Act was pretty instrumental back then in that it was used by the Federal Government to model the Clean	F
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	The Water Board was established by California Legislation in 1967 to administer water rights. They oversee the implementation of the Federal Clean Water Act, and principally they worked under the Porter Cologne Act, which was adopted in 1969. The Porter Cologne Act was pretty instrumental back then in that it was used by the Federal Government to model the Clean Water Act in '72.	F.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	The Water Board was established by California legislation in 1967 to administer water rights. They oversee the implementation of the Federal Clean Water Act, and principally they worked under the Porter Cologne Act, which was adopted in 1969. The Porter Cologne Act was pretty instrumental back then in that it was used by the Federal Government to model the Clean Water Act in '72. The State Water Board consists of five	F.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	The Water Board was established by California legislation in 1967 to administer water rights. They oversee the implementation of the Federal Clean Water Act, and principally they worked under the Porter Cologne Act, which was adopted in 1969. The Porter Cologne Act was pretty instrumental back then in that it was used by the Federal Government to model the Clean Water Act in '72. The State Water Board consists of five governor-appointed members, and as I said, they oversee	F)
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	The Water Board was established by California legislation in 1967 to administer water rights. They oversee the implementation of the Federal Clean Water Act, and principally they worked under the Porter Cologne Act, which was adopted in 1969. The Porter Cologne Act was pretty instrumental back then in that it was used by the Federal Government to model the Clean Water Act in '72. The State Water Board consists of five governor-appointed members, and as I said, they oversee nine boards to which we will refer to. Region 2 is a	F.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	The Water Board was established by California legislation in 1967 to administer water rights. They oversee the implementation of the Federal Clean Water Act, and principally they worked under the Porter Cologne Act, which was adopted in 1969. The Porter Cologne Act was pretty instrumental back then in that it was used by the Federal Government to model the Clean Water Act in '72. The State Water Board consists of five governor-appointed members, and as I said, they oversee nine boards to which we will refer to. Region 2 is a nine member governor-appointed board. They serve a	F.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	The Water Board was established by California legislation in 1967 to administer water rights. They oversee the implementation of the Federal Clean Water Act, and principally they worked under the Porter Cologne Act, which was adopted in 1969. The Porter Cologne Act was pretty instrumental back then in that it was used by the Federal Government to model the Clean Water Act in '72. The State Water Board consists of five governor-appointed members, and as I said, they oversee nine boards to which we will refer to. Region 2 is a	F.

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ag, municipal government, recreation, fish and wildlife,
water supply, water quality and county government. The
only condition for a member to -- well, not the only
condition, but one important condition -- is that the
members must either reside and maintain a business in
the area, Region 2, and must have some knowledge of
water quality issues.

The mission of Region 2 is to protect and enhance the waters of the Bay Area. They do that through the creation of a Basin Plan. A Basin Plan is mandated by Porter Cologne, and this is basically our bible. This

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defines all of the watersheds in the region, and it defines what beneficial uses the water can be used for.

Beneficial uses include municipal comsumption. So that would be drinking water, fresh water replenishment, ag applications and industrial applications and process applications. We do that through adopting orders, and we also do that through adopting permits, and we do that through coordination with other public agencies.

The Basin Plan, as I said, is our bible, and it's required by the Porter Cologne Act. It was first adopted in '68.

Beneficial uses are a very important concept
because that what steers the Order. The beneficial uses
that are designated for the Presidio waters are that of
the highest quality for municipal consumption, unless
you're in a salt-water area where it's too salty to be
consumed. So the goal here is at least to shoot for as
clean as possible cleanup level for groundwater and
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As I said, the quality of the (INAUDIBLE) falls
within the San Francisco Sands groundwater basin. It's
the only site with fresh water serving as part of the
drinking water supply in San Francisco. It was the
origin of the first water company in San Francisco to
get a water supply to the city in the 1800s. And as I

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1 said before, the beneficial uses are key. They include

municipal supply which is one of the cleanest

applications; industrial process, surface water ag and

4 fresh water replenishment.

and clean it up.

Those concepts are all spelled out in the findings of the Order. The Order has a few parts, but the (INAUDIBLE) are the findings, and the findings specify what is known about the factual bases for the site.

So I'm getting specific on the Tentative Site
Cleanup Requirements Order. The authority for us to
issue that is under Section 13304 of the Porter-Cologne
Water Quality Control Act. It's a water code. And
fundamentally it requires that anyone who has discharged
waste in our state is required to stop that discharge

General elements of SCRs are findings, which we just said are the facts, at least the best that we can do in presenting what we know about the site; prohibitions and tasks, which is the next most important thing; provisions and self-monitoring program. We're going to focus on the tasks now.

The tasks of the Presidio Site Order or the Page 6

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- 23 Presidio Tentative SCR focus on the petroleum sites, as
- 24 I said. And probably the biggest task is the task that
- 25 requires a time schedule. I'll step back for a second.

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- 1 What the Order does is that it doesn't change anything
- 2 that's been done in the past, really. It builds upon
- 3 what the Army has done and what the Presidio and the
- 4 Park Service has carried forward in its program. It
- 5 really just puts it into a time frame that we can better
- 6 manage. So it requires a generation of time schedule,
- 7 and it provides flexibility there in that the Trust,
- 8 working with the Park Service and the regulators, will
- 9 establish their own delivery dates and compliance dates.
- 10 (INAUDIBLE) will be incorporated into the order.
- 11 It requires a generation of freshwater
- point-of-compliance concentrations for extractable-range
- 13 hydrocarbons, diesel range, fuel oil. Those numbers are
- 14 Lacking in the freshwater corridor for Tennessee Hollow,
- 15 the Tennessee Hollow corridor. And it requires
- 16 Corrective Action Plans for sites that have groundwater
- 17 impacts for petroleum releases, and it calls for a
- 18 Mini-Corrective Action Plan Site at sites that only have
- 19 soil contamination from gasoline and petroleum releases.
- 20 Then at the end, it requires site close-out
- 21 certification so that we can get it on the books.
- 22 Written responses for the SCR should be received in
- our office by June 16, 2003. It can be directed to me.
- 24 The Tentative Order is on our website at this web
- 25 address. It falls under the Presidio header. It's a

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- 1 PTF file. I can send people copies if they choose, hard
- 2 copies. I think hard copies went to the RAB chair,
- 3 Co-chair, and to the interested parties. And please,
- 4 you can always call me and E-mail me with your
- 5 questions.
- 6 I would just like to close by saying that I would
- 7 appreciate any of the comments you do have on the Order;
- 8 anything that I can do to improve it. What I'll do is
- 9 after I receive written comments, I'll respond to those
- 10 comments, and I will bring this into work before our
- 11 nine governor-appointed Board on July 16, 2003.
- 12 The Board hearing begins at 9:00 a.m. at the Elihu
- 13 Harris Building in Oakland. And if the Board adopts the
- 14 Order, based on staff's recommendation and the
- 15 recommendation of our Executive Officer at that time,
- then the existing Presidio orders, which are outdated,
- 17 will be rescinded, and the new Order will kick in and it
- 18 will go into effect. So I'm open to any questions.
- 19 That's basically my presentation in a nutshell.
- 20 MR. KERN: Questions for Jim.
- 21 MR. BERMAN: Just a clarification. Was that
- an underline in the website between tentative and Order?
- 23 I couldn't quite make it out. Why don't you run back
- two slides? Here it is. Is that an underline between
- 25 the word tentative and Order?

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- 1 MR. PONTON: I don't know. If you were to
- 2 just get to this part of it, you'll see our web page and

- PRA May 13 2003.txt then you'll see Presidio Tentative Order right under 3
- 4 So you can click on that. I think that might be
- 5 a glitch. I tried it and it worked pretty well.
- 6 MR. KERN: Jim, on the Board meeting, do you
- 7 see any need for public members to testify to that, or
- is it pretty much approved, or what do you recommend? 8
- 9 MR. PONTON: Well, we always hope that we can
- 10 craft something that everyone agrees with. That's the
- I really would recommend that you read 11 best situation.
- 12 through it. And if anyone feels that their comments
- 13 haven't been adequately addressed by staff, by me, or by
- 14 our agency, or they feel that their issues aren't being
- 15 handled, that they have an opportunity to submit a card
- 16 and stand before the Board in front of the auditorium
- 17 and to give their opinion. I really hope that we get it
- 18 to the point that everyone agrees that it's the right
- 19 way to go. It's inclusive and correct and factually
- 20 correct and workable. And then it would be an
- uncontested item where the Board would just adopt it as 21
- 22 part of the bigger package. So there would be no
- 23 presentations and really no reason to testify. So the
- 24 goal is to get it uncontested and get it in a state
- 25 where everyone is happy. But there is always the

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- 1 opportunity to testify or to give a presentation.
- 2 MR. BERMAN: Can you just highlight what is
- 3 really different in this order than the existing Order?
- 4 MR. PONTON: Well, this Order requires --
- basically the biggest difference in this Order is the 5
- 6 named responsible parties on the Order. In the past,

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- 7 the Order named only the Army. This Order now names the
- 8 Presidio Trust and the Park Service. Actually, the
- 9 Department of the Interior.
- 10 MR. ULLENSVANG: And the Army.
- 11 MR. PONTON: And the Army, right. All three
- 12 parties. That is the most significant difference.
- 13 That's probably the most -- that's usually the most
- 14 difficult part of an Order is who you are going to name
- as being responsible on there. So that's the biggest
- 16 difference, I'd say.
- 17 The tasks that are in the Order, I've kind of
- 18 reversed them already with the Trust. They're basically
- 19 what everyone is planning to do now, anyway. It's
- 20 keeping with the order of the sites that have been
- 21 studied. It really doesn't require anything more. It
- just requires them to be put into a schedule that's
- 23 manageable and predictable.
- 24 MR. COOPER: Jim, so comments are due June 16.
- The hearing is July 16. What's the mechanism that will

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- 1 be used so we'll know how our comments are being
- 2 addressed before the hearing? You said it would be nice
- 3 by July 16 to have all the comments worked out.
- 4 MR. PONTON: What I did for Hamilton, when I
- 5 worked with Hamilton is I wrote up a response to each
- and every comment, made the appropriate changes in the
- text, and then we conferenced-called the person who made
- 8 the comments with the responsive comments to see if they
- 9 were happy with that. And then we did a red-line strike
- 10 out and sent it back out.

$$\operatorname{PRA}$$ May 13 2003.txt So that's how I've done it in the past. It's a 11 12 Basically, I read the comments and very open process. I try to make the adjustments. Sometimes the adjustment 13 14 is recommended by the person commenting. It might be a 15 factual -- I might have got the comment wrong or got the number wrong on a finding. And then we go over that 16 17 with the person who has made the comments and make sure 18 that they are satisfied. 19 MR. COOPER: Thirty days is enough time? Is that typical? 20 21 MR. PONTON: Typically we give a 30-day window 22 or less for reviews. This one is longer. Hopefully 30 23 days should be enough. 24 MR. COOPER: So the sooner we send in comments 25 the sooner you can start to decide how you want to CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 address the issues and talk to us about it.

- 2 MR. PONTON: Right. There will be some
- 3 interaction through our legal department as well.
- 4 MS. CHEEVER: I just wanted to clarify. You
- 5 say that it focuses on petroleum sites. Is it
- 6 comprehensive on all possible water sites in the
- 7 Presidio; for instance, the ones that are addressed in
- 8 the Feasibility Study like Mountain Lake and Lobos Creek
- 9 that aren't petroleum sites that are water bodies, or
- 10 what?
- 11 MR. PONTON: Right. That's a good question.
- 12 What happens is that the Order -- the Order calls out
- 13 the Petroleum Program specifically, but whether it's the
- 14 DTSC or the Water Board or the Federal EPA, whoever

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- 15 reports on the site, when cleanups are done, they have
- 16 to consider all of the regulations of all the agencies.
- 17 So even if Mountain Lake or another water body doesn't
- 18 appear to be included, Mountain Lake is designated in
- 19 this document as having a potential beneficial use of
- 20 municipal drinking, so it would have to be cleaned up to
- 21 background or drinking water standards. So typically in
- the cleanups, the agency that's leading the cleanups,
- that would be DTSC, those are called ARARs. So either
- the Order or the Water Code, these things would have to
- be considered in terms of developing the cleanup numbers

- 1 that would be proposed for those sites. So indirectly
- 2 it's included into the process, if not directly. That
- 3 is a good comments, whether or not it should be included
- 4 at other sites.
- 5 MS. CHEEVER: Or in petroleum waters.
- 6 MR. PONTON: But generally the DTSC has that
- 7 wrapped up.
- 8 MR. BOGGS: We both work under the same Cal
- 9 EPA. They are two agencies within a bigger agency. He
- 10 said it correctly. My agency is taking the lead. I
- 11 have to consider all their regs, and his agency is
- 12 taking the lead, and they have to consider our regs.
- 13 It's kind of the way it's been set up at most former
- 14 military facilities is petroleum issues and water issues
- 15 are led by the Water Board and other hazardous waste
- 16 type-issues are dealt with by DTSC.
- 17 MR. SEELBACKPONTON: Right. Under Cal EPA
- 18 there is the DTSC; there is the Water Board; there is

- PRA May 13 2003.txt the Department of Pesticide Regulation; Integrated Waste 19
- 20 Management Board, and the Air Board. There are six
- We are all part of a big umbrella agency. 21 So
- 22 all of those requirements have to be considered when
- 23 developing cleanup numbers or taking actions or
- 24 (INAUDIBLE) provisions to fall back on.
- 25 Now that I'm thinking about it, the other

- significant difference in this Order that I think is 1
- 2 significant -- which anyone can disagree with if they
- 3 feel that there is a different way to go -- currently
- the Presidio puts out quarterly monitoring reports that 4
- 5 I've asked that this quarter that it be
- 6 reduced to semi-annually. I think we could save a
- 7 significant amount of money.
- 8 It's a pretty good handle on what the groundwater
- 9 issues are at the site. There's no big surprises right
- 10 It would be with the understanding that if there
- 11 was significant -- that monitoring would be continued
- 12 quarterly but the reporting would be semi-annually.
- That would free up some money and free up some time. 13
- 14 And also we can agree that if there is a significant
- 15 occurrence, we would be notified by some type of letter
- in the interim. 16
- 17 That's another significant difference from the
- 18 existing Order. That's something that DTSC may think is
- 19 not appropriate or someone may feel that's
- 20 inappropriate, but I feel it's appropriate given the
- data set, and what's known about water quality at the 21
- 22 site so far. I thought that would be a big money

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- 24 MR. SUTTER: I have another question for Jim
- 25 and Bob. It's kind of speculative. Is the budget

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- 1 crisis in California -- are your agencies being slated
- 2 for any hits that you know of that would affect your
- 3 ability to do your work here at the Presidio?
- 4 MR. PONTON: Our management tries not to alarm
- 5 staff. We've never had a layoff at the Water Board in
- 6 its history. It's existed many, many years under
- 7 different names before the '60s. But that can change.
- 8 Our agency had to identify a 10 percent reduction in
- 9 staff which could affect -- that's based on seniority.
- 10 In the past, the unions have accommodated those
- 11 reductions through pay cuts or deferring raises. That
- 12 possibly might be something that they think of this time
- or furloughs. But I would say that even if I am not on
- 14 the project, that someone would certainly carry on, that
- this process would continue forward even if I'm not
- 16 there. They would replace me with someone else more
- 17 senior if I was to be let go. That's my opinion. This
- 18 process will go forward.
- 19 The Presidio funds us. The Presidio funds the
- 20 position basically. I don't use that position. I use
- 21 maybe a quarter of it, or half of it. I work at other
- 22 sites. But somebody else can pick it up at that point.
- MR. BOGGS: Similarly with my agency, it's
- 24 kind of a dichotomy. My agency is a lot like Jim's
- 25 department. It's what they call special funding. We

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- 1 get voluntary cleanup agreements, so my time gets billed
- to the Presidio Trust. So it doesn't affect the State
- 3 budget at all. However, from the Department of
- 4 Personnel, my agency too has been told to find a
- 5 10 percent staff reduction, even though it's not going
- 6 to affect the State General Fund essentially at all
- because we are actually a money-making agency. So
- 8 similarly, although we're expected to either have to
- 9 give in on salary decreases, etc., or a staff reduction,
- 10 somebody will be in this position, and I'm walking the
- 11 border line on seniority.
- MR. PONTON: Even beyond that, there is always
- 13 the chance that one of us will be transferred to other
- 14 group because of our background, and you would have a
- 15 new case worker. I think that's probably one of the
- 16 longest ones on here for a while.
- 17 The other thing this Order tends to do is tidy
- 18 things up. It's everything from a current snapshot of
- 19 where we are and where we need to go.
- 20 MR. COOPER: Can I add something to the
- 21 layoff? Even though we pay the oversight cost of Jim
- and Bob, it doesn't mean that the State budget situation
- 23 seems to be disconnected from the fact that the Presidio
- 24 Trust pays its oversight bills, which is a little
- 25 frustrating from my perspective. It seems like if a

- 1 party fully pays oversight bills, then we should pay the
- 2 full FTE. But I know it's different that way. The
- 3 State is in financial jam. They're cutting costs in a Page 15

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Secondly, on the subject of layoffs, Presidio Trust has announced that we are going to do layoffs this year also. That percentage of a staff reduction keeps moving around. So stay tuned. I think the actual announcements of who's going to be laid off could come as early as June. Hopefully no one will get laid off in the Environmental Remediation Department.

MR. KERN: Jim, just one more question. You mentioned in addition to the Army, the Trust and the Park Service that are named in the Order, would it be appropriate to discuss whether the Agency's like that now, or are you having discussions with them already?

MR. PONTON: I don't think anyone wants to be named to anything, really. But the Legal Department -- I'll let Brian and Craig answer that.

MR. ULLENSVANG: The Park Service has already expressed concern about being named on the Order because of the additional risk that it puts our Park Service under; things that we believed that under the MOA that was entered into with the Trust and the Army, that we are not subject to at this point.

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And the way we feel is that is we're not -- we're submitting that we managed the land for a period of time, but under the Regional Board's Model Order, there are opportunities to put it in a second class of dischargers, acknowledging that we were in a certain position for a certain period of time, but that one of the other dischargers is cooperating, has adequate Page 16

- 8 funding and is making the avenues to do the work. 9 If we are unable to convince the Board that we 10 should be put into a lesser classification of 11 discharger, then we're going to be asking the Trust to 12 work somehow to set aside money to help protect our 13 position, somewhere near a hundred million dollars, so 14 that we don't take any additional risks in this process. And what sort of burden that will be on the program 15 16 right now, I can't say. It's not going to be a trivial 17 task.
 - MR. COOPER: From my side, well, we've thought it over, I think from a preliminary perspective, I think the Board is right. From a legal perspective, the Trust is a current owner. The Park Service was a previous owner-operator, and the Army was owner and discharger.
 - And again, our official comments were written down in writing. I think our preliminary thought is we at the Presidio Trust, we are the primary respondent. I

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- think maybe respondent might be the appropriate term to
- 2 call us. We are going to be responding to this Order
- 3 and sending the money out of the Trust Fund to respond
- 4 to the Order. And having other parties named, just from
- 5 my experience, who don't have a financial

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- 6 responsibility -- and I know that the Regional Board
- 7 doesn't really care how the cost sharing is done, but I
- 8 wanted to share my own personal perspective -- the Army
- 9 and the Park Service, because we've done site agreements
- 10 with them about the cost sharing, who's financially
- 11 responsible and who isn't, and if they're named right up Page 17

21

- there, my concern is that the Park Service and the Army
 might have an elevated role in how the response should
 be. They're not paying for it, but they will be telling
 me in a more direct way on how to prepare the work plans
 and how to respond, and it may not be in a most
 cost-effective fashion, but I think it's appropriate.

 So that's my preliminary off-the-cuff response, and
 we'll put our comments together in writing, and
- we'll put our comments together in writing, andhopefully we can work something out. Because overall,
- 21 the Order -- I can't really see any major concerns.
- 22 It's just what Jim said. It's pretty much what we're
- 23 doing anyway, putting it all in one consolidated Order,
- 24 putting some order to it and some logic to it, so it's
- 25 really clear about what is the Trust responsible to do.

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I think that's really important.

1

9

- I think the Order is a great idea. Now it's just a matter of the attorney sorting out what makes sense as
- 4 far as the legal part, on who would get (INAUDIBLE).
- 5 MR. BERMAN: This is kind of an interesting
- 6 discussion about responsibility. I have two minor
- 7 questions. One is do you expect to hear from the Army
- 8 at all on this? The Army, they've been a previous
- 10 them. The question is do you actually think the Army

discharger, so you would expect that you would hear from

- 11 will respond at all between now and July 16th?
- 12 MR. PONTON: I do. It went out certified mail
- 13 to the acting director to the Park Service, the director
- of the Trust and to the commander, a Colonel at the
- 15 Army. So it's been received. I sent a copy to Bruce Page 18

- 16 Handle (PHONETIC). I spoke to him and found out who to
- 17 direct it to. I think the Army will respond. The Order
- 18 very, very, clearly specifies and states that the Army
- is responsible for the releases and the contamination
- 20 there. They are primarily responsible for what's
- 21 happened in their operation to property over the 150
- years that they had it.
- They may argue that they paid a settlement to be
- 24 rid of that responsibility, but we will recognize that.
- 25 That can be a comment made and an issue raised. I

- 1 really seriously doubt that the Army would not be named
- 2 to the Order given that they created the condition of
- 3 pollution that is going to be remedied in the future, or
- 4 they contributed to it. I'm talking water-word talk
- 5 right now. I'm talking about conditions of pollution,
- 6 dischargers and responsible parties. Right now, all
- 7 three agencies are listed as responsible parties. I
- 8 think they'll respond.
- 9 MS. BLUM: Is there any concern that the
- insurance money that they have for cleanup levels is in
- 11 any jeopardy?
- 12 MR. PONTON: No. Any site agreements or any
- agreements that have been reached between different
- 14 agencies as to how the site work will be done, I can't
- 15 really take that into consideration when I propose the
- 16 responsible parties.
- 17 In terms of the insurance monies, I think in a lot
- of ways by putting the Petroleum Program on a schedule,
- 19 it will help plan for the monies that exist, and it will Page 19

- 20 help dedicate those monies for the cleanups that are
- 21 necessary in light of all the other things that are
- 22 happening at the site. So I think it's only going to
- 23 help the situation by creating a better understanding of
- both the time budget and probably a financial budget.
- 25 And also there is not a lot of significant

- 1 petroleum issues at the site that are going to require
- 2 massive corrective action. So far, what I've seen, what
- 3 is being proposed at the site, a lot of it will probably
- 4 need some (INAUDIBLE) of booms. I'm not really sure.
- 5 But there are no mile-long MPB booms here. There are
- 6 other issues that are going to require, from what I can
- 7 see, active remediation systems that are going to be
- 8 very costly. I'm trying to reduce monitoring and
- 9 reporting so that we can save some money and accommodate
- 10 and to be able to do other things at the site. So I am
- sensitive to that, but I can't really change my
- 12 direction based on the fact that there is an insurance
- policy or any other agreements.
- MR. COOPER: And Jan, to answer your question
- on the insurance side, my understanding is if it's work
- 16 required by the Regional Board or DTSC it becomes an
- 17 allowable expenditure. Also I have to contact Zurich
- and give them a copy of the Order, and if there's any
- 19 new work, get that endorsed through endorsements, under
- 20 our cost overrun insurance policy. But Zurich generally
- 21 hasn't had a problem with anything that's been required
- by the regulatory agencies. It will become an allowable
- expendi ture.

24	And again, I don't see any new work. I think you
25	mentioned cleanup levels. Those two outstanding
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1	freshwater ecological protection zone cleanup levels,
2	cleanup levels have always been missing. The Army did
3	not put those together. So it's been something that we
4	knew that we needed to do all along, and now it's really
5	clear because there it is as a task in the Order.
6	MR. PONTON: As I understand it, I think the
7	Presidio is already moving forward with developing those
8	efforts. There is really nothing new, no new
9	requirements basically capturing the momentum of this
10	time and preserving that and creating a timeline for the
11	future to make sure that it all gets taken care of.
12	MR. KERN: Okay. Good. Thanks again, Jim.
13	Let's move on to Item 5B, the CERCLA Project Updates.
14	MR. COOPER: All right. Moving along. I
15	think everybody knows who I am. With me tonight I want
16	to introduce Ryan Seelback. He is an environmental
17	scientist, Remediation Project Manager at the Presidio
18	Trust. I've going to go talk over the first couple of
19	slides in our presentation tonight, and then Ryan is
20	going to talk about some of the projects he's working

I think everybody knows that. I don't know if
you've met Ryan before? No? How long have you been at

24 the Trust, Ryan?

on.

21

MR. SEELBACK: Two years.

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- MR. COOPER: He was hired six months before I 1 2 was hired. I've been there a year and a half. 3 my new initiatives is to bring other people from the 4 Trust's remediation staff to RAB meetings, do little 5 presentations to get to know you all. Because they meet 6 Jim and Bob, but you're an important stakeholder also. 7 This is really the best forum, this and the committee meetings are the best forum to get to know you guys, 8 9 hear what kind of questions you ask and to better put 10 together work plans and reports for all of our 11 stakeholders. Maybe next month you will meet yet 12 another project remediation project manager from the
- The first thing I'm going to talk about real 14
- 15 briefly -- the main thing I'm going to talk about is the
- 16 firing range's operable units. That's something I don't
- think we've talked about in detail in a long time, if at 17
- It is a project that Chris is working on, but I 18
- 19 know it well enough. Between Brian and I, I think we
- 20 can get through it.

13

Trust.

- 21 But before we get to the firing ranges, I want to
- give you just real briefly the Revised Feasibility 22
- 23 As you know, in the street, you guys are looking Study.
- Everybody is looking at it. 24 at it.
- Over at the Public Health Service Hospital, Landfill 25

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- 1 8 and Landfill 10, we are putting together our 5 Year
- Review report. That should be ready for the regulatory 2
- 3 agencies and the RAB in about 30 days.

Page 22

- 4 Landfill E, as you know, we did a big
- 5 investigation/characterization study late last year. We
- 6 are now putting together the data report associated with
- 7 that investigation. And we got some comments from
- 8 Brian, and we are going to revise that report internally
- 9 and hopefully maybe within 20 -- Chris put that. I
- 10 think that might be a little optimistic. Maybe 20, 30
- 11 days we'll get that report out to the stakeholders also.
- 12 Those documents are chugging along.
- 13 Just a brief footnote on Landfill E. I know that
- that's a really important project to the RAB. The next
- 15 step after the data report is to do the Feasibility
- 16 Study for Landfill E. We're preparing a scope of work.
- 17 We're going to bring on a new contractor to do our
- 18 feasibility Study for Landfill E. It's just basically a
- 19 fresh look, and someone that hasn't actually worked on
- 20 the Presidio. That would be my preference. Just comes
- in with a completely fresh look on all the paths
- investigation that's gone on here. So stay tuned on
- 23 that
- 24 MR. BERMAN: Can I interrupt with a question?
- 25 At the committee meeting, not the last one but the one

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- 1 before, the committee meeting maybe in February, there
- 2 were several tidbits of discussion about this sampling
- 3 report made by various people at that time. I don't
- 4 think we prepared anything written. I was wondering
- 5 whether some of those comments are going to be
- 6 considered in your overview or review of the EKI work?
- 7 MR. COOPER: I'm trying to remember. That was

- $$\operatorname{PRA}$$ May 13 2003.txt a ways back. I think I typed them up. Did I Did I E-mail 8
- 9 those out? This is what we heard from the committee
- report. That definitely got sent to EKI a long time 10
- 11 ago. I'll take a look at those the second time before
- 12 we finalize that report and make sure.
- 13 Anything else? So firing ranges we're going to
- 14 talk about tonight, so stay tuned. Mountain Lake. It's
- 15 a project in the Feasibility Study. As we talked about
- a little bit before, we know that the design for that is 16
- going to be complicated. It's kind of a long 17
- 18 discussion. I'm not going to go over it. But basically
- 19 our contractor is Yoras (PHONETIC) -- our design
- 20 contractor at Mountain Lake. They are doing some
- 21 preliminary design work to better figure out how we're
- 22 going to excavate the contaminated sediments, in a
- 23 So we know it's going to be a complicated
- 24 remedy, the construction aspect of it, so we wanted to
- 25 start looking on the RD in advance. We'll have a

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- preliminary RD -- I don't want to put a timeframe on 1
- 2 it -- but it's something that we'll definitely share
- 3 with regulatory agencies and check in with everybody
- 4 before we go any further. But before we have anything,
- 5 we've got to get our thoughts together first, and then
- 6 we'll present that to everybody and check in.
- 7 MR. KERN: Is that a signal that you guys are
- 8 going to maybe proceed once you have your remedial
- 9 design to actually doing something, given all the issues
- with Caltrans and all that? Is this okay to ask? 10
- 11 MR. COOPER: It's okay to ask. You can ask

- $$\operatorname{PRA}$$ May 13 2003.txt anything. I did get the remedial design endorsed 12
- 13 through Zurich. Working on a remedial design is an
- allowable expenditure. I'm not getting ahead of myself 14
- 15 with the insurance company. But the endorsement went
- just as far at the remedial design. It did not include 16
- 17 remedial action at this point in time. There you have
- 18 I can't say at this point.
- 19 MS. CHEEVER: When you say endorsed, what do
- 20 you mean?
- 21 MR. COOPER: Endorsed means it becomes part of
- 22 the insured product -- when we spend money on it, part
- 23 of that hundred million becomes an allowable
- 24 expenditure. And remember that when we did that
- 25 presentation that we need a hundred million dollars of

- 1 allowable expenditures before the cost overrun insurance
- 2 kicks in? So making sure things get endorsed is
- 3 important because only endorsed work products, endorsed
- 4 projects, money that we spend on endorsed projects are
- 5 allowable expenditures. So not to segue too far into
- the insurance arena. 6
- 7 In the remedial design, I think MR. SUTTER:
- there was a discussion months ago about this. 8
- 9 include the relocation or correction of the Highway 1
- 10 drainage situation? Is that part of the remedial
- 11 desi gn?
- 12 MR. COOPER: That is definitely on our agenda.
- I wish Chris was here, but I think we are making it part 13
- of our remedial design. I think that's something that 14
- we're definitely taking a look at, cost-sharing 15

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- opportunities with other parties, certainly for that
- 17 part of the work. But yes, that definitely can be part
- 18 of the remediation. We certainly don't want to clean up
- 19 the lake and have it become recontaminated by the storm
- 20 outfall.
- 21 On Baker Beach 3, 4, and Fill Site 6, 8 RAP, that
- 22 is moving along. The Trust is basically doing final
- 23 edits to that document. We think that we're going to
- 24 get that document out to the regulators and the
- 25 stakeholders by the end of May, if everything goes

- 1 right. I have put together a proposed plan. That's a
- 2 little fact sheet that we mail out to the larger
- 3 audience. We'll send that to the Park Service soon. I
- 4 hope to get that to the DTSC by the end of May. If all
- 5 goes well, we hope to start the Public Comment Period
- 6 before the end of June. I'd be really happy if we get
- 7 the ad in the paper and the proposed plan in the mail
- 8 and get things going before the end of June. So that
- 9 means the public meeting would be sometime in July.
- 10 That's where we're shooting for right now.
- 11 As we discussed a little bit before, we've had our
- 12 50 percent design workshop on these three cleanup
- 13 projects. As you know, they're all clean-closure
- 14 cleanups with the regulators with Jim and Bob. And
- those went well. We're putting together some notes from
- 16 those meetings. Someone from the RAB was able to attend
- 17 the 6/8 meeting.
- 18 MS. TRIGIANI: When was that? April 29th was
- 19 the schedule. I thought it had been moved.

```
PRA May 13 2003. txt
20
                MR. COOPER: May 7th. We didn't send out a
21
      reminder?
22
                MS. TRIGIANI:
                               No.
                                    I didn't get one.
23
                MR. KERN:
                          It could be that just Mark and I
24
      got the update -- it would be our responsibility.
25
      didn't send it on.
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 1
                MR. COOPER:
                             Sorry about that.
 2
                MS. TRIGIANI: Okay. So you're going to be
 3
      sending --
                MR. COOPER: We got some informal meeting
 4
      notes, action items, things to consider. I just have it
 5
      by E-mail from the contractor today. I'm taking a look
 6
 7
      at it, and I'll send it out to Mark and Doug and they
 8
      can distribute it, or I can send it to you directly if
 9
      you want.
10
                MS. TRIGIANI: No, Doug and I already talked
      about it.
11
                MR. COOPER:
12
                             Nothing really new or different.
      It's kind of what we discussed before. Oh, another
13
      thing, to help us -- I've also, about a week or so ago,
14
15
      signed a permanent request to do artist renditions of
16
      what these sites will look like when we're done.
17
      was a real struggle last year when we went out and did
18
      our meetings, and people asked, "What's this going to
19
      look like when you're all done?" Through the planning
20
      department, I signed a procurement request for 6A and
21
      Baker Beach 3 on what we think they will basically look
      like, three, four, five years down the road, once the
22
23
      landfill's been dug out and plants have been put in,
```

- 24 etc. So I will definitely share that will everybody
- 25 here too.

- Okay. We need to start construction on Baker Beach 3 before the rains. We've talked about that. 6A should 3 start in the winter, and it should be okay.
- 4 Landfill 4 as you all know is all done. Trees are 5 planted. Glad shape. Fill Site 5. Done. Great shape. 6 I think we've got some pictures here. That's what Fill
- 7 Site 5 looks like right now. We're laying down erosion
- 8 control fabric. It's a pretty interesting process.
- 9 We're putting together our construction completion
- 10 reports compiling all of the history of all of the
- 11 excavation work, confirmation soil sampling. All that
- 12 report is being put together. The groundwater
- monitoring wells at both sites have been put in. We've
- 14 sampled at 4. We're going to sample at 5 in a couple of
- 15 weeks as one of our routine's quarterly rounds. Then we
- 16 can finalize those completion reports and send them to
- 17 the right regulatory agencies.
- 18 MR. SUTTER: Budget-wise, how did Fill Site 5
- 19 end up?
- 20 MR. COOPER: I owe you -- under budget, I can
- 21 say that. And I owe you those back-up pages. It's just
- 22 on our To-Do list. I only gave you a summary sheet at
- the last committee meeting. I need to do the back-up
- 24 pages, and then we can get a really good accounting of
- 25 how Fill Site 5 did, and Landfill 4, and how much under

- budget we are from both the construction and the
 engineering perspective. I think engineering kind of
 came in line with the original cost estimate. The
- 4 construction I think for 4 was a little high; 5 was low,
- 5 and I think we overall saved a little bit of money. But
- 6 stay turned. Certainly by the next committee meeting, I
- 7 think I'll have those back-up pages and give you more
- 8 details on that.
- 9 Firing ranges. We're starting yet another operable
- 10 unit. As you know, the Feasibility Study that we keep
- 11 talking about, that's the Main Installation Site
- 12 Operable Unit Feasibility Study. At the Presidio, we
- have a total of nine operable units. Operable units are
- just a grouping of remediation sites. Some operable
- units might have three sites in it; some might have 39
- 16 sites, like the Main Installation Operable Unit is just
- 17 huge. Anyway, the firing ranges is another operable
- 18 unit. It's another grouping of sites. And usually you
- 19 kind of group them by commonality. So this one is --
- 20 all the sites in the firing range's operable unit are
- 21 former firing ranges.
- 22 I'm going to briefly talk about a little bit of
- project history; what's going on with this operable
- 24 unit; where we are right now as far as investigating and
- 25 cleaning up this operable unit site; what are our

- 1 chemicals of concern, and where are we going?
- 2 So the Army back in '97, they did that very, very
- 3 early first stage in the CERCLA process is that site
- 4 investigation where you go out and try to figure out Page 29

- 5 whether you have a problem or not. So they went out and 6 checked eight former small firing ranges. Just very 7 preliminary investigations. Not very comprehensive. 8 What was decided at that point in time, the Army 9 put four of those firing ranges into the Crissy Field 10 RAP. So those four firing ranges already have a final decision document for them in the Crissy Field RAP, and 11 12 they've been addressed through that RAP cleanup process. 13 Then the other four, plus we found another one along the way, the Barnard Avenue Range, got put into 14 15 the firing range's operable unit RI/FS. So we have five 16 sites, former firing ranges sites in this operable unit. Now we need to basically investigate them more 17 thoroughly. And the way to do that is through something 18 19 called a RI/FS Work Plan, a Remedial Investigation 20 Feasibility Study Work Plan. And that document has been 21 made publicly available, and that's what I'm going to 22 talk about a little bit more right now in a little bit 23 more detail and kind of orient everyone to this RI/FS
- So there is five sites in it. They will be 25

24

Work Plan.

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1 evaluated first through sampling and testing those 2

- sites, soil sampling, and then we'll do a Feasibility
- 3 Study for those five sites to decide what the best
- 4 Three of the sites are located in Area A remedy is.
- 5 (Park Service territory) and two are in Area B. Those
- 6 are the names of the sites. I've got a map coming up
- here in a second to show you where they're located. 7
- 8 Basically, the last bullet talks about chemical Page 30

- 9 screening and risk evaluation similar to Trust Revised 10 FS process. Same type thing. We've identified COCs. 11 We have a Cleanup Levels Document. We will compare the 12 contaminants that we find in this soil at these five 13 firing ranges and compare to it to our Presidio Cleanup 14 levels and decide where the problems are, and where 15 there is unacceptable risk that needs a cleanup. Let's see if I can do this. There is five 16 0kay. 17 of them that are in the Firing Range's RFS. let's do the Area A sites. There is one here, two in 18 19 Lobos Creek area, one here and one here. And then the
- 21 Okay. So those are the three sites in Area A.

20

The two sites in Area B are Barnard Avenue. As you know, most of it sits right underneath Landfill E. And then the third one is Machine Gun Butt. It's located right there.

third one in Area A is the CHP Pistol Range over here.

36

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1 So those are the five sites that we want to 2 investigate more thoroughly. And based on the type of 3 contaminants, the activities that happened at these 4 firing ranges, basically shooting and the preliminary 5 information we got from the Army, we've identified our Chemicals of Concern. Primarily it's lead with zinc and 6 7 barium and antimony, lead that's spent from the 8 ammunition. And that's our primary Chemical of Concern. 9 And sometimes copper. But basically when we sample, 10 we're going to be testing for all priority metals at least in a certain number of our tests. We'll be 11 looking for all priority metals in a lot of our samples. 12

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37

	PRA May 13 2003. txt
13	So what's our strategy in this RFS Work Plan?
14	Well, basically we want to better define the nature and
15	extent of the soil contamination at each of the five
16	firing ranges. We have some data already from the Army,
17	but there's data gaps there. It's not really clear. We
18	need to go out and take more samples, and figure out
19	where the areas of exceedance are; where are cleanup
20	levels exceeding? The Army didn't do a very good
21	characterization at depth. So we don't know if it's
22	just in the first top six inches or is this
23	contamination down a foot deep or two-feet deep? So we
24	need to take some samples at depth to get a better
25	vertical characterization, and sample in areas where the
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1	Army didn't sample. We're going to be much more
2	rigorous in our sampling strategy. Our grid spacing is
3	proposed to be much tighter than what the Army did. So
4	we won't miss anything hopefully.
5	So again, we want to fill in data gaps. There was
6	problems with the antimony detection limit in the old
7	Army investigation. The Army used a hand-held fill
8	device called an XRF. We need to confirm some of the

where the XRF was used. There was some concerns about the way the Army took soil samples, and we want to fix that. Again, copper detection limits were a problem in the old Army sampling. So basically kind of fixing a lot of problems in the old Army reports and just getting a better handle on what the soil contamination problems are. Page 32

results from that, and actually take some soil samples

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

17	So again, there is a total of five sites. All five
18	sites added together, we have 189 sample locations. A
19	lot of these locations we're going to be sampling the
20	depth. We're going to take a total of 415 samples from
21	a depth from the ground surface, 4 inches, which is
22	really a ground surface sample, to up to 4 feet deep.
23	And we want to do the sampling this summer. And the
24	field work will take about a month. And there will be a
25	data report, basically an RI report that comes out of
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1	this that is publicly available. And then after we get
2	that done, the next step would be to do the FS. They're
3	coming out together. It will be an RI/FS report all in
4	one document. Any questions on that operable unit?
5	MS. BLUM: On the Landfill E, where it's
6	something like 33 feet deep, what was Barnard Firing
7	Range? What Level was that?
8	MR. COOPER: It's underneath the landfill.
9	MS. BLUM: You're only going to go 4 feet when
10	you hit the firing range.
11	MR. ULLENSVANG: The work is not going to be
12	done under Landfill E. If you look at the Landfill E
13	work, part of that work was to look at the bottom of the
14	fill because the firing range occurred first on the
15	surface, and then the fill was placed on it. The Firing
16	Range RI/FS was focused on the area of Barnard Avenue
17	range that is not under Landfill E.
18	MS. BLUM: Okay.
19	MR. COOPER: So actually we've already
20	investigated part of the Barnard Avenue Range through Page 33

- 21 our Landfill E Characterization Study sample down there
- 22 for all these Chemicals of Concern, the lead and
- 23 priority metals.
- MS. TRIGIANI: Craig, when you do the
- sampling, that is done by a consultant, right?

39

- 1 MR. COOPER: Oh, yeah.
- 2 MS. TRIGIANI: Okay. Is that a process that
- 3 goes out to bid to do that work, or is that something
- 4 that the Trust can just hire somebody to do?
- 5 MR. COOPER: Good question. You're thinking
- 6 because we're taking so many samples this time --
- 7 MS. TRIGIANI: No. I'm just trying to get my
- 8 arms around what types of jobs require bids and what are
- 9 up to your discretion.
- 10 MR. COOPER: Right. Typically, for smaller
- 11 sampling events -- for example, Treadwell and Rollo is
- 12 our consultant who wrote the RFS Work Plan. If they
- 13 continue on, they would be our consultants who would be
- doing oversight of the soil sampling. They would most
- 15 likely subcontract it out with their oversight.
- 16 MR. ULLENSVANG: Craig, I think what some of
- 17 the new members don't have is your main consultants
- 18 right now were each acquired through a proposal process.
- 19 So there was a competitive process that all the
- 20 contractors, including Treadwell and Rollo, they bid
- 21 (INAUDIBLE) contracts. So the Trust can then just ask
- 22 for one of the current contractors that are in the
- 23 current proposal, as long as it's within the initial
- 24 scope. Something like this is clearly within the scope. Page 34

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- 1 MR. PONTON: Are you doing any leaching tests
- 2 on the soil samples?
- 3 MR. COOPER: I don't think in the RFS Work
- 4 Plan we are. Oh, yes, we are.
- 5 MS. SHIPMAN: Yeah. There is a provision to
- 6 do some STLC --
- 7 MR. COOPER: For a certain percentage of the
- 8 samples?
- 9 MS. SHI PMAN: Yeah. We exceed the TTLCs.
- 10 MR. COOPER: Good for us. I thought that
- 11 would be the next step, but we're doing it all at once,
- 12 which is fine. Any other questions on the Firing
- 13 Ranges?
- 14 We basically want to sit down -- Bob of DTSC is the
- 15 lead regulatory agency on that operable unit, and we
- 16 hope to schedule a meeting with him and Jim first week
- 17 of June and go over the Work Plan in a lot more detail
- and get their approval sometime soon so we can go out
- 19 and take the soil samples and fill these data gaps.
- 20 MR. KERN: Do you have a ballpark estimate so
- 21 people can understand what an investigation like this
- 22 might cost? 5 sites. 400 samples. Are we talking
- 23 \$20,000? \$500,000?
- MR. COOPER: What's the priority metals? Do
- you know just ballpark, Dorinda?

1	PRA May 13 2003.txt MS. SHIPMAN: Well, just to kind of answer a
2	question that was raised before, for the analytical and
3	sampling tasks, those did go out to bid to different
4	contractors, so that was competitively billed, the
5	analytical work.
6	MR. COOPER: Treadwell sent it out
7	competitively for subcontractors.
8	MS. SHIPMAN: We sent it out to three
9	subcontractors for each service and chose the most
10	competitive one who could provide the right services.
11	I'm not sure if I remember. In each individual
12	metal, where we're doing just the COCs, which are the
13	five or six metals, those are between \$5 and \$10 each.
14	I think the full metal scans is about \$125 to \$150. And
15	we're doing 10 percent of the samples for the whole
16	scan, metal scan, just to make sure that we've gotten
17	the appropriate COCs. I don't know if I can recall the
18	total investigation cost off the top of my head.
19	MR. COOPER: At least a hundred thousand?
20	MS. TRIGIANI: It would be really helpful if
21	you could just throw up a slide during something like
22	this that gives us the dollar figure, and then the
23	context of where that falls in numbers we may have
24	already seen in either any existing work order or
25	whatever. I'm still trying to get my arms around a lot

- 1 of this, but that would be helpful.
- 2 MR. COOPER: Yeah. That's fair enough. I
- 3 should at least be knowledgable enough to ballpark it,
- 4 and we are, but just for the sampling alone, we're

PRA May 13 2003.txt ballparking about a hundred thousand. MS. TRIGIANI: Okay. Did it create a lot of extra work that they have a slide in here with the numbers on it? MR. COOPER: Well, exact cost estimate, I think that wouldn't be good, but we could certainly ballpark. I think that's really what you're looking

ballpark. I think that's really what you're looking
for, right? Is it 5,000 or is it 100,000? That's not
too much work.

MS. SHIPMAN: That number also includes things like surveying. Because we're sampling around previous sampling locations, we have to go out and locate all the previous samples using survey coordinates. Data validation is included in there. A lot of things that go into just the sampling effort.

20 MR. KERN: Any other questions on the firing 21 range? Thank you, Craig.

I'm wondering Ryan, people begin to get a little antsy around this time. If we can take our break just before. I know you were ready. Why don't we take a ten-minute break, and we'll come back for Ryan's report?

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1 (Break	taken.)
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2 MR. KERN: Let us now give our full and 3 complete attention to Ryan for his initial presentation.

Ryan, thank you.

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MR. SEELBACK: Thank you. Again, my name is Ryan Seelback. And I'm in the Remediation Department.

7 Craig, thanks for the introduction.

8 So I'm going to talk about one of my projects,

9	PRA May 13 2003.txt Building 1065 Corrective Action Plan site. I know
10	George has discussed this area before, so I won't give
11	you any updates kind of what's going on with our
12	progress getting onto the Corrective Action Plan which
13	we're just actually starting to work on right now, which
14	is a document which is going to determine how we're
15	going to clean up the site.
16	This project I've been recently working on is an
17	Interim Action Plan. It's basically a small remediation
18	project within and before the Corrective Action. So
19	it's going to specify the petroleum cleanup activity
20	within a proposed Recycled Water Storage Tank and
21	Treatment System. And that may have occurred in a
22	meeting or two before this. So what I'm going to do is
23	discuss what's going on with the Recycled Water Storage
24	Tank and Treatment System.
25	Right now Work Plan is in draft. It's at the
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Regional Board and DTSC for review. We anticipate doing construction in late summer.

This is the Building 1065 area. It's down near the freeway, Doyle Drive area. You can see in the middle of that site there is a proposed recycled water storage tank location. That is where the Trust has chosen -- at least the Engineering Department -- has chosen to put in the system. I'm going to debrief you on what the system is all about.

MR. COOPER: Everyone understand the map where we're talking about?

MR. SEELBACK: So the goal of this project is

- $$\operatorname{PRA}$$ May 13 2003.txt to make the Presidio more sustainable and 13
- 14 environmentally sensitive basically by reducing demands
- on potable water supplies and impacts to wastewater 15
- 16 infrastructure. And the objective is to process the
- 17 wastewater generated on the Presidio and produce
- high-quality water that's suitable for irrigation and 18
- 19 other non-potable usage.
- 20 One of the areas that we're trying to get this up
- and running for as soon as possible is the Lucas 21
- Development, and also Crissy Field sucks a lot of water 22
- 23 We're trying to get up and running for that too.
- 24 MR. KERN: What would the Lucas Development
- 25 use the water for?

- 1 MR. COOPER: Grass and plant irrigation.
- 2 MR. SEELBACK: And same with Crissy Field.
- 3 It's all mostly irrigation. Any other questions?
- 4 So the Recycled Water Treatment System is comprised
- 5 of a plant, which is going to be a building adjacent to
- the tank, and then a below-grade tank which is going to 6
- 7 store, I believe, it's 10,000 gallons. It's going to be
- 8 about 25 to 30 feet deep. When it's finished, it's
- going to be a parking lot on top of it. And the 9
- 10 associated pipelines.
- 11 So on each side of the tank, we're going to have
- one building supplying power to the system, and on the 12
- 13 other side of the tank is Building 1063 which is going
- 14 to house the plant. I also mentioned earlier that it's
- within the 1065 Corrective Action site. 15
- So our Interim Action Plan actually is a great 16

- $$\operatorname{PRA}$$ May 13 2003.txt opportunity to move and treat the contaminated soil and 17
- 18 groundwater. Since the tank is going so deep, it's
- 19 going to require a lot of (INAUDIBLE) as well as the
- 20 piping around the tank.
- 21 So we just kind of started honing in on a place to
- put this, and it just so happened to fall really well 22
- 23 into our cleanup site. One of the areas that's actually
- 24 most contaminated from underground storage tanks seems
- to be that site on the 1065 Corrective Action. 25

- 1 MR. COOPER: Just as a footnote, we in
- 2 remediation did not select the location of the Water
- 3 Recycling Plant. The Water Recycling Plant is being
- 4 managed by a different department in the Presidio Trust,
- 5 and they came to us and said, "Hey. Can we site our
- 6 Water Recycling Plant here?" This is the best place for
- 7 Brian said, "Well, the soil there is contaminated,
- 8 but we can work something out, maybe." And that's the
- 9 birthing of this Interim Action Plan basically.
- 10 MR. SEELBACK: And we just said it's going to
- be totally infeasible to do any cleanup if we put a 11
- 12 system in before we can do the cleanup. So we're kind
- of trying to rush this Interim Action through to meet 13
- 14 their recycled water schedule.
- 15 MS. BLUM: Who schedules? The Trust or Lucas?
- 16 MR. SEELBACK: It's just part of the Planning
- 17 Department and the Engineering Department and also tied
- in very heavily to the Lucas work. 18
- 19 So we are proposing two remediation strategies that
- 20 we conducted during the interim measure, and it's going

- 21 to be towards the final Corrective Action we're doing up
- 22 there.
- 23 So it's going to remove contaminated soil and
- 24 groundwater. The soil will be excavated, and the
- 25 groundwater will be dewatered as kind of a normal

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- 1 procedure during the installation of the tank. It will
- then capture some of the contaminated groundwater during
- 3 that dewatering. And as kind of a precautionary
- 4 measure, when we have the excavation open, we're going
- to place an oxygen-releasing compound in the ground to
- 6 enhance biodegradation of petroleum-related compounds
- 7 remaining in groundwater. And that's to incur any
- 8 excavation as well as beneath the building or the
- 9 treatment plant is going to be, Building 1063.
- 10 MR. BERMAN: How long is the ORC actually?
- 11 How long can it work? Could it still be effective after
- the storage tank is in place?
- MR. SEELBACK: Yes. It will continue to work
- 14 over time. It will actually take some time to get up
- and working. It lasts six months.
- MR. PONTON: It depends on how much
- 17 groundwater is flowing by it.
- 18 MR. SEELBACK: We're going to monitor the
- 19 groundwater as well during that period of time. We
- should hopefully see a pretty rapid decay. If there is
- 21 residual contamination there after all the water has
- been removed, we should see some decay and any remaining
- 23 contamination. Again, it's just kind of a precautionary
- 24 measure to be sure we've got everything.

- 1 pipes going out of there, you could presumably have a
- 2 pipe going in and keep putting the ORC in there if you
- 3 didn't do it six months downstream just as well. If you
- 4 needed to have a longer action in there and -- because
- once the tank is in, it's not going to be easy to work
- 6 on it. But the ORCs can be -- for instance, since you
- 7 got all that piping that's going to be there, presumably
- 8 you could insert a pipe in there for advanced ORC if
- 9 it's necessary.
- 10 MR. SEELBACK: Fortunately, we don't have
- 11 enough contamination to require that. It is a little
- 12 more complicated than you may be thinking of. There is
- 13 actually two aquifers there. There is a shallow one
- separated by a clay layer, and there's a deeper one.
- 15 In the shallow one, we're hoping again to capture a
- 16 lot of the water that is in contact with the soil. So
- 17 by removing all the water and soil and putting in clean
- soil with the ORC, that should take care of that.
- 19 The upper shallow groundwater and the deeper
- 20 groundwater is actually barely over our cleanup levels.
- 21 So we're going to be dewatering a lot of water to put in
- the deep tank, well into the lower aquifer.
- 23 So kind of based on the contamination, the level of
- 24 contamination, that's what we've decided to do. It's
- 25 kind of a long-term treatment program, a totally

- 2 we just do a little bit of excavation, install the
- 3 system, and we're done. If we have to do more
- 4 groundwater remediation, we can kind of plan based on
- 5 the monitoring that we'll be doing following the
- 6 installation of the Recycled Water Treatment Plant.
- 7 MR. COOPER: So like if we feel like this is
- 8 incomplete in any way, the 1065 CAP, which is chugging
- 9 along shortly thereafter, we'll pick up any additional
- 10 groundwater remediation that needs to be done in the
- 11 interim action area. Of course, logistically, it's
- 12 going to be tough in some zones because the tank is in
- 13 there. But you can still work around it.
- 14 MR. BERMAN: You could have -- at the time
- 15 before the tank goes in, when you're putting in the
- 16 piping, you anticipate -- it's an extra pipe that would
- 17 be used with the ORC.
- 18 MR. COOPER: To inject ORC underneath the
- 19 tank?
- 20 MR. ULLENSVANG: The nature of the ORC doesn't
- 21 | lend itself to that sort of use very well. (INAUDIBLE)
- 22 So it would harden up and clog up the formation around
- it. There are other technologies you can use such as
- 24 (INAUDIBLE) solution which is a liquid. In any of those
- 25 situations, it would probably be easier to come in after

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1 the construction of the tank and put a well in, and then

- 2 after construction, you follow conventional standards of
- 3 a well. It's not a significant cost. \$1,000. Not a
- 4 huge amount.
- 5 MR. BERMAN: So a small subsidiary well in the Page 43

- 6 neighborhood of the tanks?
- 7 MR. ULLENSVANG: Yeah. And then you can also
- 8 Look at the data and how it's settled down after the
- 9 tank facility is in place there. That would be the
- 10 idea. You just would need to put a tank there.
- 11 MR. SEELBACK: Thanks, Brian. And again,
- 12 that's a higher level of cleanup than we're looking to
- do in this project.
- MR. BERMAN: What is the tank actually made
- 15 out of?
- 16 MR. SEELBACK: The tank is made out of
- 17 concrete. A big box.
- 18 MR. BERMAN: It will not have any metal liner
- 19 of any kind?
- 20 MR. SEELBACK: Not that I know of. Again,
- 21 this is a project that Mark Early (PHONETIC) in the
- 22 Engineering Department is working on. I don't think
- there is a proposed metal lining.
- 24 MS. BLUM: I know that the Water Treatment
- 25 Plant, the wastewater plant, is part of the PTIP. And I

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- 1 believe -- I'm looking for substantiation of my
- 2 recollection here. Didn't George say that a lot of that
- 3 work would be paid for outside of remediation because it
- 4 is part of the water/sewage system waste water and not
- 5 the RAB?
- 6 MR. SEELBACK: Yeah. We are sharing costs on
- 7 that. We're actually doing the front-end remediation,
- 8 cleaning it up, doing the excavation and the soil
- 9 dewatering, or the groundwater dewatering. And then the Page 44

10 next phase of the project will be the construction of 11 the whole system where they're going to be driving sheet 12 piles and creating this big hole for the tank. going to be paid for by the other department. 13 14 MS. BLUM: Engineering or whatever. Is it 15 part of Lucas money maybe, or their early rent? MS. SHIPMAN: I think we're responsible for 16 providing the system for Lucas. 17 "We" meaning the RAB? 18 MS. BLUM: 19 MR. SEELBACK: No, the PTIP. Oh, the PTIP. 20 MS. BLUM: 21 MR. SEELBACK: Yes. It's part of the General 22 Management Plan. 23 MS. BLUM: Right. Just checking. 24 MR. COOPER: Remediation is only paying for 25 remediation work. 52 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 MS. BLUM: 0kay. 2 MR. COOPER: And we're not paying for 3 installation, the Water Recycling Plan. And again, we're not doing work 4 MS. BLUM: 5 This is part of 6B, right, this location? twi ce. MR. SEELBACK: It's overlapping. 6 7 MR. COOPER: Good point. It's in the 1065 8 Study Area, the Petroleum Cap Study Area, but 6B is in 9 there also. MS. BLUM: 10 Ri ght. Are we utilizing the 11 economies of scale in this effort? Basically, you're going to have to clean the area up greater than 6 feet. 12

We will not have to clean up --

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MR. COOPER:

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- that area where we're doing remediation at this Interim
- 15 Action Plan, we feel that that's going to be a
- 16 clean-closure cleanup there, except for maybe some
- 17 residual groundwater stuff that we can pick up later
- 18 through -- like Brian said -- we can access that by
- 19 upgradient wells, something like that. But the soil is
- 20 going to be cleaned up because it's going to be a big --
- 21 how deep is the tank going to go in?
- MR. SEELBACK: Between 25 and 30. I'm not
- 23 sure. I don't remember the final step.
- MS. TRIGIANI: Where are you putting that
- 25 dirt?

- 1 MR. COOPER: That's contaminated soil, so it's
- 2 going to go offsite. That won't be stored in front of
- 3 your house.
- 4 MS. BLUM: Did you say this tank is only going
- to be 10,000 gallons? It's got to be bigger than that.
- 6 MR. ULLENSVANG: I think it's 100,000.
- 7 MS. BLUM: That sounds much better to me.
- 8 MS. SHIPMAN: But Jan, you were referring to
- 9 the other sections of 6B, right?
- 10 MS. BLUM: Right. 1065 is right in the middle
- of 6B, so that was the reason that I asked that
- 12 question. Are we going to be doing cleanup twice in
- 13 that area? And I've been assured that there will be a
- 14 major halo effect, and that we won't be doing two
- 15 cl eanups.
- 16 MR. COOPER: Not in that particular area.
- 17 But there could be other portions of 6B -- Page 46

- 18 MS. SHI PMAN: 6B isn't going to be taken care of. 19 20 MR. COOPER:
- 6B is huge, you know, so --
- 21 MS. SHI PMAN: Right.
- 22 MS. BLUM: Right. 1065 is part of the 6B
- 23 area.
- 24 MR. COOPER: Ri ght. And the interim action is
- 25 only a small part of inside 1065. So it's a doughnut

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- 1 inside -- yeah. The interim action is here. 1065 is
- 2 here. 6B is like this.
- 3 MS. SHIPMAN: I think I see where Jan was
- 4 going with this. If we're going to clean up that little
- 5 doughnut hole now, and then later clean up the whole
- area, would it have been more affordable to have done 6
- 7 I mean, if we didn't have the whole thing at one time?
- 8 this rush job -- are there any significant costs to
- 9 doing this now as opposed to doing the whole 6B at one
- 10 time during the interim?
- 11 MR. COOPER: I guess the answer to that is to
- 12 do an Interim Action Plan in advance of the Corrective
- 13 Action Plan, you really need to have a compelling reason
- 14 to do your interim action. And our compelling reason is
- we have this schedule to put in the Water Recycling 15
- Plant and we need to make that area safe for the 16
- 17 construction workers that are going to be installing
- that Water Recycling Plant and the tank. We need to 18
- 19 move that contamination and get it away from any of the
- 20 construction workers.
- The rest of the 1065 area would get cleaned up 21 Page 47

PRA May 13 2003. txt 22 pursuant to the CAP. It would follow the more normal 23 regulatory process. In a perfect world, I would love to 24 have the CAP in place in time for the summer. And we're pushing as hard as we can on the CAP, in fact. I'm just 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 nervous that we're not going to get the CAP in place and 2 have all the approvals by this summer when we need to 3 build this Water Recycling Plant. That's why we put the 4 Interim Action Plan out on the streets now so we can do 5 a cleanup in advance if necessary. 6 MS. CHEEVER: I was wondering about 7 dewatering. How does it work, and also is it just 8 temporary while they are putting in the tank, or is it 9 something that lasts indefinitely until the final 10 Corrective Action Plan is developed?

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- MR. SEELBACK: So dewatering is just as you remove soil and you get into the groundwater area, you get ponding of the water. So if we have ponding inside and excavation out at the site -- and we're seeing groundwater between five and seven feet out there -- we're going to have to dewater the hole to keep the hole dry.
- 18 MS. CHEEVER: What does that mean? Pump it 19 out, or --

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20 MR. SEELBACK: You can either just stick a
21 pump right in the middle of the hole and just pump the
22 water out, or when you do a deeper excavation, like with
23 the tank, you actually have to put in wells around the
24 area that you're going to be digging and actually
25 extract the water before you do the digging.

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- 1 MS. CHEEVER: So once the tank is in, would
- 2 the groundwater return?
- 3 MR. COOPER: Hopefully the tank won't float.
- 4 It's concrete.
- 5 MS. CHEEVER: Was Building 1065 ever an
- 6 above-ground building or was it just underground?
- 7 MR. SEELBACK: 1065 was a former building.
- 8 You can actually see the footprint of the building.
- 9 MR. COOPER: What caused the contamination at
- that area of the building?
- 11 MR. SEELBACK: There were several underground
- 12 storage tanks with diesel.
- 13 MS. CHEEVER: But it wasn't what happened at
- one building itself?
- 15 MR. SEELBACK: It was the primary
- 16 contamination. But there are several other things that
- 17 you could attach to the contamination. There are
- 18 smaller sumps in the area that collect sediment and
- 19 contamination from the various building programs.
- 20 MR. ULLENSVANG: That building was removed by
- 21 the Park Service in about 1996, just the above-ground
- 22 portion. The foundation is still there and was removed
- 23 at about the same time that the CEH was removed in
- 24 advance of the steel work.

25 MS. CHEEVER: What was it used for?

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MR. ULLENSVANG: Before it was taken out, it

- 2 was used for a variety of things. It was
- 3 petroleum-related issues. There was actually a small
- 4 incinerator in the building for a while. I believe it
- 5 was used for automotive repair. It was not a
- 6 particularly substantial building. It was kind of a
- 7 garage-like shed structure.
- 8 MS. BLUM: Do you also have sea water at that
- 9 location or is it just freshwater or whatever?
- 10 MR. SEELBACK: I believe we do not have tidal
- 11 water or a tidal effect. Actually I know we don't in
- 12 that area.
- 13 MR. COOPER: Any other questions on our
- 14 Interim Action Plan for 1065?
- 15 MR. SEELBACK: The next is the skeet range.
- 16 Maybe you all thought the Skeet Range Project was over,
- 17 but it's not. I'm going to summarize what we've done so
- 18 far and what we're going to be doing.
- 19 Back in June of 2002 we finished the remediation
- 20 project, which included the excavation and disposal of
- 21 1800 tons of contaminated sand and concrete debris that
- 22 we hauled off to an off-site facility. We came in and
- imported 900 tons of sand to backfill the excavation.
- Some of the excavations were offshore, so they
- 25 didn't require backfilling, and we compacted the sand in

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- 1 place and resilted the beach. Everything looks nice.
- 2 In February, we submitted a Draft Remedial Action
- 3 Excavation Report for agency review. And that is still
- 4 out there right now. It basically presents the results
- of the excavation work, and it's got a lot of sampling

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So this shows the five excavations. You can see
two of them are pretty close to the water's edge. Those
we were backfilling as we were excavating. The Coast
Guard building is west to the left. To the right is
Crissy Field.

So there is a riprap area that's in the middle, and on the end that's labeled Central Area, that's kind of been the erosion hot spot that's developed. We start noticing that immediately that the level of sand was lower than it was before. At the time we backfilled the excavation, the sand was quite a bit lower. It just kind of kept dropping (INAUDIBLE).

So in December and November we had those big storms that caused an erosion and damage to the beach and the dunes. And the damage -- I think the storms were big enough so there is a fair amount of erosion, and a lot of sand has moved off the beach there, but particularly around that central excavation, we had collapsing of the fences around the dune areas and the dunes were eroded

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- 1 back a fair amount. I don't know if anybody saw that.
- 2 We actually had waves coming up on the Promenade which
- 3 I've heard has happened before as well. But in this
- 4 case, it was pretty bad. We identified an area that
- 5 looked like it needed some attention. And so we took it
- 6 to the National Park Service Project Review to discuss
- 7 and the propose some sort of restoration or rebuilding
- 8 of that beach somehow.
- 9 So in December, we didn't come to a final

10	PRA May 13 2003.txt restoration design, but we did run out and place some
11	temporary sandbags on the Promenade. Our primary
12	concern was losing any the Promenade Buildings. We
13	armored that with sandbags.
14	And then in March, we actually brought an excavator
15	out and resculpted the dunes well, we added sand to
16	the dunes, and then we put the fences back up. I don't
17	know if any of you saw the fences, but they were kind of
18	mangled looking. So we fixed that.
19	More recently in April, we, with the Park Service
20	and the GGNPA, came to an agreement on a design that
21	would work. It's basically taking sand and adding
22	concrete rubble of different sizes and placing it back
23	into the area called the Central Excavation on that
24	slide back there to create what was there before.
25	MR. COOPER: So the concept is this is the
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1	zone that's been eroded?
2	MR. SEELBACK: Yeah. Exactly.
3	MR. COOPER: So we took out rubble and riprap
4	to do the cleanup, and now we want to put back an equal
5	volume of this riprap in this zone to make this area of
6	the beach stronger so it doesn't need it in the future.
7	MR. SUTTER: Clean debris, of course.
8	MR. SEELBACK: Yes. We actually sampled the
9	debris, and it came up clean.
10	MR. COOPER: Clean rubble.
11	MR. BERMAN: It is your feeling that the
12	excavation done as part of the cleanup was the cause

allowed the erosion to occur? Because that storm was

- PRA May 13 2003.txt pretty significant. And there are many areas up and 14
- 15 down the coast that suffered serious erosion where there
- 16 had not been any excavation.
- 17 MR. SEELBACK: It was hard to evaluate at the
- 18 We recognized it that it wasn't just the common
- 19 annual storm. It was maybe a ten-year storm or bigger.
- 20 It happened to come along with some really high tides
- 21 and there was some big waves. I was watching rather
- 22 large waves break on that beach during the high tide.
- So I figured this was probably an unusual event. 23
- 24 But also we did kind of track the shape of the
- 25 beach and did notice that it allowed, not having the

- 1 concrete which was there that we removed, not having
- 2 that in place, it allowed the water to run up kind of
- 3 alongside of the riprap area, right up into a walkway or
- 4 kind of an access path on the Promenade. It was just a
- 5 coincidence. That one spot is where the Promenade is
- closest to the Bay. So it's just an unlucky 6
- 7 coincidence. And we're going to go back and make sure
- 8 we don't see it happen again. I guess we're not going
- 9 to guarantee anything, but we're going to try to put it
- 10 back the way we found it.
- 11 MR. BERMAN: If the waves were large enough to
- 12 have reached the original riprap that was there, it
- 13 might have eroded the pathway behind the riprap just as
- 14 well.
- 15 MR. SEELBACK: It could have. It appeared
- when we were watching it, that it had a nice, smooth, 16
- 17 sandy runway to wash up on, where it didn't have any of

- $$\operatorname{PRA}$$ May 13 2003.txt the rubble to break down that energy and slow that 18
- 19 runoff. Whereas at the other areas where you could see
- exposed rubble next to the excavation, those areas had 20
- 21 more protection: not really right where the riprap was
- but farther up on the beach, you could see that they 22
- 23 weren't getting the same runoff. Yeah, it's debatable,
- 24 but we're going to replace it.
- 25 MR. COOPER: Any other questions?

- 1 MR. SEELBACK: Tentative dates you may notice
- 2 are next week. It's tentative, but we're in place to do
- all the work and hopefully complete it in the length of 3
- 4 There should be low tide early in the morning one week.
- 5 that we're going to utilize. That should hopefully
- 6 complete the project, put the fencing back up and try to
- 7 get the dunes looking the way they were.
- 8 We're going to replant the dunes. There is an area
- 9 behind the riprap that we're going to try to restore as
- 10 well.
- MR. SUTTER: Craig, is this work an allowable 11
- cost on our insurance? 12
- 13 MR. COOPER: I certainly hope so. It hasn't
- 14 been expensed. I'm on to the limit to the Skeet Range
- 15 account charge number. It would be up to Zurich to
- 16 decide. We certainly feel that the cost of this work is
- 17 basically repair work at our remediation site, and if
- 18 this erosion -- that linkage to our construction work is
- 19 a real critical point. And I think the fact that the
- erosion occurred six months -- basically, we did the 20
- 21 work in June, and then November the erosion happened

- PRA May 13 2003.txt right at the place where we did remediation work. 22
- that ten-year storm had happened ten years later, I 23
- don't think we would maybe have been arguing that that's 24
- 25 not our problem any more. But I think the timing and

- 1 the location were so close on the tail end of our
- remediation and the location of where the erosion 2
- 3 occurred, right at one of our remediation sites, it's
- 4 pretty clear that we need to take care of this.
- 5 think that this time using riprap instead of just coming
- 6 back with sand will fix the problem once and for all.
- 7 MR. SUTTER: The reason I asked is this is one
- of those borderline areas where it could become 8
- 9 controversial. What I'm saying is that this might be a
- 10 precedent-setting circumstance perhaps, and I'd like to
- 11 request that at some future date you report back as to
- 12 whether there was any difficulty.
- 13 MR. COOPER: Whether it was allowed or
- di sal I owed? 14
- MR. SUTTER: 15 Right.
- 16 MR. COOPER: Okay. Sure.
- 17 MR. SEELBACK: There was also an area that is
- 18 immediately behind the riprap where when the erosion was
- 19 occurring, we could see the Army's old fill becoming
- 20 exposed, and that's what we actively remediated.
- Suddenly we were faced with -- that is not -- as part of 21
- 22 our work plan, that area is not supposed to become
- 23 exposed during normal conditions. So we would have had
- to do some sort of tidying up regardless, just due to 24
- 25 nature. We can also clarify our work.

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- 1 MR. COOPER: Good point.
- 2 MR. BERMAN: Just as an impression, I think
- 3 this is not a negative. I think this is actually a
- 4 lucky coincidence. The fact of the matter is, if it had
- 5 occurred later on and it wasn't going to be part of it,
- 6 and you hadn't put in all the riprap and assured that
- 7 the Army's residuals were not going to be exposed, then
- 8 it might have occurred later on. And then you couldn't
- 9 really tie it. And it seems to me that this is an
- 10 example of a remediation that was larger than expected.
- 11 And you couldn't really predict it, but the weather came
- on at the right moment and showed you that you had to
- 13 step up here for your remediation in order to be
- 14 resistant to a variance that could occur there in the
- 15 Bay.
- 16 So I think it's actually a very lucky break. I
- don't see how it could be any question that it would not
- 18 be covered because you got the Lucky break. The weather
- 19 came at the right time. Just another way of looking at
- 20 that issue.
- 21 MR. COOPER: It would have been an interesting
- 22 question if we had gotten our certification close-out
- 23 report from the regulators and everything looked great,
- and then it's three or four years later and then the
- storm hits and we get this erosion. That would have

- 1 been a very interesting question. I think we at the
- 2 Trust would have said, "Not our problem anymore." Then Page 56

- 3 the Park Service would have had to pay for bringing in
- 4 the riprap at that point in time. But that's not
- 5 happening, so I guess it's a scenario that we really
- 6 don't need to discuss.
- 7 MS. TRIGIANI: But you know what? I don't
- 8 want us to be here all night, but I don't understand
- 9 that. We fixed the problem, or are we saying we didn't
- 10 fix the problem? If we didn't fix the problem, doesn't
- 11 a contractor or an expert that advises us to do it a
- 12 certain way without -- whatever you call that stuff is?
- 13 At what point do we stop remediating and it starts
- 14 becoming a management or maintenance issue for the Trust
- or the Parks? At what point does that happen? Because
- 16 I'm worried that people are going, "Oh, we've got that
- money there. Let's kind of keep tapping it until it's
- 18 gone. "
- MR. COOPER: Me, too. Right.
- 20 MR. ULLENSVANG: I think the key here is that
- 21 the action that is going to happen now is the
- 22 replacement of the concrete that was removed incidental
- to the cleanup.
- 24 MS. TRIGIANI: Incidental. What do you mean?
- 25 MR. ULLENSVANG: That the cleanup was going

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- 1 after the contamination that was in the concrete and
- 2 sand, not the concrete and sand itself. In order to get
- 3 the contamination, the sand and concrete was removed as
- 4 well as the contaminated flecks.
- 5 MS. TRIGIANI: Okay. So why didn't somebody
- 6 think to put it back?

7 MR. ULLENSVANG: It's one of the those things. 8 It's not as much of a science. There's a little bit of 9 exactly knowing how it's going to react until a storm comes through. 10 11 MR. BERMAN: That's why it's a lucky break, in 12 a sense. MS. TRIGIANI: Sam, I don't think it's lucky, 13 14 because it's more money gone. I respectfully disagree. I'm glad it will be paid for, but at some point, I'm 15 16 not -- and I'm probably misunderstanding something 17 here -- but I'm not getting why this isn't a standard 18 maintenance issue as opposed to something that --MR. COOPER: Again, I think it's the timing of 19 20 when the problem occurred. 21 MR. ULLENSVANG: It was essentially the first 22 storm after the work. 23 MR. COOPER: The regulatory agencies haven't 24 signed off on completion yet. 25 MS. TRIGIANI: So maybe it wasn't really done. 67 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 It was still open. 1 2 MR. COOPER: Yeah. It was not a 3 construction-completion approved site yet. So you're still vulnerable. That's why, for example, Landfill 4 4 5 and Fill Site 5, you have to push on these Construction 6 Completion Reports and Certification Reports, because 7 that's when we finally get to close the chapter on

9 MS. TRIGIANI: It becomes someone else's

spending remediation money.

11	MR. COOPER: Right. It becomes a maintenance
12	issue. If something happens there that could be erosion
13	or whatever, then the Trust Operations Department might
14	have to pay for it or Park Service might have to pay for
15	it because it's in Area A, etc.
16	MR. KERN: What are we looking at for this
17	operation to cost, approximately?
18	MR. COOPER: The repair work?
19	MR. SEELBACK: Our subcontractor cost at this
20	time is \$30,000. It's a pretty small percentage of the
21	total cost of the Range.
22	MR. BERMAN: Anyway Mary, I didn't mean to say
23	that it was lucky in the sense that it was going to cost
24	more. I meant that it was lucky that the job was going
25	to be done right, and I'm more concerned with that.
25	to be done in girt, and i iii iiiore concerned with that.
25	to be done fright, and i ii liefe concerned with that.
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1	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 Yes, if it was millions and millions more, then we'd all
1 2	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 Yes, if it was millions and millions more, then we'd all be concerned.
1 2 3	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 Yes, if it was millions and millions more, then we'd all be concerned. MS. TRIGIANI: I'm on the same page now, Sam.
1 2 3 4	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 Yes, if it was millions and millions more, then we'd all be concerned. MS. TRIGIANI: I'm on the same page now, Sam. Thank you.
1 2 3 4 5	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 Yes, if it was millions and millions more, then we'd all be concerned. MS. TRIGIANI: I'm on the same page now, Sam. Thank you. MS. CHEEVER: There are two more pictures.
1 2 3 4	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 Yes, if it was millions and millions more, then we'd all be concerned. MS. TRIGIANI: I'm on the same page now, Sam. Thank you.
1 2 3 4 5	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 Yes, if it was millions and millions more, then we'd all be concerned. MS. TRIGIANI: I'm on the same page now, Sam. Thank you. MS. CHEEVER: There are two more pictures. MR. SEELBACK: This is during the second storm in December.
1 2 3 4 5 6	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 Yes, if it was millions and millions more, then we'd all be concerned. MS. TRIGIANI: I'm on the same page now, Sam. Thank you. MS. CHEEVER: There are two more pictures. MR. SEELBACK: This is during the second storm in December. MS. TRIGIANI: People don't go down there, do
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to about here and then it went out to low tide. Page 59 $\,$

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- 15 Now this is high tide during the peak of the storm. 16 So the water didn't get any higher than this. You could 17 see where the waves were coming around here, as well as 18 overtopping this bank. This bank is the Army fill that 19 I'm talking about. We saw that it was exposed, and we 20 didn't plan for that. So that would have needed to be 21 dealt with regardless. 22 And then you can see here some kind of residual 23 material. We call it like a rubble sill. It lines the 24 underside of this whole beach. During the summer you 25 don't see it, but in the winter you do. Well, we CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 removed that when we made our excavation. 2 Here you can clearly see the waves are coming up 3 and washing up into the Promenade. I have a lot of 4 photographs. I didn't get them all in there. 5 photograph is the March Trust, three hours of 6 restoration. 7 MR. COOPER: March of this year. 8 MR. SEELBACK: March of this year, correct. 9 Where we went out and stood up all the posts and pushed 10 some of the sand back up on to the back beach and 11 nourished the path and kind of made it look normal 12 agai n. Any other questions? MR. KERN: Thank you. I tem No. 6. 13 Bob or Jim? 14 Thank you. 15
- Any new business? All right.
- 16 We have a long list of recently released documents.
- 17 MR. COOPER: Because I haven't been doing a good job on that recently, I pulled project managers' 18 Page 60

- 19 comprehensive lists over the last couple of months.
- 20 MR. BERMAN: Some of these have been out for a
- 21 while.
- MR. COOPER: Exactly. So some are not so
- 23 recent. But there you have it.
- 24 MR. KERN: That continues on the back of the
- 25 next page.

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- 1 Let's move to Review of Action Items portion of the
- 2 evening. I have only one action item which is the
- 3 back-up financial pages.
- 4 MR. COOPER: Committee meeting.
- 5 MR. KERN: Any other action items?
- 6 MR. BERMAN: I think Craig said he would look
- 7 in to make sure that the comments made at one of the
- 8 previous meetings on the preliminary EKI report were
- 9 indeed E-mailed on a certain day.
- 10 MR. COOPER: Right.
- 11 MR. BOGGS: I have an item of clarity for the
- 12 RAB. We recently had some discussion at my agency.
- 13 There is kind of another cleanup going on at the
- 14 Presidio, but it's kind of separate from us. It has to
- do with the Golden Gate Bridge and the Bridge District.
- 16 So the project manager for that and I are getting
- 17 together later this month to try to make sure we're
- 18 coordinated better.
- 19 And then my question is to you guys, do you want to
- 20 be involved in some way with the cleanup that's involved
- 21 with the Bridge District, or would you like me to
- 22 provide some updates on occasion on what's happening Page 61

23	there or any other things you guys might suggest to be
24	participating in?
25	MR. KERN: I can tell you from an historical

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perspective that the RAB did participate years ago when the Bridge District first envisioned having their sites retrofitted. It was kind of the interaction that we

heard today, that there would be areas where workers

would be exposed to lead contamination, but we never

found out about the larger area of lead and what was

7 going to be done with that. And there was a lot of

issues between plants and historic structures and a

whole bunch of things.

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So I would recommend that we do participate. It's on the Presidio property. It's adjacent to areas that we have an interest in. So I would think we would potentially want to provide comments. Maybe we could have a presentation. Is the same guy still over at the Bridge District?

MR. BOGGS: I'm not sure, but there are some issues regarding their lead cleanup with serpentenite collapsed right underneath the (INAUDIBLE of the bridge there. They've found some interesting things.

20 MR. BERMAN: Did they find a Chrom 6?
21 MR. BOGGS: I don't know. Lead is their

primary concern.

MR. ULLENSVANG: They do not look for Chrom 6.

I reviewed the reports that have been issued to date. On the Presidio side, the two metals that they focus on are

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- 1 lead and zinc. Those are the two principal elements of
- 2 the coatings that were used on the south side of the
- 3 bridge. On the north side of the bridge, they do not
- 4 use zinc coating. And so it's only lead that they've
- 5 Looked at. And it's been discussed. It's one of
- 6 Chris's -- were there other compounds in the lead? But
- 7 to date, to my knowledge, they were only testing for the
- 8 Lead and zinc.
- 9 MR. BERMAN: Because of the way that chromium
- 10 is used as a rust preventative, you would think it would
- 11 be a natural, at that time at the south end, that they
- 12 might have used some anti-corrosive materials like that.
- 13 MR. ULLENSVANG: They apparently have a fairly
- 14 good history of what they were using. It was lead and
- 15 linseed oil, a very heavy, metal-based coating. They
- 16 report that they know very much what the major materials
- 17 were in their anti-corrosion systems. And it appears
- 18 that the bulk of the contamination occurred from single
- 19 episodes of sandblasting. And so they have a good idea
- of what they were blasting off, and when they did that.
- 21 MR. BERMAN: Is it much of an additional cost
- 22 to test for a few of those other things, the other heavy
- 23 metals?
- 24 MR. ULLENSVANG: They argue that it wasn't
- worth it. And we're not in a position to make or not

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- 1 make a (INAUDIBLE).
- 2 MR. BERMAN: What's your feeling about that,

3	Bob?	
4	MR. BOGGS: I truthfully know very little	
5	about the project. I know the project person at DTSC	
6	that is leading that project. She's a long-term person,	
7	very knowledgable and very well-respected. I would tend	
8	to think that probably, as Brian pointed out, they	
9	should probably provide us with sufficient	
10	documentati on.	
11	Zinc is probably the most widely used	
12	anti-corrosive material. I wouldn't be surprised if	
13	they provided sufficient information to say that they're	
14	justified in not spending another \$10,000 to have other	
15	metals analyzed for if they weren't of concern. That's	
16	all I can say at this point because I haven't reviewed	
17	the reports. I do know the lead person and she is a	
18	very knowledgable person.	
19	MR. ULLENSVANG: The lead levels are fairly	
20	high in certain places. So it's (INAUDIBLE) cleanup and	
21	distribution of contamination.	
22	MR. KERN: It would be great to be involved	
23	somehow.	
24	MR. ULLENSVANG: The Bridge District is in the	
25	process of completing a predictive Ecological Risk	
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1	Assessment. They had sampled what they call a Phase Two	
2	Area, which is beyond their initial cleanup on both	
3	approaches to the bridge. They did that some time ago.	
4	I guess it was almost a year ago. They did ecological	
	i gabbo it has aimost a your ago. They are coordy car	

risk assessments sampling which is something that was

not done by the Army or the Trust on the Presidio, where

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- 7 they actually go and collect specimens of plants and
- 8 animals. And you test plots of lettuce and other plants
- 9 looking for how much of actual uptake of contaminants
- 10 there are as opposed to the way it was done at the
- 11 Presidio Trust with just a predicted paper study. This
- is often done to refine the risk numbers.
- 13 Those data are being complied now into a report.
- 14 It's my understanding that that report will be submitted
- to the Agency and hopefully to the Park Service shortly.
- 16 I know that the State Ecological Risk Assessor has seen
- 17 some of the information that's come out of the report,
- 18 although the report isn't out. So that would be the
- 19 next phase. It will talk about what sort of ecological
- 20 risk numbers might be incorporated for the areas around
- the bridge, which would then drive cleanup numbers.
- 22 MS. TRIGIANI: On both sides of the bridge?
- 23 MR. ULLENSVANG: On both sides of the bridge.
- MS. TRIGIANI: Over what period of time?
- 25 MR. ULLENSVANG: They collected the samples I

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- 1 think about a year ago, and then took at least a year to
- 2 develop a study. So they've been working on this for at
- 3 least two years.
- 4 And it was complicated because on the north side of
- 5 the bridge, the lead contamination extends into a native
- 6 species habitat. And so we've expressed considerable
- 7 concerns about lead uptake in through the food chain
- 8 into the butterflys which are over there that are
- 9 endangered. It's particularly difficult because you
- 10 can't sample endangered species.

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- 11 I have not seen the data. I have heard that they
- 12 do have some uptake into their food chain, but I don't
- 13 know to what extent or what situation that is.
- MR. KERN: So when the report comes out, maybe
- we can get a copy or get a presentation or something?
- 16 MR. BERMAN: It would be nice to have a
- 17 presentation at a regular RAB meeting on this. It
- 18 certainly is an interesting issue with a slightly
- 19 different approach. It overlaps our interest and
- 20 probably has some nasty comments about the Park Service.
- 21 MR. KERN: Which would make for an interesting
- 22 evening. So anything else on this? Jan, did you have
- 23 something for us this evening?
- 24 MS. BLUM: This is on the positive side.
- 25 There's going to be a planting event in the former Fill

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- 1 Site 5 which the volunteer/environmental community has
- 2 renamed Sunset Scrub, which is much nicer than Fill Site
- 3 5. I believe it's going to be the 28th. Craig showed
- 4 us that fabulous picture of that huge area. So this is
- 5 our opportunity possibly to put a spade in the ground
- 6 and put a little plant in that and finish up the
- 7 remediation and restoration process.
- 8 I'll let Doug know when it is. And even if 20
- 9 people come out, it might be fun to put that plant in
- 10 the ground. This is what it's all about for me, the
- 11 remediation, is making it clean and lovely again. It's
- 12 the 28th of May, I believe. It's a Wednesday night, and
- 13 it's sort of an unscheduled activity. I'll put some
- 14 detail out.

15	PRA May 13 2003.txt MS. WRIGHT: Do you know if it's 6:00 o'clock?	
16	MS. BLUM: I think it's between 5:15 and 7:00,	
17	but I need to get particulars. I don't know if they're	
18	going to put 12 plants in the ground or they're going to	
19	be starting with thousands because the plan is thousands	
20	eventually.	
21	Anything else from anyone this evening? Thanks to	
22	everyone for coming tonight, your participation.	
23		
	Without objection, the meeting is adjourned.	
24	(Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p.m.)	
25	RAB MEMBERS	
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1	Sam Berman	
2	Jan Blum	
3	Bob Boggs, DTSC	
4	Edward Callahan	
5	Julie Cheever	
6	Craig Cooper	
7	George Di es	
8	Tony Di Stefano	
9	GI ori a Gee	
10	Doug Kern	
11	Jim Ponton, Regional Water Board	
12	David Sutter	
13	Mary Tri gi ani	
14	Brian Ullensvang, Park Service	
15	Tracy Wright	
16	GI ori a Yaros	
17		
18	Others Present:	

19	PRA May 13 2003.txt Ryan Seel back, Presidio Trust
20	Dorinda Shipman
21	00
22	
23	
24	
25	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7	PRESIDIO RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD THE OFFICERS CLUB BUILDING 50 THE PRESIDIO
6 7 8 9	June 10, 2003 7:00 p.m.
10 11 12 13	Reporter's Transcript of Proceedings
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING 2161 Shattuck Avenue, Suite 201 Berkeley, CA 94704 (510) 486-0700 Freddie Reppond, Reporter
12345678911123456789011234567892122345	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 [THE MEETING WAS CALLED TO ORDER AT 7:04 P.M.] MR. KERN: Good evening, everyone. This is the regularly scheduled meeting of the Presidio Restoration Advisory board, June 2003. Welcome to the Presidio Trust and their contractors, National Park Service; our regulators. Community members. Does everyone have an agenda? Any changes or additions? We'll move on from there. Any announcements? MR. COOPER: Yes. I have an announcement. As you know, Anna Hathaway has been our community involvement coordinator for the Trust since Jane Packer was laid off last year. And I am very sad to announce that tonight is going to be Anna's last meeting with us; and she's leaving the Presidio Trust for greener pastures. And she's going to get and get her PhD in English Lit at Northwestern University. And on that note, if you just thought cookies were the snack for tonight, I even have more. I have a cake for Anna. And it says, "Good Luck, Anna. We're going to miss you." I'm going to cut this up and I've got little plates here, and we'll have a little cake in her honor. It's been an honor to work with you. Thank you very much for filling in for Jane. It was wonderful. It made the transition very easy for us.
1 2 3 4 5 6	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 And we wish you great luck in Chicago. Send us an e-mail every now and then. MS. HATHAWAY: It's been a pleasure to work with all of you. I respect your dedication. I wish you the best of luck with this incredible project. MR. COOPER: Could you come up here for Page 1

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photographic reasons?

MS. HATHAWAY: Sure.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ BOGGS: While the cake is being cut, I have an announcement. I would like to welcome Rachel Marie. She's our new public participation specialist. She comes from the private sector side, but she's been involved in a lot of private cleanups with companies and probably more contentious sites that we have here. if you have any questions or concerns regarding public involvement, distribution of fact sheets, public participation, and that kind of stuff, Rachel is the person to talk to and work with. So as Anna is stepping out, we've got a new person stepping in. So welcome.

MR. COOPER: I have another one. For all the RAB members who are wondering who is going to be taking Anna's place, it's going to be Denise Braga, who I think many of the older RĂB members know. She has been

working kind of 50/50 with Anna right now already on the community duties, so she'll take over the rest of stuff

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that Anna has been doing. You'll see her at least at the beginning of every RAB meeting and with us on a lot of coordination and things like that. And the rest of us at the staff will be around. I've been told I would not be able to bring in additional help. So that is

that announcement. Most everybody already knows Denise.

MR. KERN: Other announcements? Mark.

MR. YOUNGKIN: We have the date for the planting at Fill Site 5. Does anybody know what that is?

MS. TRIGIANI: The 18th, in the morning Wednesday, 9:00 to 12:00 in the morning. June 18th. MR. KERN: Is there any chance of getting an evening session, if that might work? I don't know how many folks will be able to make it at 9:00 to 12:00 on a weekday. But, Mark, we could certainly have a brief event on an evening.

MR. FREY: The issue is there were 10,000 plants going in this year. Thirty percent of those have died because of delays, so we have less volunteer work to be done generally on the site and we have already scheduled two work groups as one.

MR. KERN: Anything else? Planning committee

Mark? meeting report.

MR. YOUNGKIN: We had our regularly scheduled

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planning committee on May 27. We met at Building 1750. The topics we discussed were Fill Site 5 planting, which we just covered. We talked a little bit about off-site disposal of lead-contaminated soil. That was a follow-up issue from the Tennessee Hollow working group letter on wet tests and the lead contamination that was found at Fill Site 4. The Trust gave us some information on that topic. We talked about the cost We had an updated spreadsheet. We had a pretty long discussion about the spreadsheet and how to deal with that, and various aspects of cost updating and other aspects of financial reporting. And we decided to have a finance committee for some sort of central Page 2

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working group. We need to make written recommendations about the spreadsheet for cost reporting that's sort of going on by e-mail right now. Then we talked about the working groups for the feasibility study for the Tennessee Hollow, Fort Scott, and the Coastal Bluffs. We scheduled a follow-up meeting the following Tuesday to talk about Battery Howe-Wagner, Sam's group, and we had a good meeting at Building 1750 to talk about that battery, and we're working on a letter on that. That was it. Next meeting is the fourth Tuesday of this month. Thank you.

MR. KERN: Any questions for Mark? All right.

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Moving on to Reports, Item 5-A.

This particular item kind of fell to me. And I'm here to report a little bit this evening that we may have been a little bit ambitious to try to get all these letters done by this evening; so I'm not quite ready to prepare them. We've had a number of things going back and forth on the Tennessee Hollow letter. I haven't got my first draft to you yet, Sam, as promised. The Coastal Bluffs group -- we are still trying to get that letter together? And Lobos Creek does have a letter in draft. And I don't know. Did you want to talk about it at all tonight?

MŠ. CHEEVER: I have copies of it, but it's still in draft. I brought copies of it. What would you suggest?

MR. KERN: I think it might be good to hand it out. If people haven't seen it, they could take it home and we could can still take more comments.

MS. CHEEVER: I'm happy to hand it out, with the note that it's a draft. So far it's been circulated among the Lobos Creek working group, so this is the first time that other community members of the RAB have seen it.

This particular letter is only two pages.

And, as it says, perhaps what we're saying is not even

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so much comments, since comments are not even called for at this point, but rather noting some concerns and considerations we want to keep in mind during future public comments and also discussions as remedies are developed. So these concern five different sites in the Lobos Creek area, not including Landfills 8 and 10, which are very important but are not considered at this point.

So Mountain Lake, as we have said many times here, I think we are -- most people certainly support the remedy for Mountain Lake. But since we are writing, or at least drafting a letter, we thought it was worthwhile to reiterate what we've said many times, that we think the Trust should understand this point of view that it should be a top priority, because, if you were to measure a site according to the amount of use of it and the public interest in it, I think Mountain Lake is one of the top sites in the Presidio by that criterion. So we're just reiterating that, in spite of working out problems with Caltrans, we think it should be a top

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RAB June 20 2003. txt pri ori ty. 22 Lobos Creek is also a site of great public interest. And we, in our working group meeting, we talked about the lead and arsenic found, which still is 23 24 25 not quite understood why it's there. So this letter CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 just mentions that there's some debris nearby in the 2 3 stream; and maybe there's a former household waste site. Third is the Nike facility, which has been part of the RAB since 1996. So, again, we just thought we would mention again that we think it's really a possible safety hazard to leave these missile magazines empty and in place and also a possible danger if there is ever an earthquake. And if these structures were not 4 5 6 7 8 9 filled, we would recommend continued sampling of the 10 water collecting at the bottom. 11 And the next two areas. We commend the fact that the Trust has carried out additional testing. 12 one case, no testing was done by the Army at the Nike swale; and, in the case of Graded Area 9, very little 13 14 testing was done. But we have a couple of concerns or 15 thoughts that we are keeping in mind about those. 16 since the Nike swale is right below the former Nike 17 missile site, do we feel confident that the routes of 18 19 all the drainage channels have been found and tested? And then, last one, Graded Area 9. The additional testing seems adequate if the area is to be 20 21 covered with additional sand or soil, but if some reason 22 the existing soil needed to be removed for whatever 23 reason, then we think additional testing would be needed; and it would be covered by the base-wide 24 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 contingency plan. So any fellow RAB members have any comments 2 3 4 5 6 right now? Or else you can e-mail them to me and other committee members $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ YOUNGKIN: is that a real thing? "Base-wide contingency plan"; MR. COOPEŘ: 7 Well, it didn't make it last 8 year, so what we're doing at the Trust, that was called 9 the contingency removal action work plan. So we are rewriting it to be just a soil management plan or 10 something like that. In fact, it's getting near to the 11 12 point where we want to release it and let all the stakeholders take a look at it. It's resurfacing. 13 not going to resurface as a formal regulatory document to be approved by DTSC, but we think it's an important 14 15 document for the stakeholders to know about or when we 16 17 do get these previously unknown little bits of soil 18 contamination here and there that they know what our

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MR. YOUNGKIN:

procedures are that we're going to follow. Should be out by, I would say, in July. I wish I had put that on

law," we'll call it. I understand what you're talking

MR. COOPER: Right now, we have this "draft

So it is not a base-wide

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the updates

contingency plan?

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about there. You don't even have to change the name.

MS. CHEEVER: I'd rather change the name

though.

 you were to remove fill for any reason rather than remediation that the plan would cover that activity.

MR. COOPER: That plan is more for unknown contamination. I think what you were driving at is --yeah, that plan is for if you have something that has never been tested before, here are the protocols that we would follow for testing that and figuring out what it is and digging it up and taking it away. I think what you're driving at is, if we did decide to take a no-further-action for an area and later on we wanted to move that soil around, that before sending it off site or something like that that it would probably be characterized. Is that the crux of the comment?

MR. NELSON: I'm not necessarily sure that if

MS. CHEEVER: What happens if you remove it and do some testing after you remove it? If you move the existing soil -- not for remediation but for convenience -- if additional contamination that you didn't expect were discovered, is that called "unknown contamination"?

MR. COOPER: Then it would be governed -- I would think it would be governed by this plan. This

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plan -- we have to talk to the regulatory agency some more about it -- it's meant for small-scale stuff. It depends on what we hit and how much of it we hit. If we hit a whole bunch of bad staff, depending on whether it's petroleum or whatever, basically what we're hoping is if it's just a little bit we can clean it up under this soil management plan. If it's bigger, then the regulatory agency would probably want us to get some kind of decision document in place before we moved it around and made a final disposition of that soil.

around and made a final disposition of that soil.

MR. KERN: Just to clarify, I think Julie mentioned that Landfills 8 and 10 aren't included in this letter because it's not part of the feasibility study, but when there is a document for those sites -- and is that due out at some point real soon? This group is also putting together some comments on those sites.

MR. BOGGS: Probably next month.

MR. KERN: Okay. Well, if you have a chance to read over the Lobos Creek working group document, please do and get Julie comments. Then it looks like, since I've been a little slow off the mark, we'll need some extra time. Perhaps we'll review all of these and type them up and review them at the next meeting and decide whether to send them in as a package. Or if people need even more time we can come back at the next

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meeting. But, likely, at the next committee meeting we'll wrap this up.

Thank you, Julie, for your work on this.
Also, out there, the Tennessee Hollow letter is coming along. Still some decisions to be made and some comments going back and forth even as late as Page 5

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RAB June 20 2003. txt today. Fort Scott, as I mentioned, I'm working with Coastal Bluffs, Mark and I are getting something 8 9 Sam. 10 together to show George. As a final note, another letter is the finance working group subcommittee that we put together. We 11 12 have a letter that's been in draft. It's been 13 circulated. I've got a bunch of comments back. 14 There's some variety of opinions that we're trying to whittle 15 16 down to a better level. So we've got five things out 17 there to finish. 18 Any comments or thoughts about how this is 19 going? Thanks for your patience with me on that 20 particular item. 21 Moving on to staff updates and the petroleum 22 program. 23 MR. NELSON: Craig and I are going to present 24 all the projects that we are working on right now in a 25 brief presentation. I'll be covering all the projects CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 that I'm working on currently. Those are mostly CERCLA 2 projects. 3 MR. COOPER: You'll notice that in the last 4 several RAB meetings we've been trying to focus issues, 5 more details on particular projects, like we had the 6 7 firing range RFS. For this one it is a little bit different. This is more going back to what we normally do, which is give a very brief overview on all the projects. That's what we're doing this time, a very 8 9 brief overview on all the projects. You'll see just a couple bullets under each project name. Ask questions. 10 11 Just because there's only one or two bullets under each 12 project, stop us and ask a question when a project of 13 14 interest comes up. Ask questions. MR. NELSON: All my projects that are 15 currently active are going to fit on two whopping slides 16 17 toni ght. 18 As Doug and Mark mentioned earlier in their discussion of the committee meetings, the Trust's 19 20 revised feasibility study for installation sites went 21 out in March. It is currently being reviewed by the agencies and the RAB. And the RAB working groups are 22 currently reviewing the various watershed sites and 23 24 commenting and providing a letter at some point in the 25 near future to the Trust. 14 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 Also, as Doug has requested earlier, what's known as the five-year review for the Public Health 2 3 4 Service Hospital RAP sites, which is Landfills 8 and 10 is currently being reviewed by the Trust and the Park 5 That document was prepared by URS, who are our Servi ce. 6 7 We should have that ready for review by consul tants. the RAB in July 8 KERN: MR. Could you give us a sneak preview, 9 or is it hush-hush? MR. NELSON: Depends on how Bob and Jim would

feel hearing about it here for the first time in front

of everyone. MR. BOGGS: It probably would not be news to Page 6

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14 15	me. MR. NELSON: There was some contamination at
16	Landfill 8 that was previously uncharacterized, not
17	fairly widespread, but throughout the site and at
18 19	varying depths in the soil. However, it appears that it's not beneath the site. It's generally metals, PAHs,
20	and pesticides. And the site is fairly similar in shape
21 22	and size to what EKI had projected in 1998, sort of an expanded glob plus a little wing area. It's not quite
23	the same shape, but it's still larger that we originally
24 25	thought. At Landfill 10, what the Army characterized as
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1 2	"no contamination" in 1997 after they did some soil confirmation sampling and since our cleanup levels
3	generally went down there are [inaudible] just from
4 5	looking at that; and there's some disposability issues we're still working.
6	The groundwater issue. There doesn't seem
7 8	like there's a big impact from the sites. There are some anomalous readings from some metals but no organics
9	to speak of.
10 11	MR. KERN: It's really very much to commend you guys for doing that additional testing and
12	investigation. This site was one of the first ones that
13 14	I looked at in 1994; and here it is 2003, and the Army maintained it was nothing there. So here we are nine
15	years later, something there. So we really need to hand
16 17	it to you and thank you for doing that investigation. MR. COOPER: Generally, parties don't like to
18 19	reopen things that theoretically were a done deal. But obviously we felt the Army had not fully investigated
20	certain aspects.
21 22	MR. O'HARA: Depending on what you do in terms of opening site, who pays?
23	MR. NELSON: Well, we have money from the MOA
24 25	with the Army. MR. O'HARA: But wasn't that site closed at 16
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1	(510) 486-0700 the time when the decision was made?
2 3	MR. NELSON: The Army MOA recognized
4	MR. NELSON: Right. But the Army MOA and the
5 6	Trust MOA with the Park Service recognized that there would probably be improved remedies applied to those
7	sites, given that if you take a look at these sights and
8 9	compare them to other landfills and other sites in the Presidio, that these had very soft remedies applied and
10	lot of data gaps existed. It was understood that
11 12	additional work was likely to be done. MR. COOPER: So some money was originally
13	budgeted from the get-go.
14 15	MR. O'HARA: So you can qualify for those dollars?
16	MR. COOPER: Yeah.
17 18	MR. O'HARA: And your work will be measured against those dollars?
19	MR. NELSON: Yep.
20	MR. O'HARA: I think that that information, as Page 7

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we move through this, would be kind of important, because what you have is an estimate of dollars to clean up for a site that was otherwise characterized as pretty clean.

25 MR. NELSON: Right.

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MR. O'HARA: And I'm a little uncomfortable with the fact that the site was signed off as being cleaned yet, wink-wink, we know that there was probably contamination there, so we'll allocate a million dollars.

MR. BOGGS: No. We weren't signing off on the cleanup. They were signed off as remedies as contained. There's an asphalt parking-lot on top of 10. On 8, previous investigation didn't show any surface contamination, but we knew below ground there was contamination, so the remedy called for maintaining the cover of that landfill. In fact, when we're talking about these changes per this five-year review, there's discussion as to whether the investigation found a significant enough change to the remedy that we have that it requires a RAP in something like that, as opposed to they're really maintaining the RAP, i.e., containment in place of those landfills in order to contain that. It's like if a different landfill developed a crack in its cap, you got to go fix it. You have not changed any remedy. So part of Landfill 10 is slipping a little bit. They need to go fix that. But so far what the discussions are they're not changing that remedy of containing that landfill. They're just making it safer than what it is, and they're fixing the

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problem that are starting to develop. Similarly at Landfill 8, they're not showing any groundwater problems; there's not any anticipation that's going to happen in the future. They need to maintain a safe cover over that landfill, so that there were remedies that recognized there was contamination, not that it was clean, through this five-year review process. Figuring out the remedies that are applied they need to be brought up to maintain them.

MR. COOPER: All the more reason to do this kind of site-specific cost tracking. It's a good point. All the more reason from the last RAB committee meeting it really made me think about how important that is to do the site-specific cost accounting so we can see what was originally budgeted and what we're expecting to spend on it. Maybe it was originally budgeted at half a million; and it turns out maybe it will cost two million to protect the environment. That's what it's going to take. That's important information to track.

MR. O'HARA: The other remedy that's in place, if you are going to have a constant maintenance problem -- I'm not talking about the next 10 or 15 years -- but in perpetuity is it in the long run, from a financial standpoint and a safety standpoint, is it really the right remedy?

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MR. COOPER: Good question. I would think that if we would keep it and maintain in place a proper remedy it would be engineered in a more secure fashion, whereas the one before was leave it alone and hopefully it will be okay. And one that we would probably take a look at would be more engineered in a way that it wouldn't be such a long-term problem.

MR. BERMAN: How much of the modifications considered in 8 are due to the fact that the cleanup levels are actually lower now than when the Army made their original report? Because in a sense we can't fault the Army completely, because the cleanup levels have dropped since then. And that, of course, would affect your decision of what to do.

MR. NELSON: Eight had contamination that was recognized in the RAP, but the FS for Public Service Health Hospital they did a risk assessment and it basically showed there was either incomplete pathway or there was no risk or a manageable risk if you could monitor the site. There are areas of the site that were previously uncharacterized; and had they been characterized, they probably would have exceeded cleanup goals — the old cleanup goals. But I think, because they had so few samples at that time and they were characterizing a site that was much smaller, they felt

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that the risk management was easier to deal with. But now we know, through taking samples throughout the entire site and from previously uncharacterized areas we did some edge confirmation to try to find out where the actual edges of the site are that we feel more confident. And that also opened up a new subject, which was contamination that was not known about. Does that answer your question?

MR. BERMAN: Yeah. But I think, in part, the site not being properly characterized in terms of its extent plus the additional sampling and the lowering of cleanup levels all contributed -- I think they all contribute to your decision here.

MR. NELSON: Yeah. I think what they had done when they took the surface samples, which were not very contaminated, and they took samples from beneath the site, but they did not go into the waste mass and take the soil that was contaminated with fill materials; and so it was easy for them come up with a conclusion that there wasn't much contamination there, because they weren't actually taking samples from the hottest part of the site.

MR. HERMANN: Did you find any evidence that any of this stuff was leaking down into Landfill 10?
MR. NELSON: Not definitively. Like I said,

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there are some anomalous elevated concentrations of some of the metals in the groundwater at Landfill 10 wells. There doesn't appear to be any correlation between what was found in the groundwater at the site and what's in Lobos Creek. For instance, there's an elevated level of copper that was detected pretty far downstream of the Page 9

site which goes into Lobos Creek, but copper was not found in the monitoring well, so there's a disconnect there as to where the copper is coming from.

MR. COOPER: We can definitely make it a focus issue for a RAB meeting so we can talk about that in detail, once the report is released.

MR. NELSON: It's a lot of information, because they really reviewed everything from information collected back from remedial investigation, concentration sampling, and all the work that's been done; so it's a very comprehensive analysis. So that document will be coming out next month.

On Landfill E there's also a report coming out

that documents the field investigation that was conducted last fall. That will be coming out, hopefully, in the next few weeks. We are reviewing it for our final approval.

On the firing ranges we had consultation recently with the agencies on our work plan for those 22

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five sites. And based on that meeting we're going to be reissuing an addendum to the field sampling plan that basically calls out the changes that we will be able to get in the field in the summer and conduct the sampling work. So stay tuned for more development on that.

Julie mentioned Mountain Lake. She mentioned support of RAB working groups and doing additional restoration work and remediation work. And you'll be glad to know that we continue to work on remediation design. I've reported this to you before, but we are in the process of preparing a base map that will help us select volumes for excavation itself and help us with staging areas around the site. It's a very important tool for designers to have a map that has all the elevation features. And they're actually going to apply some orthophotography for that so you can get very current information.

Also, there is additional work in place in Mountain Lake to be continuing the restoration work. I don't know if you stay on top of that, but there's some work to be done around some restoration work. There's been some southern shore improvements. They are continuing to do what they can in the way of restoration that is not going to be in conflict with remediation of the site.

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We have started a new project. EKI is doing a feasibility study for us on-site and is the only company that's done any sampling of the Nike swale. As part of the feasibility study, it's currently working on preparing a pre-field sampling plan to help us with the remedial design characterization for that site. So that's sort of a propos of what Julie had said earlier about characterizing the site further and removing contamination. We'll have more on that as the summer progresses.

That's all I have on my projects.

MR. KERN: On the Nike swale project is it going to expand the area that you're going to look at,

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RAB June 20 2003. txt 14 or is it changing the thought process in any way? There 15 were supposedly these drainages coming down the sides; and you're going to sample those areas?

MR. NELSON: Right. In the FS sampling, we 16 17 tried to confirm whether or not those drainage out-falls were the source of transporting contaminates in the 18 19 20 And in a few areas it didn't look like that was a possibility; and in other areas of looked like those 21 22 areas were either too far away or the contamination was 23 not being transported; so we have an area that looks 24 We do have some confirmations that were pretty good. 25 clean in some areas. And in some areas we do have some CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 additional samples that will help us determine where the 2 3 4 boundaries that were found before exist. It's kind of a tricky site because a portion of it is almost entirely exotic species that need to be removed. The southern 5 portion is in great shape with a lot of really hardy 6 7 We are fortunate to have not found a lot native plants. of contamination in the areas were the riparian habitat 8 is, so we're focusing more on the western side where there was some fill placed at one time and also some of 9 10 the out-falls look a little more obvious, an actual depression where water was flowing down from the 11 12 parking-lot; and it's where contamination might have 13 come from. $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ COOPER: Based on your letter, it sounds like you think we missed one of the drainages, so if you 14 15 have a specific idea on that definitely leť s hear it. 16 MR. YOUNGKIN: We were talking about the drainage for the magazines -- you know, where the drainage system had water -- and we weren't clear if 17 18 19 20 that had --21 MR. NELSON: That is part of what's going to be remediated at the Nike site itself. And then was also 22 what was being seen as sort of the smoking-gun for 23 whether or not there was contamination at the Nike 24 25 So while not every single one of those was 25 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 sampled -- I don't recall why -- it may have been lack 2 of contamination in one of the drainages -- we got a 3 pretty broad coverage of the various areas where water But, yeah --PER: You're saying that each magazine 4 5 6 7 would come down. MR. COOPER: had a drain pipe that shot water over into the swale?

MR. NELSON: Through an underground pipe, 8 right. 9 MS. CHEEVER: At the bottom of the elevator 10 shaft; is that right, Mark? 11 MR. YOUNGKIN: Right. MR. COOPER: And by gravity does it drain over 12 13 into the swale? MR. YOUNGKIN: 14 We don't know whether it's still working. It was never resolved, so that was sort 15 of hanging for us. The water in the magazine could just 16

be sampled too. It's sort of a murky issue. That's why I brought it up. Maybe address that issue too. If the

magazines are containing clean water now, what's coming

out of those drainage pipes? It's a murky issue.
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21 22 23 24 25	RAB June 20 2003.txt That's why I brought it up. MR. O'HARA: Isn't that the lowest part of the entire installation? MR. BERMAN: But it's still uphill from the swale a little bit, so it is a possibility that it could 26
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 go by gravity. MR. O'HARA: Okay. MR. ANDERSON: If it's like a [inaudible] it could hold back water but be slowly going through. MR. O'HARA: The water accumulated in those magazines for years. The covers on them didn't work so if it rained there would be water that got into it. At one point they were 75 or 80 percent full of water, weren't they? Apparently, it wasn't draining out, so how effective are those drains? And is anything leaching out or going through a pipe to daylight or
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	MR. YOUNGKIN: The other thing that's a possibility is that the magazine is just equilibrated with the groundwater now, so it slowly comes and slowly goes out and stays at the same level where the groundwater would have been before they dug the hole, but there's not really water coming into the ground anymore, but there's still water in there. That water is moving in and out at a slow rate. It equilibrates. It's an interesting, murky topic. MR. NELSON: That's something we have to address at the Nike site itself and probably look at the connection between the magazine and the bottom of the groundwater in that area.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 MR. BERMAN: Can you really do this swale plan without connecting it to the issue of the Nike site itself? Does it makes sense to do them as independent studies? Because if you think there's a connection between the two, then wouldn't it make more sense to do them as a unit? MR. NELSON: Well, they're pretty closely scheduled together in terms of land-use. I think the RAP that's been written for those two sites is together. MR. COOPER: Right. They're in the same RAP. We just felt that we just need more characterization data for the Nike swale area. I think your point is correct. If you think we are missing a contaminant pathway MR. BERMAN: The surface water is a potential contaminant in this case. That's a possible pathway. You know there's water in there, so it seems more logical that the two would be dealt with in some very structured way together rather than dealing with a remedial plan or design for the swale itself. MR. COOPER: I don't know if we can necessarily do them together. If you just figure out all the places where the surface water is running off the Nike site, we need to sample all those locations. MS. TRIGIANI: You're dealing with the Nike

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(510) 486-0700 facility first, right? That's scheduled ahead of the swal e?

> As far as the RAP? MR. COOPER:

TRI GI ANI: As far as the work on them. MR. COOPER: Approximately the same time. 'I must be Iooking at an old --MS. TRIGIANI: MR. COOPER: You're right. At one point it

We're trying to move the swale up ahead on the schedule a little bit.

MS. TRIGIANI: Got it.

MR. NELSON: I think you have to look at a map and see. There's a couple of issues. One of them is that the levels of COC on the site are very low. They're just barely squeaking above the cleanup goal. You're almost at that point where, if you get a connection, there's a great distance between the Nike site and the Nike swale in terms of where the So, hopefully, with the design contamination was found. sampling we can find whether or not it extends up the hill. I just feel, from looking at the site and the layout of it and also dealing with the amount of -- you can't see the out-falls of any of the drains when you're on the hillside below the Nike site. It's covered with iceplant. And so for the water to actually get all the way down to that lower area it would have to be

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transporting a tremendous amount of sediment on a regular basis to really contaminate the soil at high levels. I think what we are putting together will allay some of these concerns, but I certainly welcome comments of how we're going to do this sampling.

MR. COOPER: Today I received a letter from the Park Service to issue the draft RAP for Baker Beach 3 and 4 and Fill Site 6-A for the regulatory agencies. So I'm taking one last read of it tomorrow. And then we'll give Treadwell & Rollo, our consultant, a green light to go ahead and make copies and mail it out. And that's going to happen. I assume that the regulatory agencies and the RAB reps will receive their copies next week for sure. This is basically -- remember how we did it on 4 and 5? This is the draft before we go public -the official draft for public review. So we're going to follow the same model we had last year. And this is an

opportunity for you guys to look at a draft RAP before it goes out for formal public comment.

And speaking of when we're hoping to send it out for formal public comment, we basically send it to the regulatory agencies. Next, we'll meet with them.

They have some comments, and we'll change that draft RAP and incorporate the agency comments. and incorporate the agency comments. And then send a draft RAP out again in late July, we hope. That one

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will be the official draft RAP for everyone to comment on. And a proposed plan goes out at the same time when we send out the draft RAP for public comment.

We've all talked about the importance of the construction schedule for these projects, especially for the Baker Beach 3 project, which is on the coastal

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bluffs. We want to get started on that one before the rainy season. So far, if we keep pushing, I think we're going to make it.

MR. KERN: Is Fill Site 6 still in the RAP?

11 Still going ahead with that? 12 MR. COOPER: 6-A.

MR. COOPER: 6-A. Yes. It sure is.

Next one is skeet range. Now, last month Brian was here to talk about the work that was done. That work is still done. And we already sent a kind of conclusion report regarding this work. Now, we are going to send an appendix to that report to describe all the erosion repair work that we've done. So we'll send that off to the regulatory agencies when that gets finished.

At Fill Site 7 -- that's a fill site at the Crissy Field operable units. We sent in a request for completion on that particular fill site to DTSC. They are fine with that except for one issue; and that is zinc. So they have asked us to take a better look at

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certain locations on the south edge of the marsh with respect to zinc soils. We are putting together a field sampling plan on that. We'll get that out to the regulatory agencies as soon as we get approval on that. Take some samples and see what the results are and follow whatever the RAP requires us to do with zinc. Okay. Any questions on that?

After Baker Beach 3, 4, 6-A RAP, we'll have RAP 3. That particular RAP has about 20 sites in it. I've sent out an e-mail listing the sites that we're projecting for each RAP. It's not an exact science because we have to get regulatory agency approval on that. We are putting lots of sites in RAP 3. And two of the more important and complex sites in that particular RAP are the Baker Beach Disturbed Areas 1 and 2. The other two are kind of cliff landfill sites. So we've had a consultant basically do the same thing --figure out how deep the ocean is basically in front of these two landfills so we can figure out whether an ocean-based cleanup is possible or not. Before we can even analyze that particular removal option we needed to get some information first to see if it's even feasible. We've had consultants down there doing the GPS and checking elevations of both the beach and the bottom of ocean right in front of those two sites to see how

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feasible it is bring in a barge or something.

MR. BERMAN: Do you know what the depth requirement is for a barge?

MR. COOPER: I don't know.

MR. BERMAN: Some of them are kind of wide and have ballast in them so they really do not need much depth at all. That's one of the big advantages, presumably.

MR. COOPER: But after you put several tons of waste on it, I don't know. That's what their analysis will tell us.

MR. BERMAN: Is the idea also to have equipment come in it, the actual excavation equipment, Page 14

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          also be on the barge itself?
                      MR. COOPĔR:
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                                    I don't know any details.
          they come in and start digging, they need to get this
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          kind of baseline information before even starting to put
          more thought into it. A land-based excavation is still
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          definitely in the works, too. So we're going to compare an ocean-based one to a land-based one and come up with
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          a recommendation. There will be more time before we
21
          start on those details.
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                                     Some of those so-called
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                      MR. BERMAN:
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          ocean-based excavations are done with land-based
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          equipment that dumps the stuff on the barge so the
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          barges themselves don't ever carry the equipment.
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                      MR. COOPER:
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                                    Probably so. Right.
                      So RAP 3 is a very important RAP.
                                                               It has some
          important sites in Area A. And we are trying to get
 5
          ahead of the curve so we're not doing RAPs in the middle
          of the summer like we did last year -- this year.
Fill Site 5 now has a new name -- Sunset
Rubble. Mark Frey is a big part of the revegetation
efforts there. And our remediation contractor ERRG
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          basically closing out our contract there. And now
          Treadwell & Rollo is in the process of writing the
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12
          completion report for both sites right now. And so
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          we'll be sending that to the regulatory agencies.
                      That is how Fill Site 5 looks now.
14
                                                                And, Mark,
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          why is there a hole in the landscape fabric there?
16
                      MR. FREY: We're having a study that involves
          30 plots of similarly planted plants around the site to assess this process, because no one has ever done this. So we want to know the soil characteristics and light
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19
          characteristics and plant characteristics and how
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21
          successful we are at actually restoring landfill sites
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          after they have been excavated.
23
                      MS. CHEEVER: Do those 30 plots cover the
          whole area?
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25
                      MR. FREY:
                                 No. It's going to remain as the
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          original blanket over most of the site until this coming
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          fall, when we have to go in to plant the rest of the
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          si te.
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                      MR. BERMAN: Where do you get the irrigation
          water?
                      MR. FREY: The World War II Memorial is right
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                   There's a big access for water for that.
                                                                     We'll
 8
          just tie into that same system.
                                     Where does that come from?
                      MR. BERMAN:
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                      MR. FREY: Lobos Creek.
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                      MR. YOUNGKIN:
                                       So the asbestos sampling came
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          out clear?
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                      MR. COOPER: Yeah. I think that we feel
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          comfortable, that based on our sampling, where we had a
          little pump and somebody simulating planting and restoration activities, I don't think we found any
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          significant levels of asbestos in the filters in the
          samples that we took. So a report will be written up.
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19
          And when we do bring volunteers for site planting I
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think what we will do is probably tell them that there

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21 22 23 24 25	RAB June 20 2003.txt is serpentine soil at some of those sites and serpentine soils do contain asbestos. We tell them the results of our study. And I think that's about all that would be necessary. MR. YOUNGKIN: What was Fill Site 4 renamed
1	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 as?
2 3 4 5 6 7	MR. NELSON: I don't really get involved in the sites that are around the historic forest. MR. COOPER: Landfill 4 has not been renamed. You can talk to the historical forester for the Presidio Trust and see if you want to rename that particular site.
8 9 10 11 12 13	But he did send me a very interesting e-mail today. I'm collecting costs for our restoration efforts. And I found that all the trees that were planted there were basically at no cost to the Presidio, that we get them from the City of San Francisco and that when we chip our trees we give them the bark and we got free trees.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Petroleum sites. As you know, we have four big cap sites. First one is 1065. We talked about that in detail at the last RAB committee. And tomorrow the Trust is going to Jim's office to talk about our interim action plan and how we want to do some cleanup in advance of the cap. And Jim had some comments on our interim action plan. We want to talk to him about that so we can get their concurrence later this summer. At 207-231, that particular cap is the last place right now. We have a draft work plan to plug the data gaps from the Army's work on that particular cap
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 site. And so that work plan has been sent. We have sent the work plan out to the regulatory agencies. So not only are we reviewing it but the regulatory agencies are reviewing it too. But that one was kind of bringing up the rear of the cap sites right now. Commissary PX cap site. That work plan is being implemented. In fact. It is in two phases Phase 1 and 2. Both sampling phases have been implemented, and we're now writing up the data report for the second phase of sampling that happened. And that particular data report is going to be sent to the Park Service in July. On the Commissary, hopefully, at the end of the Phase 2 data report that we have a sufficient data set to move cap after that. MR. KERN: Any major surprises in the data that you collected? Big areas of contamination? MR. COOPER: I don't think there's any surprises. There are some pretty big areas of contamination. So maybe when that data report comes out we can do a focused discussion on that one, too. Building 1349 cap near Fill Site 5, just uphill from Fill Site 5. And we did the investigation of that one in two phases also. And we just finished some groundwater monitoring this week so we can now write up the Phase 2 investigation data report and

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that's going to be prepared by the consultant and sent to us by August. Commissary and Building 1349 caps are chugging along at about the same rate.

All right. For tank removals, as you know, there's hardly any tanks left. There were six known tanks left in the ground, but they were all in people's basements, most of them, along Portola. Somebody moved out of a house so we immediately went in before the new tenant moved. We went in there and took the tank out. Now there's only five known tanks left. So when tenants move out of their homes, we'll go in and take those tanks out also.

Minicaps. Those are sites where the tanks have been removed but there is some residual soil contamination that needs to be addressed. There's 25 known minicap sites. We're doing this in work plans to investigate the residual soil contamination. The first work plan covered ten sites. And that is out with the regulators right now. That's the second set in Group 1 draft cleanup plan under regulatory review.

draft cleanup plan under regulatory review.

The second set of minicap sites, the other 15, we have a work plan to investigate those. That's kind of the internal review phase with the Trust and the Park Service. So we're chugging long with the minicap sites, too.

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As you know, Jim made a presentation last month about the new Regional Board order, which rescinds the two existing orders and kind of sends out a consolidated, streamlined, single, up-to-date order for the Trust to follow. And I am busily putting together my comments on that. The deadline is June 16th. And we will definitely make that deadline. And I look forward to working with Jim on sorting out the Trust comments and working under the new order. I've read it. Overall, I am really happy with the order. It makes a lot of sense to streamline the order. We were concerned about compliance issues on the old order because it got so out of date and a lot of things we were doing were just not in synch with what the old order said. So this new order is going to be really helpful for tracking progress in our petroleum cleanup orders.

Groundwater monitoring is moving along. We just finished our second quarter 2003 sampling this week. And the second bullet is about a reduction of certain analytes at certain wells that is under regulatory agency review. We felt that we have a good wealth of data for certain types of analytes at certain wells; and so we proposed a reduction of certain analytes, the frequency of analysis, at certain wells. And the regulators are taking a look at that.

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Our next report is coming along, too.

MR. BERMAN: Is there any chance in your
thinking that as time progresses that you would go to
semiannual instead of quarterly on these?

MR. COOPER: Yeah. In fact, Jim is basically
championing that idea and his order is recommending

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going from quarterly reporting to semiannual reporting. So our semiannual report would cover both Q1 and Q2.

MR. NELSON: It's been two full years now sampling everything quarterly, right?
MR. COOPER: Right.

MR. COOPER: MR. NELSON: So it's a matter of looking at that data and comparing it to past trends and seeing whether or not it makes sense to produce analytes for core data on the site when you haven't seen them in eight years. That's the sort of logic that we're fol I owi ng.

MR. COOPER: We are spending about a million dollars on this a year, so we're trying to think through reasonable and sensible ways to save money on this particular program.

Mustard agent site. The Army is getting close to doing something, so I'm pretty excited about that. They called me up and said they actually have hired a contractor to put together a little work plan.

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two issues -- I think everyone knows what I'm talking about here. There's two issues that the Army has been tasked to deal with. One is kind of an easy one. you go to the site, you will see an area of soil that's been stockpiled. There's two roll-up bins and then an area of soil that's been tarped down. The Army needs to screen that soil and tell the Trust and DTSC whether there's any other bottles of mustard agent or any other items of concern that we should know about before we haul that soil off the site. So if they screen them and they don't find anything, then the Trust gets rid of it. And if they do find something, then all bets are off and we have to go into a different mode and tarps go back.

The second bullet is much the bigger and more comprehensive issue that the Army is grappling with. And that is really kind of taking a step back and doing a Presidio-wide archive search report for weapons and combat training zone. Bruce Handel came here and gave an update to the RAB a couple of months ago about that archive search report. And their consultant has been on site a couple times. I've met with him a couple times. I actually feel really good about this. He seems to be extremely thorough. He's from the St. Louis office of the Army Corps of Engineers. And I'm just getting a good feeling that he really is caring about his work

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So we'll be seeing it in July. I've asked for product. it to be produced, because it's going to be pretty big I've asked for it be in both hard copy and So we can distribute it a lot easier that way to everybody. So that particular document will then help the Army decide the next steps do they need to do in the fenced area or if there's any other areas outside the fenced area that -- need to be investigated on this particular issue. I am happy to see that area moving along, although it is at a fairly slow pace.

MR. BERMAN: Is there any indication within your discussions with this consultant that there are other combat areas that might have to be looked at? Page 18

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RAB June 20 2003. txt MR. COOPER: I did get one e-mail forwarded 15 from Bruce Handel that he found some documentation that basically alluded to the one that we found. But as far as one outside that, I'll wait for his report to come in. He didn't specify anything to me, but I'll wait for 16 17 18 19 his report. 20 That's the end of my presentation. MR. KERN: Any questions for Craig or Chris? 21 22 Thanks so much for that report. 23 Let's move on then to what we have for the 24 rest of the agenda. Bob and Jim, anything? 25 MR. BOGGS: Just maybe plugging a few new 42 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 1 issues here. I know you mentioned concern with Fill 2 3 4 We actually Site 6-A. Our agency had some concerns. had a meeting last week with the Park Service and the Basically, we've developed a Trust and my management. 5 way to go forward, but the Trust has a few tasks to perform before our agency is going to sign the RAP.
Basically, it's just to help assure that the creek
becomes daylighted. It's safe to see some daylight at
that point. There's going to be a sewer study with some 6 7 8 9 minor amounts of sampling to fill the data gap about 10 11 that storm drain. MR. COOPER: That's a good point. 12 13 series of storm drains that feed into the Tennessee Hollow main storm drain. And I'm going to spend some 14 remediation money to fund the Trust's utility department 15 16 to double-check to make sure there isn't any sanitary sewer drains that have been accidentally connected into 17 the storm drain pipe feeder system. It will cost about 18 \$20,000, but I think it's well worth the investment to 19 make sure that there isn't some undocumented 20 21 cross-connection there. 22 MS. TRIGIANI: How come that's something that 23 doesn't come out of their budget? You're saying -MR. COOPER: I think it's a matter of we want 24 25 to get it done. They had done some work on this 43 CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 They've double-checked that their sanitary al ready. 2 system as-built design, as given to them, is hooked as 3 So all they're doing now is really is shown. 4 5 6 7 double-checking undocumented cross-connections. MS. TRIGIANI: Where did those -- MR. COOPER: I think it's a great investment for not only the moving forward on our 6-A project but 8 for Tennessee Hollow and for the park in general. MS. TRIGIANI: Is that associated with the residences or businesses or both? 10 11 MR. COOPER: Both. MR. ANDERSON: 12 Is this a physical check or a 13 records check? MR. COOPER: They will physically walk up the big storm pipe, because it's large. I think they can make it all the way under the YMCA parking-lot. All the 14 15 16 other feeder pipes they will use microscopic cameras to check and if they see a pipe that's connected they will 17 18 19 check it against their design drawings. If they come

across a connection that isn't supposed to be there, Page 19

21 22 23 24 25	RAB June 20 2003.txt then they will do a smoke test and send smoke up that pipe and figure out where that one is going and then cap it off if it's a sanitary sewer connection. There's a visual inspection, but most of it is going to be through the camera. 44
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 17 18 20 21 22 23 24	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 MS. TRIGIANI: Who will perform that work? MR. COOPER: The Trust utility crew. MS. TRIGIANI: You don't bring somebody in? MR. COOPER: If we brought in a private contractor, we wouldn't be looking at a \$20,000 job, because they're going to write a report for us. MS. TRIGIANI: I thought \$20,000 seemed low. That's why I was wondering. MR. COOPER: It's something that the Trust really needed to do because there's something called a nifty [phonetic spelling] Phase II permit, which is under the Clean Water Act. That stormwater runoff is being more regulated by Jim's agency. And Phase I was for big cities; and Phase II is for medium-size cities and federal facilities and probably some other stuff too. Our stormwater run-off is going to be formally regulated by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. We are putting together our permit for our stormwater run-off. One of the things that we're going to have to do is best management practices to show that you're doing the best you can to stop contaminants and pollutants getting into your stormwater run-off. And one of the things that you do to make sure that there isn't any sanitary sewers cross-connected into your
24 25	stormwater system. 45
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	CLARK REPORTING (510) 486-0700 So we're moving forward on our Fill Site 6-A permit; and it's something that will look good on our application to the Regional Board. MR. BERMAN: Is that issue addressed in the new order? MR. COOPER: It's a different program. No. MR. LEUCKART: Where is the starting point? Where as you're working your way up in the storm system?
9 10 11 12 13 14	MR. COOPER: The stormwater drains into the marsh. MR. LEUCKART: Starting where it feeds into the marsh? MR. COOPER: Yep. And then walking up from there.
	thor or

there.

MR. BOGGS: I would add that our agency is working with Jim kind of along these lines at reducing the groundwater program. We actually did some reductions just in the types of wells and how often, but I think it's going to be a larger project actually. It takes a lot of digging in, looking well by well, analyte by analyte, and making those decisions on a very specific basis. So I think it's very good that we're moving forward. In the long run, it will be very cost-effective. It is time-consuming at this point.

That's it for me.

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MR. PONTON: As Craig pointed out, the comments on the Board order are due close of business on MR. PONTON: Monday. I received some from Mark. And I took a pat them last week when I first saw them, back from vacation, and looked at them again today. I think And I took a peek I think for the most part they involved clarification in the findings based on your experience in the site and the stakeholder's experiences on the site. And I called the Army today and the Trust and the Park Service to remind them that comments are due. I left a message for Bruce Handel. I think we met a couple of weeks ago with Bob to talk about the sample reduction. I wrote a letter that our EO signed today granting that reduction in the sampling. And, as you know, there's a lot of reports to sampling. be done here.

What Craig said about the permits is kind of interesting, because right now I think there's three different groups of people at the Water Board working on 'I'm working on the cleanup, but there's a the Presidio. person that works on MPDS permits. Then there is another person working on permitting the recycled water plant that's going to at 1065. The water needs to meet certain criteria before it can be spread or applied to irrigation; or it's got to meet certain standards.

That's about it for me.

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MR. KERN: Any new business this evening?
MS. TRIGIANI: Next week, there's a Presidio
Trust board meeting on Tuesday night. Are you guys on
the agenda in any way or any of this subject matter on the agenda?

MR. COOPER: I've been told I was on the agenda and then that I was off the agenda. public meeting.

MS. TRIGIANI: I think they do one or two a

year.

MS. CHEEVER: I think they're required by law

to do two a year.

MS. TRIGIANI: Are any RAB members coming?

MS. CHEEVER: Actually, there's a lot of other things on that agenda, for example, trails and bikeways. And there's even some trails along the coast that fit in with the remediation. But I don't think you're going to be the focus.

MR. KERN: Any other new business? The action items that I have are our five letters that we are putting together. And two possible presentations coming down the road would be Landfills 8

and 10 and the Commissary results. Landfill E. MR. LEUCKART: What's the status of the discussion that we had regarding the insurance policy?

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MR. KERN: As far as I know, the status was that Dave Sutter was doing to consider doing a Freedom of Information Act request. And then he personally decided today not to do it. So I think it's just left out there, as far as I know.

MR. DIES: Are you talking about financial Page 21

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Presidio Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Tuesday, July 8, 2003 MEETING NOTES

ATTENDEES

Agency Members:

Craig Cooper, George Ford – Presidio Trust

Jim Ponton – California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)

Bob Bobbs – California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

Tony DeStefano – National Park Service (NPS)

Community Members:

Doug Kern - Facilitator/Community Member

Mark Youngkin – Community Co-Chair

Sara Segal

John Budroe

Gloria Glee

Julia Cheever

John Hultgren

Jan Monaghan

Peter O'Hara

David Sutter

Mary Trigiani

Tracy Wright

Jerry Anderson

- 1) Welcome and Introductions Doug Kern, Facilitator
- 2) Agenda Discussion & Approval
- 3) Announcements, Old Business & Recently Released Documents
- 4) Committee Business & Reports
 - A. Planning Committee Report Mark Youngkin, Community Co-Chair
 - B. Cost-Reporting Comment Letter Vote by community members
 - This letter is an effort to distill RAB thoughts into precise recommendations for Trust regarding cost reporting for individual projects.

- The Trust & RAB have come to a consensus and appear to have the same goals. When the issue of developing a cost tracking system was first raised, the Trust felt it could develop a system in-house. However, as the Trust worked through building an internal cost tracking system, they realized they would need help in developing an effective system due to limited staff and resources. Trust is on board with seeking assistance from an outside consultant to assist with upgrading the current cost tracking system.
- Objective of tonight's meeting is to review letter and make comments.

Trust Comments:

The Trust currently tracks regulatory agency costs and public outreach costs separately, but does not track or allocate costs site specifically.

The current cost tracking method would stand up to an audit and maintains the proper paper trail.

Trust agrees with recommendations in letter

The Trust will be able to comment on the letter within 30 days. It will not be a problem to get the process started, but the cost-tracking system will not be fully operational in that time frame.

- Motion to adopt letter. All approved (15 votes)
- 5) Reports & Discussions
 - A. Feasibility Study Working Groups Community Members
 - Background. In 1997 the Army presented a Feasibility Study (FS) regarding cleanup in the Presidio which was rejected by the community as inadequate.
 - Subsequent to the Army FS, the Trust produced it's own FS (the Revised Feasibility Study for Main Installation Sites) with a comprehensive re-look and additional field sampling.
 - The RAB has prepared a draft letter to the Trust outlining their comprehensive review of the Trust FS. The letter is organized into geographic areas and provides recommendations regarding the environmental cleanup of the Presidio.

- Discussion of the Landfill E section regarding the sentence "We recommend that the Trust focus on clean closure as the mission of remediation and seek to manage the cleanup process in a way that yields funds that can be applied to other Presidio projects after CERCLA-based obligations are met." Decision made to revise the sentence to include "CERCLA-based and other regulatory obligations".
- Discussion of the Tennessee Hollow Watershed Area section. Question posed by members of the community to Doug Kern about the omission of the sentence "we recommend that the Presidio Trust public affairs team consult with the RAB on...." Doug Kern omitted the sentence because he thought it could be misconstrued and that the RAB meetings provide the forum for the Trust to brainstorm with the community regarding environmental remediation at the Presidio. Response by several community members was that the RAB does not go through the arduous process of writing a final comment letter very often and that it was important to clearly state the importance of community input prior to implementation of remedies.
- Mention of positive article in S.F. Chronicle on clean closure of Presidio landfills.
- Discussion regarding the Lobos Creek Watershed Area section. Questions posed by RAB to Trust regarding whether the findings of chemical of concern (COCs) in the sediment warrant further investigation due to the site being a source of drinking water. Trust responded that data from the five year review concerning impacts to groundwater related to Landfills 8 through 10 (not yet released) indicate that concentrations are less than clean-up levels, are within the range of concentrations of naturally occurring metals, and are below site clean-up levels and drinking water standards. Therefore no further action is warranted for purposes of the remediation program, however this does mean that Lobos Creek will never be looked at again.
- Discussion regarding re-estimation of Battery Howe Wagner costs. RAB community members stated that the remedy at the site not be based on cost alone as clean closure has a value in itself. It was recommended that the text be revised to state "In view of the ambiguity of cost and admitted value of clean closure, we recommend clean closure be considered at Battery Howe Wagner."
- Motion and vote to approve letter as amended. (all 16 voters in favor)

- B. Draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for Baker Beach Disturbed Areas 3 & 4 and Fill Site 6A
 - DTSC is currently conducting a pre-review of the CEQA portion (initial study/negative declaration) of RAP prior to public comment period. Learned from last years process of allowing the public comment period to begin before receiving pre-review comments from DTSC.
 - Proposed Plan Fact Sheet to inform people of the public comment period. Public notice in local newspapers (Bay Guardian, Presidio Post, Trust website, etc) will kick-off 30 day period before the end of July and will be concurrent with other outreach programs. Target date for public meeting is August.
 - Review timeline by DTSC. Comments to proposed plan fact sheet expected this week. Bob Boggs has been notified that he may be affected by agency cutbacks but thinks comments on the RAP will squeak through before any cutbacks occur. Question posed as to whether it is worth drafting a letter from the RAB or Trust about how cutbacks may affect the Trust goal. RAB decided that no letter from the RAB on this issue was warranted at this time.
 - Discussion about how to support Trust in presenting costs to public for clean closure of Baker Beach Disturbed Areas 3 & 4 and Fill Site 6A (approximately 8 million dollars total). If regulatory agencies are not requiring clean closure, the public may question why spend the additional money (e.g., decision to clean up to higher levels to avoid land use controls). The RAP will allow the Trust to go back to recreational level clean-up goals if the residential levels create problems.

C. Landfill E Field Data Report – Presidio Trust

- Presentation of Landfill E Field Data Report (handout of presentation slides)
- Trust is currently in the process of retaining a new consulting firm to prepare a Focused FS and RAP for Landfill E. High profile project will require a step wise process to gain RAB and regulatory input along the way.

D. Project Status Update – Presidio Trust

Presidio-wide Projects Petroleum Program Update On-going Projects

6) Regulatory Agency Status Updates/Inputs

Robert Boggs, California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Jim Ponton, California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)

- 7) New Business
- 8) Review of Action Items
- 9) Agenda for upcoming Committee Meeting & RAB meeting Discussion of outreach fro RAP sites RAB or Trust Letter associated with State layoffs
- 10) Closing

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6	THE OFFICER'S CLUB
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18	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BY: JUDY LARRABEE, REPORTER
19	BI. JUDI LARRABEE, REPORTER
20	CLARK REPORTING
21	2161 SHATTUCK AVENUE, SUITE 201
22	BERKELEY, CA 94704
23	510 486-0700
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	MR. KERN: Welcome everyone. This is the
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- 3 regularly scheduled meeting of the Presidio Restoration
- 4 Advisory Board. I would like to welcome tonight the
- 5 Presidio Trust and their contractors to the meeting; the
- 6 National Park Service, our regulatory community and the
- 7 Presidio RAB community members. Welcome tonight,
- 8 particularly any members of the public that are here,
- 9 thank you for coming out and being with us tonight to
- 10 talk about the Presidio cleanup issues.
- Hope everyone has an agenda. There is some over on
- 12 the table. Are there any changes or additions to the
- 13 agenda tonight? I can mention that item 5A was added
- 14 recently, and we have Terri with us tonight. And so if
- 15 you'd all like to continue having that on the agenda, I
- 16 think it would be a worthwhile thing to review. So
- 17 without objection, we'll have Item 5A.
- Any other additions or changes? Any announcements?
- 19 We do know that Joel may be going to Italy. Committee
- 20 business. Mark has not yet arrived. He gave me a call
- 21 during the previous meeting. He's on a bus somewhere.
- 22 So we'll hold off for that.
- 23 Membership committee reports.
- MS. MONAGHAN: I've contacted the five
- 25 potential new members. And one person, David Weber,

- 1 said he couldn't participate at this time but would be
- 2 interested in the future. And Sam Allen, Karen Cleek,
- 3 Carol Mason and Michelle Passero are all interested.
- 4 And Michelle is here tonight. Karen might be able to
- 5 come tonight, and then the other two people will come to
- 6 the committee meeting. So we should have a slate for a
- 7 vote in October.

8	MR. KERN: Very good. Thanks for getting all
9	that accomplished.
10	The Rules Committee. Discussion of proposed
11	changes to the RAB Bylaws. I know that Mark and Julie
12	had worked on this and sent it out for review. Mark
13	asked me to delay that particular thing until he got
14	here. So we're waiting on Mark again for Item A and C.
15	How many people have reviewed the proposed changes?
16	Anybody?
17	Let's move on to Item 5A, and that would be
18	restoration of remediation sites with Terri Thomas from
19	the Presidio Trust.
20	MS. THOMAS: Good evening. It's great to be
21	here tonight with you all. It's a good chance to show
22	this presentation to you right after the public meeting
23	that just occurred, and to let you know that the
24	restoration of the remediation site occurs in the same
25	way that the Vegetation Management Plan identifies.
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1	Vegetation Management Plan was a joint document that was
2	created with National Park Service and the Presidio
3	Trust that identified areas in the Presidio of historic
4	forest, natural areas, and landscape zones, and that any
5	of those areas would be designed and Landscaped as that
6	area would suggest.
7	This shows the historic forest in dark green, the
8	natural areas in light green and the landscaped areas in

This shows the historic forest in dark green, the natural areas in light green and the landscaped areas in the whitish color with the remediation sites overlay with the red outline. We have a very exciting opportunity here in the natural areas to restore

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remediation sites in a manner that actually restores an ecologic process. And so that's kind of the approach that we take in the natural areas.

15 The guiding documents that we use aren't only the Vegetation Management Plan. We also make sure when we 16 17 make these restoration sites that we're in compliance 18 with the General Management Plan and the National Park 19 Service, the Presidio Trust Management Plan and the 20 Presidio Trails and Bikeways Master Plan. 21 trails, overlooks, view corridors, benches, picnic 22 areas, they're all kind of guided by these documents

23 first. And then we go in from that standpoint and go on

24 to restoration of any of those different areas.

Now in particular, the natural areas restoration

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be here tonight was to give you all an idea that it's
not going to look exactly like a forest or a beautiful
area all at once. As you can see, it sometimes takes up
to year 12 to have a really good ecological community
restored. And the planning needs to take place before

takes a lot of time. And one of the reasons I wanted to

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You see this kind-of red area there, that's the remediation construction. We need to start a good two years before to think about what plants need to be grown because all of the plants that go into any restoration sites in natural areas are collected from the genetic source right here on the Presidio. So all the seeds are collected right here, and they're grown right here to maintain the genetic integrity of our natural areas. So we have to start planning way ahead, but we have to wait Page 4

17 to finish planning until after remediation because we 18 don't really know what the template is for what we're 19 going to restore on until after remediation. So 20 oftentimes the revegetation will take two phases because 21 we have to take the time to collect the propagules, grow 22 the plants, and we need to kind of do that over a 23 two-year period in order to complete the entire site. 24 So a lot of times you'll only see half of the site done 25 at a time.

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1 Now Fill Site 6, the upper picture, is today, and the lower picture is the artist's rendering that Craig 2 has in the front of the room on what it could look like 3 4 in the future. Now the interesting thing about Fill Site 6 is that it straddles the landscape zone and the 5 natural zone. So this side of Fill Site 6 is in the 6 7 natural zone, and it will be restored into a creek corridor as identified in previous plans. 8 And that 9 creek corridor is kind of restricted by a culvert coming into the site and the culvert going out of the site. 10 that area we will be restoring an Arroyo Willow habitat 11 and some Bullrush Wetlands habitat. And then as it goes 12 up in the uplands, they'll be some Oak Woodland and 13 14 Coastal scrub.

Then when the area gets to right about where those tall redwood trees that are remaining on the site, the redwood trees remain, but there are some scrubby trees, acacias, that will be replaced with similar-height trees like oaks and willows. So you can see that the scale of the trees really isn't any higher or more disjunct than

21 it is today and it would be in the future. 22 We really want to invite the public into the site,

23 in the landscaped areas. So we're making a real

24 inviting presence with a trail, a meadow area, some

25 benches. It should be a nice invitation to people to

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come onto the site.

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Now, at Disturbed Areas 3 and 4, the upper picture again is today, and the lower pictures, the artist's rendering, which is also now the actual pictures up front as well. In this site, there's a very exciting opportunity to restore the dune plant community to the site, and the restoration goal is to establish an early successional dune area. So there will be some open sand, and it will be an early successional. Like there

will be annuals and smaller plants there.

There is a good reason for that, and that is that a lot of the rare and expanding endangered plants in our dune system actually surround this site, and by opening the area up to early succession, some of those species can increase in their population. So that's one of the objectives there.

Then there's the lower area of Disturbed Area 3. There's a little wetland area which we anticipate will expand after remediation and that will have some dune wetland species in it. And finally, because there are some concerns about erosion on the site, there will be dense shrub that will be in places where there may be more tendency towards erosion, like up near the road edge and at the top of the swale that comes up, that there might be some erosion. And any other identified Page 6

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1	areas where there could be some increased erosion will
2	have stronger areas of Coastal Scrub that will maintain
3	those.

Now what I wanted to do briefly was take you through the implementation process because there's been a lot of questions about what the site would look like kind of over time. So I wanted to let you know that our implementation process is a joint process with the Park Service, Presidio Trust, and the Parks Conservancy. They changed names on me.

11 Initially, when the site is first remediated, our 12 first concern is going to be erosion control. 13 treatment for erosion control is not always very 14 aesthetic. So there are areas where you'll have this 15 black landscape fabric that is there to reduce weeds, 16 which are a major threat to ecological restoration. 17 then you'll also have rice straw or some other 18 erosion-control measures.

Now you have to realize some of this might be on there for two years because it could be in some cases that it'll take two years for us to have the plants to come in and plant the site. So it's temporary, but it may be more long term than people would like to see it.

24 But it does go away.

Then during this time, it takes 18 months from the

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1 time we tell the nursery what plants we want 'til the

time we have those plants to put them in the ground. So

- 3 we have to tell people 18 months ahead of time and
- 4 there's not really a fast Change Order. If you have a
- 5 Change Order, it takes a long time if you decide on a
- 6 different plant species.
- 7 This is done in collaboration with school kids
- 8 coming in on Tuesdays and propagating plants, and on
- 9 Wednesdays and Saturdays the community can volunteer to
- 10 do this. It's actually a very fun event to participate
- 11 in.

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- 12 But even once these plants are grown, they're
- 13 planted out on site hopefully in the fall or the late
- 14 fall, early winter when the rains can act as a natural
- 15 irrigation system. We're not very interested in
- 16 irrigating during the summer like we needed to at Fill
- 17 Site 5 this year. We don't want to do that as a rule.
- 18 We'd like to wait until the fall rains.
- 19 So that's another reason that sometimes you might
- 20 see a longer period of erosion control because we need
- 21 to wait for the natural irrigation to happen. And then
- 22 when that happens, the plants are planted small. You
- don't really see a nice full landscaped area. They're
- 24 planted small because we have a higher survivorship of
- our plants when you plant them small, and they can grow

- 1 in their environment and become adapted to their
- 2 environment instead of growing in a nice, lush, cushy
- 3 greenhouse and then be put out into the harsh elements.
- 4 So we need to plant the plants small but sometimes that
- 5 unfortunately doesn't allow for the best aesthetics.
- 6 But it is the best, most cost effective and ecologically
- 7 effective way to do it.

8 Those plants also need temporary protection. 9 there will be protective barriers up until those plants 10 become mature. Like you saw in the timeline, that's for 11 some time. It is expected that in general we'll be able 12 to take down the protective barriers eventually, but 13 there will be some cases where that's not possible for 14 either human health reasons or any special sensitive 15 ecological area. And then weeding keeps going, and it just keeps 16 17 going and it just keeps going. And finally after a few 18 years you have a more mature community. This is an 19

going and it just keeps going. And finally after a few years you have a more mature community. This is an Arroyo Willow Wetland community that we're hoping will be one of the communities at Fill Site 6. The Coastal Scrub community is one of the maturest communities that will be at Disturbed Areas 3 and 4.

The final thing I'll say is that we actually have, if you're more interested in kind of what the historic areas, landscaped areas and natural areas are and what's

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happening in the Presidio, hot off the presses I've put 1 a stack of these Open Space Updates. You can take a 2 look and there's phone numbers and stuff to comment if 3 4 you have any questions or comments on this. Thank you 5 very much. If anybody has questions or thoughts? MS. BLUM: Terri, with respect to the process 6 7 you just outlined, I know that the public doesn't have a 8 good feeling for that. Will you be placing any 9 educational signs at these fill sites? People actually read those signs, like Sunset Scrub. They actually read 10

them when they come upon them. But a lot of people are

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- 12 complaining about the Presidio Trust and the Park
- 13 Service because they don't really understand the
- 14 process. They don't know how long it's going to take to
- 15 Look good, and so on. So I'm wondering, do you have any
- 16 plans to put educational signage out or those kiosks or
- 17 whatever in some of these sites?
- 18 MS. THOMAS: We will now. I'll make a note and
- 19 we'll talk about it.
- 20 MS. BLUM: You know, "this is what it will look
- 21 like four years down the road," or something, like you
- 22 did with Crissy Field.
- 23 MR. COOPER: I think we have plans for signage,
- the same thing that we did for Landfill 4 and Fill Site
- 25 5. We put up some signs before the construction

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- 1 started, a couple months before, and then I think after
- the construction finished, we changed out the signs and
- 3 put up the signs that you see now about what's going on
- 4 now. So there will probably be two sets of signage.
- 5 MS. BLUM: I think it would it really helpful
- 6 from the get-go to say, "It's going to take five years,
- 7 but this is possibly what it might look when it's
- 8 finished." And then give whatever your key explanation
- 9 of the process is in the meantime. Give somebody a
- 10 picture about how long it's going to take to look good
- 11 again because it's going to look bad for a long time.
- 12 Empty.

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- MR. COOPER: Right.
- 14 MR. BUDROE: Just out of curiosity, say ten
- 15 years down the road, if in the restoration sites you've
- 16 got a bunch of invasive nonnatives, do you have any Page 10

17 strategy -- what would the Trust do about that kind of 18 thing at that point? 19 MS. THOMAS: Five years down the road? 20 MR. BUDROE: Ten years down the road. A ways. 21 MS. THOMAS: Well, I would hope that we never 22 let it get that bad. The history here at the Presidio 23 in restoration has been pretty solid. We know the 24 weeds. We know what's coming in, and we've so far been 25 able to treat them in our restoration sites. So I'm

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- 1 really hoping it would never get to Year 10 and it's
- 2 overwhelming. I'm really hoping we would be able to
- 3 keep that going, as we are today, and make sure we don't
- 4 get overwhelmed. If it happens, I'm not sure. We'll
- 5 have to deal with it then. We'll ask for a lot of
- 6 expertise from a lot of people who are experts in the
- 7 field on how to approach it.
- 8 MR. BUDROE: But you're looking at it as an
- 9 ongoing monitoring.
- 10 MS. THOMAS: Oh, yeah. That's why the timeline
- 11 showed 12 years because after we've actually done the
- 12 initial construction of restoration, which we figure is
- four years, then there's five years of maintenance and
- 14 monitoring, which we still have budgeted, and then after
- that, there is another seven years of stewardship, and
- that's an ongoing weeding project. So really, every
- 17 project in natural resources for a restoration site is a
- 18 12-year project. It has the initial planning and plant
- 19 propagation all the way to maintenance. And then even
- 20 after maintenance we have what we call stewardship,

- 21 which is we still visit the site every year and weed it.
- 22 MR. SUTTER: Terri, on the bluff areas, what is
- 23 the status of iceplants as far as your program is
- 24 concerned?
- 25 MS. THOMAS: In the coastal bluffs? We weed

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1 it.

- 2 MR. SUTTER: So it's not native?
- 3 MS. THOMAS: Yes.
- 4 MS. BLUM: Just one other suggestion on the
- 5 site, if you're not already going to do this, please put
- 6 down, "If you'd like to volunteer for a restoration
- 7 program, " and put the number on the sign.
- 8 MS. THOMAS: Will do.
- 9 MR. ANDERSON: David just commented on the
- 10 iceplant being nonnative and therefore you don't want it
- 11 around. But in your historic forest projects, you talk
- 12 about 40 percent of the forest being eucal yptus. You
- talk about the pine and cypress dying out, but there is
- no word about the plans for the eucalyptus which is also
- 15 nonnati ve.
- 16 MS. THOMAS: Right. When David asked that, I
- 17 was really referring to the Coastal Bluffs. In the
- 18 areas of Landscape planting and forestry, there's kind
- 19 of a little bit different criteria. And if they find
- 20 that ice plant is part of the historic landscape in some
- of those areas that aren't adjacent to natural areas
- 22 where it would become weeded, then that would also maybe
- 23 be considered an all-right thing to have, just like
- 24 eucal yptus trees are considered part of the historic
- 25 forest.

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1	MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC: There is a (INAUDIBLE)
2	replaced as part of the management of the historic
3	forest right now.
4	MS. THOMAS: The historic forest is going
5	through a specific study called a Characterization Study
6	where they're looking at what is the realm of making the
7	historic forest historic. I mean, does it have to be
8	the exact species? Can it be any species of, say,
9	eucalyptus? And that's why at Landfill 4 we actually
10	planted four different species of eucalyptus to see if
11	one of them might be able to have a visual similarity to
12	Eucalyptus Globulus, which is the one I think you're
13	referring to, and yet wouldn't be as invasive or as
14	messy.
15	MR. ANDERSON: Yeah. It seems like as a
16	nonnative, non-historic species, it has terrible
17	characteristics, so you're looking around for something
18	that's exactly like it but doesn't have those
19	characteristics. The whole process just seems a little
20	bi zarre.
21	MS. THOMAS: I can understand that.
22	MR. KERN: Any other questions for Terri?
23	MR. LUIKART: Just as a followup, can you
24	elaborate at all on the criteria for determining what
25	stays and what doesn't?

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1 MS. THOMAS: As far as the historic forest

2 goes?

3 MR. LUI KART: Sure.

4 MS. THOMAS: Sure, I can do that. In 1886, a 5 gentleman named Colonel Jones began a plan that finished 6 in the 1890s which identified very specifically criteria 7 that he was putting into a landscape plan to create a 8 forest on the Presidio. It had things like make a 9 border along the Presidio to heighten the ridge top. 10 he planted on the ridge top to make the government seem 11 stronger; in a way to seem larger. 12 He had very, very specific things. And at the time 13 Golden Gate Park was very successful at planting three major species. So they planted with those three 14 15 species: Monterey Pine, Monterey Cypress and Blue Gum 16 Eucal yptus. Then it was implemented and those trees We identified the as-built as the first aerial 17

grew up. We identified the as-built as the first aerial photograph, which is in 1935/1936. And so we used that

19 as-built, which was the first aerial photograph, to

20 define what we call the historic forest. Everything

21 that's grown outside of that historical forest since

then is not. And there's actually quite a bit of forest

that will be removed to restore the natural areas based

on that 1935 photograph, and the areas that are in

25 historic forest in that photograph will be restored to

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1 whatever character the National Historic Preservation

2 Act folks determine is historic to the Presidio.

3 MR. LUIKART: So you are taking it back to a

4 point in time, which is 1888.

5 MS. THOMAS: Which is actually 1935.

6 MR. LUIKART: 1935. A result of the '88

7 action.

8	MS. THOMAS: Yeah. I think it was more in the
9	'90s. He started building in the late '80s.
10	MR. LUIKART: And using the 1935 photograph is,
11	I guess, justified or is reconciled on what basis, as
12	opposed to any other alternative?
13	MS. THOMAS: Oh, okay. Because of that plan,
14	what got implemented was never documented. There was
15	never an as-built to the plan. And since that time,
16	there have been a lot of Arbor Days. So there's been a
17	lot of plantings outside of that. What we were really
18	interested in was making sure that Major Jones' intent
19	was documented here, was demonstrated here. And the
20	earliest as-built that we had was that 1935 photo.
21	MR. LUIKART: Let me ask it differently. Why
22	that plan as opposed to 1765 or 1600 or whenever you
23	could determine what other native plants might have been
24	there at the prior time?
25	MS. THOMAS: That was the original plan from
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1	the Army, with the intent of the Army, and that's what
2	we're documenting.
3	MR. LUIKART: Okay. We're using the Army's
4	ori gi nal .
5	MS. THOMAS: Right. Correct.
6	MS. TRIGIANI: How do you know that it wasn't
7	Major Jones' intent to have it grow out of control, or
8	is that not the issue? Do you know what I'm saying?
9	MS. THOMAS: Right. I don't know how much you
10	guys wants me to go into this. There is something in
11	the Historic Preservation Act. There was one thing that

- 12 Major Jones wrote a plan that we want to document here
- on site. However, he also said in that plan, for
- 14 example, that he would thin -- the plants could be
- 15 planted on 10-foot centers, but you would thin them
- 16 through time. Well, they were never thinned. So if you
- 17 look in the Presidio forest where it looks like it's in
- 18 rows and they're thin way up and way up high, that's not
- 19 a healthy forest. But it was that way because they
- 20 never thinned it. But that is now the historic forest.
- 21 So it isn't exactly just how Jones intended it. It's
- 22 also how it expressed itself in the landscape over time
- 23 that created the historic look that now is the visual
- 24 characteristics that everybody thinks of as the Presidio
- 25 forest.

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- 1 MR. LUIKART: So therefore, the plantings that
- 2 you have there now in those wonderful orderly rows that
- 3 are 10 feet apart, you're going to thin them. It's
- 4 you're intent to thin them.
- 5 MS. THOMAS: And that is what the
- 6 Characterization Study is going to tell us. Once it's
- 7 complete, which it is not yet, it'll tell us in what
- 8 areas we can use oaks instead of eucalyptus, in what
- 9 areas we can thin to 30 feet instead of 10 feet. In
- 10 other words, it will kind of designate separate sites of
- 11 the Presidio Forest, and what's acceptable in those
- 12 sites as far as diversifying the forest or keeping it
- 13 exactly the way it looks now.
- 14 MR. KERN: Thanks, Terri. Thanks to all of you
- 15 for your questions.
- 16 Let's move back to Mark. We have I tem 4A, which is Page 16

- 17 the Planning Committee Report, which we've waited for 18 you. 19 MR. YOUNGKIN: Thank you. Sorry I'm late. We 20 had our Planning Committee meeting on August 26th. 21 topics we discussed were membership. Did you already 22 discuss that tonight already? We had a discussion of 23 the insurance policy. We decided to work on that some 24 more in the September Planning Committee meeting. 25 had a long and rowdy discussion on the Mountain Lake 20 1 storm drains and restoration, a continuing discussion.
 - 2 I think we're talking about that some more tonight. We
 - also talked about the Building 1065 ORC issue, and
 - 4 George gave us a nice diagram and explanation of the ORC
 - 5 issue. And our next committee meeting is on September
 - 6 23rd, fourth Tuesday of the month. Hope everybody can
 - 7 make it.
 - 8 MR. KERN: Any questions about the committee
 - 9 meeting? So then we are on to the Rules Committee,
- 10 discussion of the Bylaws changes.
- 11 MR. YOUNGKIN: Julian and I have been working
- on the Bylaw changes. I have a handout here I can pass
- 13 around. It's the same as the E-mail that I sent around,
- 14 I believe, I hope. What this is all about is we spent a
- 15 lot of time writing the Bylaws about two to three years
- 16 ago now. It's been a lot of work. It turned out to be
- 17 a good document for us.
- 18 In the ensuing years, we found some areas where
- 19 there's been some minor problems with the bylaws. An
- 20 example would be it specifies that we meet at the Golden

- 21 Gate Club. Well, we no longer meet at the Golden Gate
- 22 Club. I gave Julian a list of areas I thought were out
- of date or had some discrepancy in them and some
- 24 suggestions. And Julian worked up some proposed wording
- 25 to change those areas. And that's what's in this

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1 handout that I just passed out to you.

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- 2 In general, I'd just like to say these are pretty
- much fine-tuning comments, fine-tuning adjustments.
- 4 There's no real major changes of anything. All the
- 5 sections are the same. If anybody has any questions on
- 6 them now, I can answer those. But I'd like you to look
- over this material. At the committee meeting we can
- 8 work up these suggested changes into a final copy of the
- 9 revised Bylaws, and the next RAB meeting we can vote on
- 10 the proposed changes to the Bylaws.
- 11 MR. KERN: Sounds like a good plan.
- 12 MR. YOUNGKIN: I really don't want to try to
- vote on it tonight because nobody has had a chance to
- 14 look at this. Does anybody have any questions right off
- 15 the bat about this? Fire away.
- 16 MR. ANDERSON: Mark, is this handout identical
- 17 to the E-mail version?
- MR. YOUNGKIN: It should be. I may have
- 19 formatted it just to fit the three pages, to print it
- 20 out, but the content is the same.
- 21 MR. KERN: Thanks to you and Julian for
- 22 preparing this. It's lot of work. This document has
- 23 been used actually as a model across the country by
- 24 different RABS. We get requests for it all the time.
- 25 And so the process of finetuning it and making it up to Page 18

- 1 date is really a credit to the organization. So thanks
- 2 to you guys for doing that work. It will benefit if
- 3 people read this. If you spot anything, they'll be
- 4 quite open to your comments. So thanks.
- 5 MR. YOUNGKIN: Plus any other areas of the
- 6 Bylaws that anybody has a problem with, now is a good
- 7 time to bring it up.
- 8 MR. COOPER: We E-mail our comments to Mark or
- 9 just bring them up at the committee meeting, or either
- 10 way?
- 11 MR. YOUNGKIN: Either way.
- 12 MS. BLUM: Mark, I have a question about
- 13 quorums. Is a quorum based on the amount of members
- that show up at a meeting?
- MR. YOUNGKIN: Yes.
- 16 MS. BLUM: Okay. Is it 60 percent?
- 17 MR. YOUNGKIN: There's actually a formula in
- 18 the Bylaws. It's roughly 51 percent.
- 19 MS. BLUM: The handwriting is on the wall.
- 20 MR. KERN: That's a really good question. It
- 21 was thoroughly thought about, and there were different
- 22 numbers of people for different kinds of items. So it's
- 23 fairly interesting.
- MS. BLUM: Flexible?
- 25 MR. KERN: No. I mean, it's to attempt to -- I

- 1 guess for voting -- like different examples, major
- 2 voting things, like voting on new members I think might

- 3 be different than having a quorum for a meeting. So we
- 4 didn't want to prevent us from actually not being able
- to have a meeting, versus if you're going to change the
- 6 Bylaws or vote on something important, it was a stricter
- 7 standard.
- 8 MR. YOUNGKIN: But if you do have a lot of
- 9 members that don't attend meetings, it's harder to reach
- 10 the quorum, if there's what you're getting at.
- 11 MS. BLUM: I was just interested in the
- 12 floating quorum numbers. I think it's great. You can
- 13 always have a meeting and make a decision.
- MR. HULTGREN: Well, it doesn't really float.
- 15 If you look at (INAUDIBLE). 51 percent of the community
- 16 members rounded up for a period. It only floats if you
- 17 have a difference in the community members. But it
- doesn't vary depending on what kind of an issue you're
- 19 voting on. That's a whole different issue, a whole
- 20 other subject.
- 21 MR. YOUNGKIN: I may have misunderstood your
- 22 original question.
- 23 MR. HULTGREN: In other words, you have to have
- 24 a quorum before you can do anything official, period.
- 25 If you have a quorum, then you can look at the issue and

- 1 decide what kind of a vote it requires. I'm not sure,
- 2 but I think it depends on the vote of the people who are
- 3 present to vote. But you've got achieve a quorum first.
- 4 Does that help?
- 5 MR. KERN: All right. That's a great plan, and
- 6 thanks again to you guys for doing that. Before we have
- 7 a break, we can still possibly tackle the next item Page 20

- 8 because it's like this previous one. And we're now on 9 5D, Mountain Lake Resolution. 10 We're not going to be voting to really introduce 11 this topic. The first discussion that we had, as Mark 12 mentioned, was at our last committee meeting in August, 13 and the subject has been floating out there for a long Mountain Lake has been a topic of this board for 14 15 the whole process of the RAB which is now ten years old. But recently in the last couple of years, there's been 16 17 an interest to try to move the thing ahead and to really 18 cut to the chase.
- 19 One of the major issues that we have is the cleanup 20 responsibility, and one of the parties kind of not 21 coming to the table, and how all of us working in 22 partnership are going to try to move this project ahead. 23 And so there was a lot of things discussed at our
- 24 meeting, and so I came up with the idea of trying to
- 25 distill that into a resolution, and I threw that out

- 1 there on the E-mail. I've gotten some comments back. I
- 2 know that the resolution has been distributed somewhat
- 3 outside the RAB in addition. So we're already getting
- 4 some feedback. And it's causing not necessarily
- 5 concern, but the group has some credibility. So we know
- 6 if we're going to begin a process, people want to be
- 7 heard about what we're considering. And so that's just
- 8 a little background, this resolution and our thoughts
- 9 carry some weight.
- 10 Perhaps before I hand out the resolution to begin
- 11 sort of talking about it, we can at least cover again

for the lake was that it was filling up with sediment due to a variety of conditions, perhaps too much nutrients and additional sediment. So the lake was Too shallow. So in the investigation of unheal thy.

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getting rid of that, additional toxic contamination was found, and so now we have a combined cleanup and restoration project.

Well, that has been languishing in some ways due to basically Caltrans saying we're not really going to play in this game. As RAB members, we've been waiting in the background to sort of see how this would unfold. our understanding that attorneys have consulted with each other and mostly done what they do and butted heads and not achieve much results. No offense to the attorneys in the room, particularly our illustrious Julian who has prepared such a great stellar document, Byl aws.

Part of our discussion is: Okay, so this is going on and on and on. What can we as RAB members do? And we can basically raise a fuss and organize ourselves and Page 22

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- 17 all the community members start pounding tables in a 18 serene and organized way that we usually do to achieve 19 the proper results in coordination with the agencies 20 that we're trying to support. 21 And so that's kind of the issue. And so we
- 22 produced a resolution, which I'll hand out now, which begins to try to open that discussion up. It's not a 23 24 very, I guess, specific resolution, but it kind of shows 25 what our intent is. And I've modified it even as late

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1 at today. You'll notice at the bottom there's a new

- 2 date and a Version 1.3 at the bottom. The first E-mail
- 3 was I.0.

- 4 MS. TRIGIANI: Maybe somebody else would feel
- 5 more comfortable answering this. What's the alternative
- to not doing anything? 6
- 7 MR. KERN: I guess the alternative is to allow
- things to go as they're going to go, which is unclear 8
- 9 what that would be. It could languish for years.
- know that the Trust is engaged in both those planning 10
- processes and they have consultants. They're working on 11
- 12 But it's also part of -- sort of this mix their plans.
- 13 that the Trust does not necessarily want to commit to
- 14 the cleanup of this potentially expensive site without
- 15 possibly getting funding from a responsible party, or
- 16 the assurance that that could be there. They're not
- 17 coming to the table. So that could be a stalemate that
- 18 could potentially just go on for years. It seems
- appropriate that the public weigh in to help out where 19
- 20 we see fit. So that's kind of why this would be a

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starting place.

22 MR. ANDERSON: Did you say comments had come 23 back from outside? 24 MR. KERN: Yeah. The outside comments were 25 basically acknowledging that this was a very neat idea. 28 1 It's one of the organizations that is very keenly 2 involved in the restoration, not the cleanup, of 3 Mountain Lake. They recognize that the RAB could begin 4 a process potentially prematurely and get the support going, and they wouldn't be ready with all their plans. 5 So to be specific about what I've changed, the two "be 6 7 it further resolved that" at the bottom, we had "the RAB 8 will encourage its individual members to inform and organize." I've inserted, "at the appropriate time in 9 10 the near future," which is really put in there to say 11 we're going to try and coordinate and do this exactly at So when we gear everybody up to start 12 the right time. 13 pounding on tables and doors and windows, that the 14 agencies will be ready, and they'll be ready. "Hey, 15 what are you doing?" It won't be that sort of 16 si tuati on. So that's the specific change, and it was 17 recognized and appreciated that we had begun this 18 process to move things along. 19 MR. SUTTER: Doug, as far as this draft is 20 concerned, when do you want to receive RAB comments on 21 this? 22 MR. KERN: It seems that in talking to one of 23 our RAB members, John, who is familiar with the 24 legislative calendar, there's a window, January-February timeframe of getting things on the legislative calendar 25

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I	if we decide to go with having a full registration to get
2	this agency to move. So six months kind of timeframe to
3	get all that prepared and people on board and organized
4	and fully informed. And that's about the timeframe that
5	other organizations are looking to have their plans
6	together.
7	So we have some time to get this going, this
8	resolution, but it also seems there may be other tasks
9	in front of us to begin thinking about legislation,
10	crafting it, drafting it, talking to people what would
11	be in that legislation. Whether we use it or not will
12	be a decision I mean, hopefully what will happen is
13	that somebody in the legislature will simply call up the
14	right person at Caltrans and say, "I have a constituency
15	that is beating down my door. Get this to happen." And
16	there won't be any legislation. We'll just do the way
17	it works. But they'll have to know that we're ready,
18	and that we have all the support, and all that.
19	MR. SUTTER: Yeah. I thought I'd just follow
20	up. I understand the legislative process. John laid
21	that out very clearly at the last committee.
22	I guess two questions. No. 1, what is the intended
23	use of this resolution, and secondly, when should we
24	have this resolution finalized?
25	MR. KERN: I would say the intended use is

1 already revealing itself. It's one to let people

2 outside of this group know that we're about to do

- 3 something, and this is our intent, and this is what we
- 4 think we're going to do. It kind of guides us as to
- 5 what we're going to do. We're going to ask the Trust to
- 6 get their teams together and get their plans and budgets
- 7 ready. So I would say for that purpose, we could either
- 8 pass it or not. People know that's what we want to do.
- 9 But within the next month or two, unless people are
- 10 really objecting about this language, it shouldn't take
- 11 too long.
- 12 MR. SUTTER: Would it be a resolution that the
- 13 RAB would vote on and it would be a formal document of
- 14 the RAB?
- MR. KERN: I would say so.
- 16 MR. HULTGREN: Is funding the only reason that
- 17 this hadn't gone forward previously? Or is it merely
- 18 the intransigeance of Caltrans?
- 19 MR. KERN: Stepping into potentially in the
- 20 middle of a -- I mean, it's a perfect question, and I'll
- 21 try to say what I know. But people are being
- 22 conservative within the Trust. They don't want to
- 23 necessarily spend too much money or commit to too many
- 24 things until that -- it's a chicken and egg kind of a
- 25 thing. I think if there were more coordinated pressure,

1 they would feel more comfortable to move their designs

- and plans and commitments properly. So it's kind of
- 3 like everything is kind of bureaucratically sluggish.
- 4 MR. HULTGREN: That doesn't answer my question.
- 5 Is funding the only reason it hasn't gone forward? Is
- 6 state funding the only reason it hasn't gone forward?
- 7 MR. DIES: No. It's coordination timing-wise.
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- 8 We can't work on Caltrans viaducts and conduits. They
- 9 have to permit the Trust to work on it regardless of who
- 10 pays.
- 11 MR. BOGGS: Caltrans Legal (INAUDIBLE)O doesn't
- 12 believe they were liable.
- 13 MR. HULTGREN: That's it. It's not the
- 14 funding. If they believe they were liable, the funding
- would follow, wouldn't it? So it seems to me, we're
- talking about apples when we should be working on
- 17 oranges.
- 18 MR. DIES: Right of way and funding, I think,
- 19 are both issues.
- 20 MR. KERN: This is a first draft.
- 21 MR. HULTGREN: That's my reaction to it. I
- 22 haven't been as involved in it recently as I should have
- 23 been perhaps, but my thought has always been that it's
- 24 basically Caltrans digging in its heels, which it is
- 25 customary to do. If they wanted to do it, they either
 - 32
 - 1 have the funding or they get the funding. But they
 - 2 don't want to do it. They will never admit to doing it.
 - 3 And I don't think they're ever going to admit to doing
- 4 it without some pressure, other than getting funding for
- 5 them. Perhaps legislation would be an answer, but it
- 6 would have to be legislation mandating somehow, if
- 7 that's possible, that Caltrans do this. I don't care if
- 8 the funding is there. They're not going to do it.
- 9 MR. COOPER: But all we're asking for is
- 10 funding. We're not asking them to perform work, at
- 11 least at this point. I mean, we can decide that later.

- MR. HULTGREN: But Caltrans isn't going to
- 13 agree to it.
- 14 MS. TRIGIANI: They don't even agree that
- they're responsible, right?
- 16 MR. HULTGREN: They won't want to use any
- 17 funding. Let's say they won't go to the legislature.
- 18 They won't tell the legislature that they agreed to the
- 19 funding, because they don't agree to their liability.
- 20 And if they agree to the funding, and it's done, then in
- 21 the future they have assumed a liability that they don't
- 22 want to assume. So I don't think funding is the real
- i ssue here.

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- MR. COOPER: Wait. You mean, it's the
- 25 liability case at the same time. I'm not too sure what
 - 33

- 1 your point is.
- 2 MR. HULTGREN: As far as I'm aware, the real
- 3 issue is that Caltrans doesn't want to do this, doesn't
- 4 want to admit this liability, doesn't want to take any
- 5 responsibility for it. But they've got to be forced to
- 6 change it. Funding isn't going to force it.
- 7 MR. SUTTER: That's the purpose of this
- 8 process.
- 9 MR. KERN: It could be -- we're certainly
- 10 talking about the same thing, that they need to be
- 11 forced into it, and it could be that the way I've
- 12 written this doesn't fully capture it. But it would
- 13 have been a way for other folks to understand kind of
- 14 what we want. Some of this could be worked out.
- 15 MR. HULTGREN: This doesn't hurt anything, but
- 16 I think it's going to be a hollow sort of approach to Page 28

- 17 the problem. Like I say, it doesn't hurt, but I'm just
- 18 very skeptical about it helping.
- 19 MR. KERN: I had a couple of hands that I
- 20 wanted to follow, and then we can decide whether this is
- 21 a good strategy. Let me catch up to that and then come
- 22 back.

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- 23 MS. PASSERO: I agree with your point. I don't
- 24 know if there's more than one liable party. That would
- be another factor. But then also, have you already

- 1 looked at existing Prop money already? I don't remember
- 2 the breakdown in the recent proposition for
- 3 Environmental Prop 50 maybe. I don't know if that's
- 4 been completely earmarked. So it might be something to
- 5 explore to see where those existing funds are and if
- 6 there is anything that would sort of fit this particular
- 7 si tuati on.
- 8 MR. COOPER: Do you know which state agency has
- 9 jurisdiction under Proposition 50?
- 10 MS. PASSERO: It's multiple. It will be spread
- 11 out. You can probably do an internet search. There's
- 12 lots of descriptions on proposition sources of funding.
- 13 MR. COOPER: The Regional Water Quality --
- 14 MS. PASSERO: There's several propositions that
- 15 you might want to check.
- MR. BUDROE: With regard to Caltrans and
- funding, the legislature passes bills and the governor
- 18 signs it, that directs Caltrans to do X, Y, and Z and
- 19 gives them money. They have got no choice statutorily
- 20 but to get off their dead butts and do it.

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14 the governor. Or you can do it by intermediate steps 15 like, "We've got this bill. We're hanging this over 16 your head. Let's sit down and reason gently together 17 and work out a solution so we don't have to pass this 18 and make an ugly scene." 19 MR. BOGGS: Most likely though, the legal 20 issues that require resolution, prior to it ever being 21 presented to the legislature, it would have to go 22 through administrative law review. And it most likely 23 would not, without the legal requirements at least being 24 discussed, because Caltrans has plenty of people 25 involved in their regs and anything that's going to be Page 30

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- 2 resolutions and discussions and action. I would imagine
- 3 there would be a lot resolved prior to it ever becoming
- 4 legislation.
- 5 MR. HULTGREN: Two comments, if I could. One,
- 6 I don't disagree. But I think the language here should
- 7 be a lot stiffer. In essence it should say, "If you
- 8 want Caltrans" -- if you're looking at Caltrans, name
- 9 them, to compel or to -- it's a bad word -- but to
- 10 compel them to do whatever it is, and to provide the
- 11 funding for it.
- 12 The second comment, though, it seems to me one of
- 13 the appropriate places to try to nudge them here is
- 14 through our Local Assemblyman and State Senator. I
- think John Burton should be very supportive of the
- 16 Presidio. He has a big hammer in Sacramento. Maybe
- 17 sending something like this directed to him. He
- 18 certainly should get a copy of it.
- 19 MR. KERN: It was actually a part of the
- 20 strategy that we discussed at the committee meeting, so
- 21 we're entirely in sync on that.
- 22 MS. TRIGIANI: John, are you saying that you
- 23 feel that we can circumvent dealing with Caltrans by
- 24 going straight to legislative means?
- MR. BUDROE: No. You're going to have to deal

- 1 with Caltrans. There's a question of liability, but
- 2 Caltrans regardless of what regs they've got, the

- 3 legislature can still pass statutes that says, "You'll
- 4 do this." Regardless of what Caltrans' regs are,
- 5 they're out of luck.
- 6 MS. TRIGIANI: That just seems risky to me
- 7 though, because it seems to me they'll go to Caltrans
- and they'll be all kinds of brokering and stuff behind
- 9 the scenes.
- 10 MR. BUDROE: Well, yeah, but that's where in
- 11 reality a lot of times this stuff never goes to actually
- 12 being put into a bill because there is risks that go
- 13 with that, too. It tends to be more, you've got the
- 14 threat of this hanging over your head. We can do this
- 15 the easy way, or we can do this the hard way. Which way
- 16 do you want to go? And there's downsides associated
- 17 with Chronicle adds saying how Caltrans is fighting this
- 18 piece of legislation, and Davis may veto it if he hasn't
- 19 taken a position, or whoever is governor. There is
- 20 reverberations on both sides of the fence. It's kind of
- 21 like if you want to talk to a mule first, then you got
- to whack it between the eyes with a two-by-four.
- 23 Caltrans might be kind of in that position. It might
- take them the threat of legislation hanging over their
- 25 head to make them do something. One thing is on the

- 1 question of timing, it would probably be optimal if the
- 2 board would consider adopting whatever resolution -- if
- 3 it chooses to adopt the resolution -- to do it at the
- 4 next board meeting, because it's going to take a fair
- 5 amount of lead time talking to -- if that's the course
- 6 to be taken -- to talk to who you're going to talk to in
- 7 the legislature. John Burton obviously comes to mind, Page 32

- to get them educated up to speed and figure out how to proceed. What's the best tactical approach to getting this done, be it a bill, be it negotiations with Caltrans, sitting down and talking to them, however?

 But I mean, everything -- politician time runs real slow. So if it gets down to a point where everything's got to be chewed over by everybody at long length,
- 15 you'll liable to miss the train.
- 16 MS. MONAGHAN: I had two things in my notes 17 from the meeting that we don't have in the resolution. 18 One was that we were talking about connecting the runoff 19 to a city sewer system. So the city should be in here 20 somewhere because we're going to be using some of their 21 facilities.
- 22 And the other thing that we had was that Tony was 23 talking about the Clean Water Act Two and whether or not 24 Caltrans had to handle the runoff situation
- appropriately sometime in the future. Maybe this is the

beginning of that. So I thought maybe that would be worth looking into, too.

3 MR. KERN: I guess with all these items, for 4 those of you that are making the comments, I can use

5 your help in crafting them, particularly Julian with the

6 comment about -- I can say that I didn't actually think

7 about naming Caltrans in here. I didn't for this first

8 draft simply because I figured somebody would say,

9 "Well, let's not name them. It's too harsh," or

10 whatever. So if you could help me with what you'd like

11 to see there that would be -- something to strengthen

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- 12 it -- that would be great.
- So, so far comments, we've got perhaps some
- 14 stronger language that would name Caltrans and basically
- 15 say that we're going try to compel them to join us at
- the table, some language such as that; perhaps working
- in the city of San Francisco as being involved, and then
- 18 the Clean Water Act as another method for getting
- 19 Caltrans involved in the project. My apologies for not
- 20 getting that in. That was a great comment.
- 21 MR. DISTEFANO: Actually, I'd like to speak to
- 22 that. I believe what I suggested was to look at that
- 23 route. But if you have that as a separate yet parallel
- 24 process to what you're doing here -- in other words,
- 25 that would be another avenue to approach the same goals.

- 1 You can have a multi-pronged effort there. And it ties
- 2 in a little bit with what Michelle brought up with the
- 3 Prop 50 monies. There's monies for what Caltrans is
- 4 directed to do. So maybe if might behoove the RAB to
- 5 actually keep that ought out of here and just have that
- 6 as an alternate.
- 7 MR. KERN: It's something for us definitely as
- 8 we go on in this process at the next committee meeting,
- 9 we'll bring more of that material together and hash it
- 10 around.

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- 11 MR. SUTTER: I'd like to suggest John's caveat,
- 12 that we look toward getting this resolution adopted at
- 13 the next RAB meeting.
- 14 MR. KERN: I can tell you it's a very worthy
- 15 goal. This is kind of a complex thing that we're going
- 16 to try to do here. So the more specific we get in the Page 34

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17	resolution, the less likely we may be able to pass it,
18	because people will bring up counter-issues to specific
19	items. So as you help craft this, keep that in mind.
20	And I would agree. I would like to get something
21	done by the next meeting, but the most specific we get,
22	the more other people can raise counter-strategies and
23	suggestions of why it wouldn't work. And just to kind
24	of lay an over-arching issue on this, what we're trying
25	to transmit is this is an important issue to this group,
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1	and we're ready to organize throughout the community and
2	say, "Something is going to happen; something really
3	good. We're going to get this thing to work." We need
4	to do it in appropriate timing with our legislators, and
5	as has been discussed, do it in a way that people

as has been discussed, do it in a way that people

6 believe that it's happening, because we're going to

7 really get the legislation in place. Hopefully, we

8 won't use it. All those things. It has to be very

9 credi bl e.

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MR. SUTTER: I think it would be important in the political process for mobilizing support toward this effort to have the resolution formally adopted by the RAB. That will give it some initial credibility. So that's why I'm making the point of emphasizing we should get the damn thing approved at the next RAB meeting. And whatever fights we have to do, we should do that maybe at the next committee meeting, so we're on the

maybe at the next committee meeting, so we'r next page by the next RAB meeting.

19 MS. BLUM: I believe Mountain Lake resides in 20 the Richmond District. That's Jake McGoldrick's

- 21 district, I think. In any event, if we have a RAB
- 22 member who lives in that district, they would be a
- 23 really good liaison to take it to City Hall and get the
- 24 appropriate meeting with the supervisor and the
- appropriate department meeting where they could come

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- 1 to -- maybe they could even hone the language -- but
- 2 come to an agreement about what everybody's roles would
- 3 be. And I would definitely take that step to get that
- 4 help and guidance.

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- 5 MR. SUTTER: I don't think that getting Clean
- 6 Water (INAUDIBLE) approval will be a problem. It'll be
- 7 a simple, straightforward community process. I don't
- 8 know that we need to do that this fall because the work
- 9 is not going to happen until -- when Craig -- three
- 10 years from now?
- 11 MR. COOPER: Oh, yeah, almost seven. I have a
- 12 couple of comments on this too. It hasn't been delayed
- 13 yet. Back when Mountain Lake was a no-action site, and
- it was just a restoration project, from that
- 15 perspective, when they found the contamination, that
- 16 restoration schedule has been delayed. But now that
- 17 it's a remediation site, it's not scheduled until '07 or
- 18 '06. So it hasn't been delayed. It could be. The
- 19 remediation and restoration could be delayed if certain
- things don't come together.
- 21 MR. KERN: I had a couple more hands.
- 22 MS. PASSERO: I think it's already understood,
- but I think there's lots of things in between, as far as
- 24 going the legislative route, which requires a lot of
- 25 work. Getting a letter together, mobilizing people, Page 36

1 going to v	/isit your	representati ves,	meet	wi th	the	staff
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- 2 people. They're thinking about what they want to do for
- 3 legislation right now. October, November. They're
- 4 already thinking about what they want to pass and
- 5 introduce in January, February. I would just go and
- 6 meet with John Burton's staff; explain the issue;
- 7 explain how many people, how much support you have
- 8 behind the idea, and then let him talk back to you also.
- 9 Because they're going to tell you other things, other
- 10 channels that they will use or employ to get the same
- 11 results instead of going through -- you could go through
- the legislature, but you have to think about where the
- dynamics -- California is broke. That would scare many
- 14 people for other reasons. So I think doing incremental
- 15 steps in the interim can be very fruitful and less
- 16 expensi ve.
- 17 MR. COOPER: One quick comment on that. To the
- 18 extent that agency members or RAB members, you know, we
- 19 can't meet with elected officials. I think that's
- 20 considered lobbying. So you guys would be on your own
- 21 for that stuff.
- 22 MR. ULLENSVANG: If I can offer one suggestion.
- 23 You need to have a pretty clear idea of what you're
- 24 asking for. And I haven't yet heard what you're going
- 25 to ask for. I think that defining it -- because you're

- 1 only going to go once. You're not going to be able to
- 2 ask the question twice if you ask the wrong one the

- 3 first time. Are you asking for \$1 million, or are you
- 4 asking for them to do something, or you asking for
- 5 \$10 million? Those are all very different questions,
- 6 and you want to get that question phrased right, so that
- 7 when you get what you asked for, it's what you want.
- 8 MR. SUTTER: You need a statement of the scope
- 9 of work.
- 10 MS. SEGAL: What's the issue then? It's now a
- 11 remediation site, but Caltrans has never accepted
- 12 responsibility for taking part in that. But my question
- 13 was, when I look at the update, it's unclear in here --
- 14 it talks about Mountain Lake Enhancement Project. So
- work is going on there now, I guess. I haven't been
- 16 there in too long. It says, "Planning continues for
- 17 future phases of the project (INAUDIBLE) remove the
- hazardous waste from the lake." Well, no one is going
- 19 to be removing them unless Caltrans does something. Any
- 20 kind of remediation actually is at a standstill; is that
- 21 right?
- 22 MR. COOPER: Again, the remediation is not
- 23 scheduled until '06/'07.
- 24 MS. SEGAL: But the responsible party -- the
- 25 Trust is looking to Caltrans to take on the major

- 1 responsibility. And actually, I'm not sure what City of
- 2 San Francisco's input into this, or responsibility,
- 3 would be, if any.
- 4 MR. BOGGS: They were named at the time of
- 5 Caltrans because they actually own a little tiny portion
- 6 of land on the south side of Mountain Lake, a little
- 7 bend in the property line that extends to Mountain Lake. Page 38

- So only because they're a contiguous property owner that
 owns a tiny, tiny portion of Mountain Lake, they are,
 quote, "potentially responsible."
- MS. SEGAL: Well, I think in answer to Brian's question, and I wasn't at the committee meeting, so I didn't hear the discussion, but basically we're saying, "Caltrans, come to the plate." And even though it may not be on the schedule to 2006 or 2007, they need to come -- I think that's what we're asking for, is pressure to Caltrans to say they're responsible, and they need to work with the Trust and Park Service and
- they need to work with the Trust and Park Service and the city in resolving the cleanup issues at Mountain
- 20 Lake.
- 21 MR. BOGGS: You may want to think about this.
- 22 Asking them to claim more responsibility, you're going
- to have a hell of a battle. Because then they're going
- to be claiming responsibility for every roadway
- 25 throughout the state that had lead runoff from cars.

- 1 They're going to tell you that all the people driving
- 2 the cars in the city of San Francisco are liable. So
- 3 you may not want them to just say, "Yes, we're
- 4 responsible." You may get better effect by getting them
- 5 to say, "No. We're not responsible, but we'll help take
- 6 part in this."
- 7 MR. KERN: I think what Brian is suggesting, if
- 8 I could perhaps be more precise -- and I can't put this
- 9 in yet -- but we may suggesting that we all know --
- 10 maybe it's not in here -- but we need to know how much
- 11 money we want them to bring to the table. We need to

- 12 know what kind of plans -- we need to know how much it's 13 going to cost to dig up this stuff, haul it away, and 14 what we're going to do to the lake and all that part of 15 it very well. So all the appropriate people around the table, everybody we're going to talk to, we can say, 16 "This is how much it's going to be, we think, their 17 18 share." 19 So you're saying Mountain Lake was MS. SEGAL: 20 never part of the Human Health and Ecological Risk 21 Assessment? Just a no-action kind of thing? 22 It is a remediation site now. MR. COOPER: No. 23 It's in the Feasibility Study. The Presidio Trust 24 Feasibility Study is recommending excavation.
- 25 a very rough cost estimate in the Feasibility Study 47

There is

1 right now for what it's going to cost to clean up

2 Mountain Lake. But we know that's a rough cost

3 estimate. And that's why we're moving forward with the

4 We've instructed our contractors to go design phase.

5 forward, and we're using Army funds right now.

6 taking it forward to at least a 30 percent preliminary

7 design so we can, A, so we can figure out -- because

it's going to be a complex cleanup. So we need to 8

9 figure out how we're going to be able to do this.

10 then we want to present that 30 percent design to the

11 regulators, get their input, because they might have

12 comments to change, "No, don't do it this way.

staging over here," etc. All that is necessary before 13

14 we can revise the cost estimate, the one from the

15 Feasibility Study, and revise that. And so we'll have a

16 much better handle on what we think it's going to cost. Page 40

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17 That's why we decided to keep moving forward with the 18 design for the cleanup. 19 MR. DIES: I detect a sense from Presidio Trust 20 that Caltrans should pay 100 percent of this or a fair 21 share? 22 MR. COOPER: No. I think we've always said 23 from the beginning a fair share. We haven't put a 24 percentage on it at this point. 25 MR. SUTTER: I think what's critical at this 48 1 point, following up on Brian's comment, is that we have 2 a fairly clear statement of the scope of work that we're 3 looking at here is Caltrans sharing responsibility. 4 then, I presume we could get that. MR. COOPER: Right. We're working on that. 5 MR. SUTTER: And next to that, whatever cost 6 estimates you come up with at this stage for that share 7 of remediation work and a new location of the drains, if 8 9 you don't have a specific cost estimate, a ballpark. But I think the scope of work and responsibility is the 10 Because the costs are going to change over 11 12 Once we get the scope of work and a ballpark cost 13 estimate with the understanding that that cost estimate 14 will be refined through the design process, we will have 15 gotten the commitment that we need. MR. KERN: I'm kind of in a facilitation 16 17 dilemma here. I know people are beginning to comment on 18 each other's comments. But I also want to make sure

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that I kind of get people in order. So I want to go to

Jim, and then Julian, I think you had something to say.

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1 where I think -- and I'm not sure, I don't remember. 2 believe stormwater is directed to Lake Merced from storm 3 drains potentially. I would have to review all that. 4 And I think there was a plan at one point to aid in the 5 restoration of Lake Merced and bring water levels up by directing water to Lake Merced. So I would say that it 6 7 might be a benefit to find how Lake Merced is being handled within the city and use that as a corollary. 8 9 It's a powerful tool to use it that way because it's 10 certainly much larger. It's equivalent. It's 11 threatened. If I recall, I believe they're trying to 12 restore it through introduction of water. But I 13 provided all that to Chris. I can look back on it. 14 The other thing is follow up on Prop 50 grants. 15 do administer quite a bit of money internally for Prop 16 50 grants (INAUDIBLE) project proponent of their project 17 that's provided (INAUDIBLE) some new projects that are 18 funded. That's something that we do handle, too. 19 MR. HULTGREN: I don't think it would be any business of the RAB to make any kind of a demand or 20 21 suggestion or proposal for any dollar amount, period. 22 It's just not what we're empowered to do. 23 something that is between the Trust negotiators and 24 Cal trans. We have to be very careful that we don't 25 impose ourselves between those two because it is not our

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1	job to negotiate with Caltrans. So anything we put into
2	a resolution has to be very careful in that regard.
3	The second thing is, I don't know how we can
4	intelligently draft a resolution that says what we want
5	without having some better idea on what the Trust has
6	done thus far to make demands and to negotiate with
7	Caltrans. Because I don't know. All I know is that
8	we're asked Caltrans to participate, and they have said
9	no for these reasons. I think we need to know more
10	about that issue before we can really come to grips with
11	a resolution.
12	MR. BOGGS: I think the initial efforts came
13	from my agency. We actually drafted a letter to them
14	stating that we believe that they were partially
15	responsible. We asked them to attend a meeting. There
16	was attorneys from the Park Service, Trust, etc. They
17	had a representative not one of their attorneys
18	that came to the meeting. Shortly after the meeting,
19	Caltrans sent attorneys sent our letter saying we
20	don't believe that we're responsible. We are not even
21	going to come to any more meetings. That was
22	paraphrased.
23	MR. DIES: Didn't they cite the CERCLA
24	exemption?

1 it in their letter. That letter is a public letter, if

MR. COOPER: Controlling exemption. They cited

2 people want to get copies of it.

RAB 9-9-03. txt 3 MR. DIES: So they do have a hook. 4 MR. HULTGREN: To that extent, what we can 5 resolve is that we resolve to urge Caltrans to come to 6 the table and discuss with the Trust. That's the stall 7 Unless we can somehow mandate that at this point. 8 through the legislature, and I don't know if we can. 9 You can't mandate them to do something -- I don't think 10 we could ever get it passed -- to do something where 11 they adamantly say, "We are not responsible." 12 MR. BUDROE: With respect to Brian's comment, 13 we do want to have a pretty good general idea of what 14 you want to accomplish before you walk into the 15 However, you do not have to have every I l egi sl ature. 16 dotted and every T crossed. You just don't. I may have led people to misunderstand that a fully-unfolded plan 17 18 would have to be delivered by the end of January, 19 beginning of February. That's not the case. 20

You can wind up -- for example, one of the tactics that people use often in that situation is to get a bill introduced that literally says, "The contents of this bill will be amended later." And all you wind up with is a placeholder. You can be stretching into August before somebody drafts it. Usually it's much before

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1 then. But basically what you have to do, if it's going

2 to get done, is to go to the legislative people. And

- 3 the reason I mention John Burton earlier is because he's
- 4 termed out. This next year coming up is his last year.
- 5 After that, he's gone. And you lose a big chunk of
- 6 somebody with the go power to get things done.
- 7 MR. HULTGREN: There will be somebody from San Page 44

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8 Francisco who is going to be the new John Burton. 9 MR. BUDROE: I guarantee you there will be 10 nobody in that legislature from San Francisco that will 11 have the impact that John Burton will have. So you at 12 least have to make contact with the offices of whoever 13 you're going to talk to soon to get the ball rolling. 14 There are things that the Presidio Trust cannot do, and 15 most assuredly the state regulatory agencies can't do, since they are prohibited by law from lobbying the 16 17 legislature, that the Presidio Trust and the RAB and the 18 community organizations can facilitate. And that's 19 essentially what this comes down to. 20 You and I may not push, for example, dead on for a 21 bill to be passed. But you might entirely be able to do 22

it by means of negotiation or looking to see what proposition bond money is out there and is available that might be used. But that's one of the tools that

25 you have to leverage the situation. And if you don't

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1 make contact fairly early, and put yourself at least in

the position, whoever is doing this, whatever groups

3 come together to make this happen, of having the

4 potential of having a bill in the hopper, something that

5 can be worked with early in the year when you were

6 giving up one of the tools. But this board and a few

organizations can do things that the Presidio just can't

8 do.

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MR. KERN: This has been a lively discussion extended from our committee meeting. There are a lot of issues that are not necessarily resolved. This is

- standard for this group to raise a bunch of important things and then begin to distill it and try to resolve some of the issues that have been raised.
- So we have a lot of options. And I'll certainly be working on it with you between now and the next meeting.

 I welcome your comments; Phone, E mail, between now and that time. We'll discuss it some more and hopefully come up with some decision about what to do prior to the
- 21 Anything else before we take a break? Thanks to 22 all of you for this lively discussion. We'll come back 23 for Item 5C in about ten minutes.

next meeting, whether we want to proceed or not.

- 24 (Break taken.)
- MR. KERN: We're going to fire this thing up

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2 MR. COOPER: I know it has been a long night

already, folks. Everyone has my handout here. I'd be

4 more than happy just to say we read it and went home for

5 the night. I'm going to start talking until you tell me

6 to stop. All right.

7 The Feasibility Study. As you know, we sent it out

8 last year. We got a comment letter from the RAB. I owe

9 you guys a letter. I've been on vacation the last

10 couple of weeks. Chris is helping me write it. I hope

11 to put something together to send over to Brian within a

12 week or so.

13 Also on the cost letter, I sent a draft to Brian,

14 and I think he gave an okay to send that out. I'll be

sending you a letter very soon on the cost, and three

weeks after that on the FS.

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17	we're still working at Public Health. That's where
18	Landfills 8 and 10 are on. Our Five Year Review Report
19	unfortunately has just gotten hung up due to some poor
20	quality work by our consultant URS. But we hope to get
21	that out really soon now. That is becoming quite a
22	critical path project for us based on Hilary Gillman's
23	presentation about the future use at the hospital, etc.
24	So we got to get that one going. I'm feeling the heat.
25	Landfill E. The only new thing on that one is that
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1	the Presidio Trust has hired a new environmental
2	consultant for that project, and that project only. It
3	is CH2MHill. Once all the ink is dry on our contract
4	with CH2MHill, we'll definitely bring them in, introduce
5	them to everybody and have a kick-off meeting on
6	Landfill E, on what's going to happen next, which is the
7	Focus Feasibility Study.
8	Firing ranges. We went out and we implemented the
9	RFS work plan. That's been done. We're validating the
10	data. I'm not too sure why additional sampling may be
11	warranted. I need to talk to Chris about new
12	MR. BOGGS: A couple of hits, just to
13	Further
14	MR. COOPER: Oh. For better delineation.
15	MR. DIES: Backing up. On Landfill E, the new
16	engineering firm, is it going to duplicate some things
17	that were already done?
18	MR. COOPER: No. They're taking it to the next
19	step.
20	Mountain Lake. We were just talking about that.

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- 21 We are working on it. As you know, we still have to
- 22 write a RAP for Mountain Lake. We're also working on
- 23 the design because that's where we can really -- once we
- 24 get a preliminary design in front of the regulations, we
- 25 can fine-tune our cost estimate, and only after we

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- 1 fine-tune our cost estimate does the Trust really want
- 2 to give what we think Caltrans' fair share is going to
- 3 be.

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- 4 Nike swale. Again, we have to do some better
- 5 delineation work on that. That Sample Plan is with the
- 6 agencies right now.
- 7 You heard the whole story about Baker Beach sites,
- 8 so nothing new to say there. We had a whole public
- 9 meeting about it earlier this evening. So I'm sure you
- 10 don't want to hear about it again.
- 11 There is this other big RAP in the works. I think
- 12 I told you about it. We're calling it the Baker Beach
- 13 1-2-and-whole-bunch-of-other-sites RAP. I think it has
- 14 25 sites in it. It's going to be a huge undertaking
- from not only writing the RAP but writing the proposed
- 16 plan for that RAP, writing the CEQA documents for that
- 17 RAP. It's going to be quite an interesting experience.
- 18 So stay tuned for that. That will be a big venture for
- 19 us next year.
- 20 1065, as you know, is one of our petroleum
- 21 projects. As you know, we're doing an interim action.
- 22 We've started the bidding process to procure a
- 23 contractor to implement our Interim Action Plan. Ryan
- 24 Seelback, the Trust Project Manager on that, is telling
- 25 me he hopes to start work by next month. A couple of Page 48

1	other	mi sc	cel I aneou	JS 1	thi ngs	goi ng	on i	n the	1065	stuc	yk
2	area v	wi th	respect	to	some	ground	vater	sampl	i ng,	and	S0

- 3 on. Again, after the Interim Action Plan, we still have
- 4 to write the Corrective Action Plan or 1065 Cap to
- 5 finish up whatever work needs to be done at that
- 6 petroleum site.
- 7 207-231 is still in the data gap fill-in stage.
- 8 That work plan is with the agency. And Commissary PX
- 9 Corrective Action Plan site. That one is moving along.
- 10 We collected all the data gaps information already.
- 11 We've sent that information to the regulators on August
- 12 12th. And so now we've instructed our contractor to
- 13 take the next step and start preparing a Draft
- 14 Corrective Action Plan. So that one is moving along.
- 15 This is big news. We've talked about this before
- 16 with Jim. Jim has done a couple of presentations on the
- 17 new Regional Board Order that basically, as you know,
- 18 kind of collapses the two old orders that were sent to
- 19 the Army into a new and revised and updated order. It
- 20 was adopted on August 20. Immediately after, I went on
- 21 vacation, but I had looked at it before, and there is
- some things coming up pretty soon that the Trust needs
- to do to comply with this order. For example, we need
- 24 to put together a specific schedule, all of our
- 25 petroleum sites, and send that over to Jim. That will

- 1 be fairly easy for us to do. As you know, we have a
- 2 master remediation schedule already. We'll pull the

- 3 petroleum sites out, take a look at our schedule for the
- 4 petroleum sites and make sure and maybe tweak that a
- 5 little bit and send that over to Jim as one of our first
- 6 submittals under the new order.
- 7 The third bullet on this is there's a couple of
- 8 clean up levels for petroleum constituents that we still
- 9 need to work out. They're actually eco-based cleanup
- 10 levels for diesel and fuel oil. So stay tuned on that.
- 11 We're putting a work plan on that because that's
- 12 required in the new order. It was required in the old
- order, too. Groundwater monitoring reporting will now
- 14 be semiannual, just as Jim talked about before. So
- 15 there you have it.
- 16 Groundwater monitoring. Same old story. We're
- moving along. We're still monitoring on a quarterly
- basis, but we'll be reporting on a semiannual basis.
- 19 There you have it. We'll put our Q1 and Q2 data into
- 20 the first semiannual report for 2003.
- 21 MR. KERN: Just a quick question on that. It's
- 22 usually in about another -- a quarter is three months --
- 23 so it's been about a three-month period after the
- sampling to get the report. Is that still going to be
- about the same amount of time?

- 1 MR. ULLENSVANG: The quarter has specific dates
- 2 that the reports are due. So the first and second
- quarter report is due October 15th. April 15 for three
- 4 and four. So it actually speeds up the second quarter.
- 5 MR. COOPER: Mustard agent sites. We all know
- 6 where that is. You know, there's two things going on.
- 7 There's that stockpiled soil that the Army needs to take Page 50

- 8 They put together a Draft Work Plan. care of. 9 Trust and DTSC has now commented on that. The Army is 10 preparing a response to those comments. 11 The second thing that they're doing is this 12 Presidio-wide archive search report about weapons use 13 and potential combat training zones. The Army is now 14 saying it's coming out in October. And Bruce Handell from the Army would like to come to the RAB for the 15 October RAB meeting and give the RAB an update on both 16 17 of those projects -- the soil, the stockpiled soil, the 18 screening process, and their overall Presidio-wide 19 archive search report, and what next steps might happen 20 on that. So I'm assuming you guys would want to comment 21 in October. 22 A couple of new documents came out. We all know 23 about the RAP and the revised 1065 Interim Action Plan. 24 That's it. Thank you. 25 MR. KERN: Any questions? We are on Item 60 1 No. 6. I'll go to Bob. 2
 - MR. BOGGS: Nothing to add unless there is some
 - Seei ng none. 3 questi ons.

- 4 MR. KERN: All right. Well, our regulatory
- agencies have commented thoroughly tonight on other 5
- subjects. Any new business? 6
- 7 MR. YOUNGKIN: I just had a question. When
- 8 does the fiscal year start for the agency? When will
- 9 you know if you have layoffs or stuff like that?
- MR. PONTON: Our fiscal year started July 1. 10
- As part of the budget, I think there was a 10 percent 11

- reduction in staff assigned to that budget. On June 16, 12 20 percent of the staff at all job categories were sent 13 14 surplus notices for their job status. The idea was that 15 on September 16th that gives people a 120-day window. On September 16, the layoff notices are supposed to go 16 17 out with layoffs.
- 18 As I understand, the unions may negotiate an 19 additional five percent cut in our pay, one day a month 20 off translated to one day or maybe two days off a month 21 without pay, and some other options to retain staff. 22 that's kind of the status now. So next week on Tuesday, 23 that's the anticipated layoff date for people to get 24 their actual notices in the mail. All the agencies are a little bit different, but I think everyone is

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targeting a ten percent reduction in some way.

2 What we've done is we've eliminated all contracts.

3 Our lab contract; we can't sample water bodies, for

4 We send them to a lab. We've eliminated all example.

5 of our students. We've eliminated the transponders that

6 are in the car for paying tolls. We've eliminated

7 everything that we can to save money -- no training,

hiring freeze for the last year and a half. As people 8

9 leave, we eliminate their positions.

10 MR. BOGGS: Our agency is very, very similar.

They sent out surplus notices to 20 percent of the 11

12 people because potential bumping and seniority and that

13 kind of stuff. It's since been revised and they're

14 projecting now a 10 percent cut at our agency as well.

15 They were hoping to have sent notices out September 1st

with a 45-day notice, but now we're on the same schedule 16 Page 52

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17	as the Water Board. And September 15th we anticipate
18	giving notices, and it's, like you said, for about
19	10 percent across the board in various positions.
20	MR. BUDROE: That's stay tuned, because they've
21	just (INAUDIBLE) at a 20-percent budget drill.
22	MR. BOGGS: There's lots of things in the works
23	as far as there's rumors that they may postpone the
24	layoff until after the recall vote.
25	MR. PONTON: The idea was to reduce the state
	62
1	payroll by a billion dollars through the elimination of
2	16 thousand positions. The prison system would not be
3	affected. The CHP would not be affected. I think
4	Caltrans is okay too. So, we'll see. I think people in
5	my agency back in the Wilson administration they
6	accepted a reduction in pay to preserve staff, their
7	peers. And I think everyone that I work with would also
8	do the same to preserve their friends, to keep their
9	coworkers there. Because there's a lot of work to do,
10	and it's really difficult to keep up with it. It's a
11	pretty busy place. People think of government employees
12	as being slow and stuff, but I think it's a pretty busy
13	place. We'll see.
14	MR. KERN: Any other questions on any new
15	business? Action items. If you're interested, please
16	review the changes to the Bylaws. We will talk about it
17	in the committee meeting and hopefully get those
18	resolved by the next RAB meeting.
19	We have Mountain Lake. It's become a serious
20	agenda item. Look at the resolution. Those of you that

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- 21 have made comments, if you would propose language or
- 22 bring your discussion points to the committee meeting,
- 23 we'll get those worked on.

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- Comments for the Fill Site 6A Baker Beach 3 and 4,
- 25 the RAB could produce a comment letter. It would have

- 1 been a good thing, I guess, for me to have thought about
- 2 having that here tonight so that we could vote on it or
- 3 send it along. But another thing to do would be to send
- 4 along your individual comment letter, which could
- 5 actually be more effective. If you're supportive of the
- 6 remedies, or whatever your comment might be, this would
- 7 be the time to submit that. I would encourage you to do
- 8 that. I certainly intend to -- even though I made a
- 9 comment at the meeting tonight -- intend to write up a
- 10 comment letter in support of the remedies. And it's an
- important part of the record. And so I would encourage
- 12 you to do it.
- 13 MR. COOPER: I would second that emotion. And
- 14 you can E-mail it. You don't have to find a stamp and
- an envelope or anything like that. You have Bob's
- 16 E-mail and my E-mail address. Just an E-mail. Very
- 17 simple.
- 18 MR. KERN: Very good. Any other action items
- 19 that I may have missed?
- 20 MR. SUTTER: A couple of items. The letters
- 21 that we so lovingly sent to Craig a month or more ago,
- 22 comments on the Feasibility Study, and the cause for
- 23 supporting the recommendation study. We were scheduled
- to get formal responses at some point from Mr. Cooper.
- 25 I just don't recall when.

1	MR.	KERN:	He kind	of	menti oned	that	at	the
2	beginning of	his re	port.					

- 3 MR. COOPER: The one on cost reporting, I think
- 4 I'll be able to mail out tomorrow. And just as a brief
- 5 update on that, it doesn't go into a lot of detail.
- 6 We're hiring. It's in procurement right now to hire
- 7 someone, and hopefully it doesn't get snagged by
- 8 Building 34 folks by getting nervous about hiring a
- 9 private person to help us with cost tracking. I think
- 10 we mentioned something about procuring an outside party,
- or trying to. That letter should be sent out tomorrow.
- 12 MR. KERN: And then the Feasibility Study
- 13 letter, he mentioned he submitted it. He needs a little
- 14 bit more time. He's working on it.
- 15 MR. SUTTER: I'm sorry. I missed that one.
- MR. COOPER: Three more weeks on that one.
- 17 Hopefully by the October RAB meeting, that one should be
- 18 done.
- 19 MR. KERN: Did you have --
- 20 MR. SUTTER: An item perhaps for the next
- 21 meeting.
- 22 MS. BLUM: My question was concerning reporting
- on the budget, and if possible, I would like to add that
- as a permanent part of the agenda that we have -- even
- if there's anything to discuss on the budget -- that we

- 1 have it on a permanent agenda basis. Like where are we?
- 2 How's the hiring coming? When is the report coming out?

- 3 That kind of thing.
- 4 MR. KERN: Anything else?
- 5 MR. ANDERSON: The FOI business, the insurance.
- 6 MR. KERN: I guess we're expecting something
- 7 from the committee, some sort of a recommendation. So
- 8 at the committee meeting, perhaps? Okay. So I'll put
- 9 that down. Committee meeting.
- 10 MR. SUTTER: Craig mentioned the magic word a
- 11 moment ago. Would it be appropriate in the near future
- to request a schedule report, a master schedule?
- MR. KERN: We do get that.
- MR. COOPER: We do quarterly updates on that.
- MR. KERN: I think it could really be Mark and
- 16 I distributing it.
- 17 MR. COOPER: I'll be doing another update that
- 18 I have to send Bob by October Ist. If you get the whole
- 19 schedule, it's 2,000 lines.
- 20 MR. SUTTER: I don't want the whole activity
- 21 listings or anything like that. You initially, if I
- 22 recall, came up with a master schedule and introduced a
- 23 12-page bar chart. If that's the way that you still do
- that on a regular basis, I'd just like to request that
- 25 there be a presentation of that at some other meeting in

- 1 the next couple of months or so.
- 2 MR. COOPER: By the October one, we could do
- 3 that. We have that bar chart that shows construction
- 4 starts, planned construction starts for all the major
- 5 projects; CERCLA ones and petroleum ones. It actually
- 6 all fits on one page. Let's hand that one out at the
- 7 October meeting.

8	MR. SUTTER: So it's the master schedule?
9	MR. COOPER: It's right off the master
10	schedule, but it just shows construction starts for the
11	major projects. It's probably one of the most important
12	ones.
13	MR. KERN: So we'll try to get that on the
14	October meeting.
15	Anything else? So we've been actually capturing 8
16	and 9. Are there any other comments for the good of the
17	order this evening? Seeing none, thank you very much
18	for your participation tonight, coming out. Meeting
19	adj ourned.
20	00
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4	DAD MEMDEDO
1	RAB MEMBERS
2	Jerry Anderson
3	Jan Blum
4	Bob Boggs, DTSC
5	John Budroe
6	Craig Cooper
7	George Di es
8	Tony Distefano
9	Gloria Gee
10	Doug Kern
11	Joel Hermann

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12	RAB 9-9-03.txt Julian Hultgren
13	Jack Lui kart
14	Jan Monaghan
15	Chris Nelson
16	Jim Ponton, Regional Water Board
17	Sara Segal
18	David Sutter
19	Mary Trigiani
20	Brian Ullensvang, Park Service
21	Tracy Wright
22	Gloria Yaros
23	Mark Youngkin
24	Others present: Terri Thomas
25	Michelle Passero

1 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 2 3 I, JUDITH L. LARRABEE, a Hearing Shorthand Reporter 4 in the State of California, duly authorized to 5 administer oaths, hereby certify: 6 7 That I am a disinterested person herein; that 8 the foregoing meeting was reported by me in shorthand, 9 and thereafter transcribed by means of computer-aided 10 transcription. 11 12

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I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said meeting, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said meeting.

15 16

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have thereunto set my hand on Page 58

RAB 9-9-03.txt

17	this	19th	day	of.	September	, 2003.		
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19								
20								
21					ludi th I	Larrahoo	Shorthand	Poportor
22					Judi tii L.	Lai i abee,	Shor thand	kepoi tei
23								
24								
25								

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	Page 2		Page 4
1		1	meeting to discuss the insurance policy, an ongoing
2	*	2	discussion about what to do with the insurance policy.
3	PRESIDIO RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD	3	We had a discussion about that, and we basically decided
5	THE OFFICER'S CLUB	4	to keep working on it as to come up with a draft
6	BUILDING 50	5 6	(INAUDIBLE), right? MR. KERN: Draft a letter.
7		7	MR. YOUNG: Draft a letter, or something along
8		8	those lines. Anyway, we decided to keep pursuing that
9		9	issue.
10		10	We came up with agenda items for the next meeting.
11	OCTOBER 14, 2002	11	So our next Planning Committee meeting is on
12 13	OCTOBER 14, 2003 7:00 p.m.	12	October 28th. Thank you.
14	00	13	MR. KERN: Any questions for Mark?
15		14	We'll move to our Membership Committee Chair,
16	18 3 18 W. S. S.	15	Jan Monaghan.
17		16	MS. MONAGHAN: I have two new members to
18		17	present to the RAB tonight. Karen Cleek and
19		18 19	Michelle Passero. Karen is sitting down here at the end. She lives in San Francisco, and she's involved
20	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS	20	with the Park Presidio neighbors, and right now she's
21	BY: JUDY LARRABEE, REPORTER	21	working on a Greenway cleanup project. She's a CPA.
22	CLARK REPORTING	22	Now, Michelle Passero lives in Mill Valley, so that
23	2161 SHATTUCK AVENUE, SUITE 201	23	helps us with our geographic diversity. She's an
24	BERKELEY, CA 94704	24	attorney that works as a policy director for the Pacific
25	510 486-0700	25	Forest Trust. I'd like to recommend them to the RAB for
	Page 3		Page 5
1	Page 3 PROCEEDINGS	1	
1 2		1 2	Page 5 membership. MR. KERN: Okay. I would like to, perhaps,
	PROCEEDINGS		membership.
2	PROCEEDINGS MR. KERN: We welcome everyone to the regularly scheduled meeting for the Presidio Restoration Advisory Board for October 2003. I'd like to welcome the	2 3 4	membership. MR. KERN: Okay. I would like to, perhaps, hear a motion to that. MR. LUIKART: Move.
2 3 4 5	PROCEEDINGS MR. KERN: We welcome everyone to the regularly scheduled meeting for the Presidio Restoration Advisory Board for October 2003. I'd like to welcome the Presidio Trust and their contractors tonight; the	2 3 4 5	membership. MR. KERN: Okay. I would like to, perhaps, hear a motion to that. MR. LUIKART: Move. MR. KERN: Second?
2 3 4	PROCEEDINGS MR. KERN: We welcome everyone to the regularly scheduled meeting for the Presidio Restoration Advisory Board for October 2003. I'd like to welcome the Presidio Trust and their contractors tonight; the National Park Service, the members here, our regulatory	2 3 4 5 6	membership. MR. KERN: Okay. I would like to, perhaps, hear a motion to that. MR. LUIKART: Move. MR. KERN: Second? MS. BLUM: Second.
2 3 4 5 6 7	PROCEEDINGS MR. KERN: We welcome everyone to the regularly scheduled meeting for the Presidio Restoration Advisory Board for October 2003. I'd like to welcome the Presidio Trust and their contractors tonight; the National Park Service, the members here, our regulatory community, RAB community members, and any members in the	2 3 4 5 6 7	membership. MR. KERN: Okay. I would like to, perhaps, hear a motion to that. MR. LUIKART: Move. MR. KERN: Second? MS. BLUM: Second. MR. KERN: It's been moved and seconded that we
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Page 9

talk to you two and check -- hopefully you've got your calendars with you -- and we can work out a date that works out for us.

MR. LUIKART: If you could advertise that date for anyone else that wants to participate.

MR. COOPER: Okav.

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MR. KERN: Thank you, and welcome.

Item 4C, Rules Committee, discussion and vote on the RAB Charter and Bylaws. Did everybody pick up a copy of the latest version of the Charter and Bylaws?

MR. YOUNGKIN: They were on the table as you came in the door. This is the latest version. Two weeks ago I sent out, by E-mail, a newer version to this for your review. There's only been one change. I only got one comment back in the last two weeks, and that was from Craig Cooper.

There was a section on meetings that said that we would try to have the agendas out three calendar days before the meeting. Craig asked if that could be changed to working days to give him a couple more days there. So instead of the notice -- the agenda going out on Saturday, it would go out on Thursday. So that

23 sounded reasonable to me. So I've made those changes. 24 That's all that's changed in the last two weeks.

25 The changes and revisions are basically cosmetic. 1 MR. YOUNGKIN: In the charter on Page 2, we 2 listed the -- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 -- 7 different laws, 3 guidelines, presidential directives that basically 4 created the whole RAB process. 5 MR. BERMAN: Well, they're all mentioned,

6 though. Isn't there just one specific -- I thought --7 MR. YOUNGKIN: The presidential directive

8 created the RAB; that would be the Presidential 9 July 2nd, 1935 Bypar Program.

10 MR. BERMAN: I remember reading it, and it's 11 fairly short and specific as to what it says. And I 12 didn't know whether it's something that would be good to 13 be included in the bylaws or as an appendix or --14 because. I mean this is kind of -- defines the 15 organization completely in the sense there's a certain 16 completeness if that short section could be appended and 17 easily found. 18

I mean, you know, it's in the Library of Congress files, which you can get if you want to play around for two hours.

21 MR. KERN: Any further discussion? It's been 22 moved and seconded that we adopt this revised, amended 23 and restated Charter and Bylaws. All in favor?

24 Opposed? I think it would be good for the record if we

25 just do a count of the number of votes. So I'll start

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There's been no sections deleted, no new sections have

been added, no procedures have really changed. It's 2 3 basically just looking for things that are out of date

or obsolete or things that didn't work out the way that we thought they would three years ago.

Are there any questions on the changes in the revised Charter and Bylaws?

MR. LUIKART: I was going to say, who do we thank for this great effort?

MR. YOUNGKIN: Julian did a lot of the wording. I kind of outlined areas that I thought were out of date, and Julian did the wording on that. Then I added a few kind of little changes after that.

Thanks, Julian, for your input on that.

15 MR. KERN: We have a motion from David to adopt 16 the new bylaws.

MR. LUIKART: Second.

17 18 MR. BERMAN: I have just a discussion point, 19 and that is, not necessarily in this document -- it's 20 not required, but it would be nice if, in fact, the 21 specific law that created the RAB and specified what the 22 RAB is supposed to be could be mentioned somewhere.

MR. YOUNGKIN: Actually, it is mentioned.

MR. BERMAN: If it's not too long, maybe it

could be included as an appendix at the end.

with Jack. Fifteen to zero to adopt this, on 1 2

October 14.

MR. COOPER: I just noticed that there's -- the very back pages of the Trust -- of your bylaws was some Presidio Trust kind of planning documents. So could you please pull off the last couple of pages?

7 MS. BLUM: Confidential?

MR. COOPER: It's not confidential.

9 MR. KERN: We voted this (INAUDIBLE)

10 MR. COOPER: First, for a moment of

11 clarification, I did not do the photocopying, nor did 12 anyone in Building 1750.

13 MR. KERN: We are now to establish plans, 14 policies, and processes -- a whole bunch of things 15 here -- obtaining permits.

16 MR. LUIKART: So it's through Page 17; is that 17 correct?

18 MR. COOPER: Yeah, where it says 17 of 17. All 19 of the pages after that, if you could just rip them off. 20

MR. KERN: We actually voted on these.

21 MR. COOPER: Oh, my God.

22 MR. YOUNGKIN: Actually, it says "end of 23 charter and bylaws," on Page 17, Line 34.

24 MR. KERN: I don't know.

25 MR. COOPER: I wasn't able to print to my

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computer, so I sent it to someone at Building 34, and she printed it and made all the copies for me, but she obviously had printed something else before and picked things up off the printer and sent them though the copy machine. Yeah.

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MR. LUIKART: Do we have to return these to you without looking at them?

MR. COOPER: You know, if you want to look at them, you can. I would really appreciate if I got them back. I'll tell you what it's about. There's a law called GIFRA -- government accounting something, and we have to -- every government agency has to do a strategic plan.

MR. KERN: Again, thanks to Mark and Julian and people who commented on this, updated it. And now as a -- I suppose an additional formality, Mark and Craig will sign and date this for the official copy for the admin record.

MR, COOPER: Yes, I'm ready to sign.

20 MR. KERN: Moving on. Item 5A. Mustard Agent Site Update with Bruce Handel from the Army Corps of 21 22 Engineers. Welcome back, Bruce.

23 MR. HANDEL: Thank you. Randy Curtis will give 24 most of the discussion, but I'd like to introduce a

25 little bit of history, where we were and where we are

1 plan prepared, and last week we sifted through all the 2 piles, and there were no vials found. 3

We turned that material back over to the Trust. I believe they're probably disposing of it or recycling

MR. COOPER: We took it to a landfill.

MR. HANDEL: So that's the first part of our activities at the site. In addition to asking us if we would (INAUDIBLE) the re-piles, we were asked to put 10 together an Archive Search Report. An Archive Search Report is where we go through various records around the

11 12 country as well as here at the Presidio and look for

13 information about chemical weapons or ordinance as it 14 applied to the Presidio of San Francisco. That kicked

15 off -- when did we start that actual work, in May, I

16 think?

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MR. CURTIS: January.

18 MR. HANDEL: January. Okay. I have a final

19 Archive Search Report in my office. I'll be

20 distributing that when I return to my office tomorrow.

21 But it will probably go to Craig. He should receive it

22 by Thursday or Friday.

23 Let's see. Okay. The Archive Search Report is 24

really a presentation of the findings from Randy and his

25 team's research. I am forwarding that document to our

Page 11

now. I'm not sure -- most of you probably remember about the Inspiration Point site where mustard vials were found in October of 2002. I came and did a short presentation, I'm going to say, in January or February, if my memory serves me.

After we found the vials, the Trust as well as DTSC had some concerns with some material that had been scraped up there as a part of the Park or Trust restoration activities they were doing there for, I guess, natural resource restoration.

There was some concern that there may still be some vials in the re-piles, so we were asked if we would search through them and make sure that there were no more vials in them. So we went through the process that -- it included a Probability Assessment that was prepared by our Huntsville Office center of Expertise for Ordinance and Explosives, and that was an assessment done to determine if we could look at this material without going through a formal process by which it's considered a chemical weapons site.

The Probability Assessment allowed us to go forward as though it was a normal contaminant site. So they determined that it was improbable that we would find additional vials. So that allowed us to proceed on a simple path. Contracted that out. There was a work

Page 13

1 Huntsville office, their Center of Expertise again, for 2 chemical weapons materials as well as ordinance

3 explosives. I'm asking them to evaluate the report and

4 provide our district, myself, with recommendations that

5 I can bring forward to the Department of Toxic

6 Substances Control, the Park Service and the Presidio

7 Trust so we can move forward to determine if we need to

8 do additional work, whether it be some site

9 investigation, perhaps an educational program or

10 whatever comes out that we agree upon.

Randy Curtis is from our St. Louis office, Army

12 Corp of Engineers. He's going to present the

13 information. He really spearheaded the whole archive

14 search report, and I'll let him provide you with all of 15 the information.

I want to note to you that the research results at times are not always complete. There will be pieces of information. Something may be conclusive. Sometimes

19 they're not very conclusive. So keep that in mind. 20 Also, there will be quite a lot of information

being presented tonight. You'll probably have a lot of

22 questions and, if at all possible, save your questions

23 'til the end. Otherwise we may not get through this

24 until 11:00 or 12:00 o'clock.

25 Again, it's a lot of information. Please hold your

question 'til the end. You can jot them down. If you absolutely have to ask a question, please raise your hand and Randy will honor that. Randy Curtis.

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MR. CURTIS: Thank you. I have handouts for the slides. I'll pass it around. There's 32 slides. So if we try to spend two minutes on each one then we'll be done in an hour. Hopefully that will work out.

There will be a lot of acronyms, and I apologize for that. Craig pointed out that government employees have a tendency. So I'm going to kind of review some of the first ones.

Ordinance and Explosives. We're talking bullets, projectiles. This would also be any kind of items like a smoke grenade or hand grenade, et cetera. That all falls into that category.

Chemical warfare materials is specifically by International Treaty. It refers to toxic agents, typically mustard agent for our perspective here. It also includes nerve agents. That's not going to really apply to the Presidio. I'll get to that in more detail.

I'm going to use the term ASR interchangeably with Archive Search Report. These are a series of reports that are done typically for OE and CWM projects across the country.

MR. COOPER: I'd like to do just a brief

1 same format and the same way each time.

Then I will briefly go over the summary of information we found about OE activities, which are typical shooting activities, ranges, and then specifically about chemical warfare activities. I'm going to probably confuse you all with the terms, chemical warfare activities versus chemical warfare materials.

Chemical warfare activities are activities that were administered by the Chemical Warfare Service. These are the guys that were developed in World War I, and they were responsible for not just -- they were responsible for smoke, tear gas, and anything that was quote, unquote, a chemical, including the things that we typically think of, based on news, like the bad, nasty stuff you spray on people to kill and maim them.

But the activities all fall under -- because the training is all being administered by the Chemical Warfare Service dependent, it's easiest to talk about it together, although it does lead to some other confusion.

We'll also talk a little bit about map and photo interpretation. A lot of this work was based on textual documents, but also a lot of it was done on aerial

photos -- I mean on maps, and those have been very
 helpful. Then, we also were able to find a lot of

Page 15

introduction also. Just for the RAB members, lots of

2 times when the Presidio Trust does a presentation or

3 something, it's oftentimes been bedded obviously through

4 myself and through Brian, and oftentimes Bob and Jim

5 have seen this. In this particular case, this is purely

6 an Army project, and Bruce had hired the St. Louis

Division of Corps of Engineers to do this.

I just saw this presentation this afternoon for

the first time myself. So this is not -- this is all very new information, and I'm just looking at it myself for the first time, too. So I might have questions. So

12 don't be surprised if I have questions.

MR. CURTIS: Okay. So I'll kind of go back and explain how we got here. Kind of pretty much like Mr. Cooper did, and introduce myself again. Go through and explain what the purpose and what the limitations were for the ASR. Explain how we came about. What our process for doing it was. Some of the things we did very heavily, and some of the things we didn't do quite so heavily. Then I'll go over the contents of the report.

The ASR is a standardized format, so there's chapter headings that are standardized across them, which probably will not mean anything to anybody in this room, but the people in Huntsville like to see it in the

Page 17

historic aerial photos to help fill in the gaps where
textural documents and maps didn't give us all the
answers we were looking for.

Then we'll give you kind of a summation of what we think we know versus what we kind of know and what we don't really know.

MR. COOPER: So is everyone okay with the acronyms? I made an acronym cheat sheet, but I made a mistake on one, so I don't want to hand it out.

MR. CURTIS: These are the four bottles they found last year. This was the one that they were working on. I'm guessing it was being cleaned, and in the process somebody suffered some slight burns. They come from a specific type of chemical kit. I'm going to explain those more in detail.

As you know, the Technical Escort Unit, and this is the element of the Army that babysits chemical warfare materials. So when they move stuff anymore, it's pretty much like at the end of World War II. These are the guys that move it. They accompany it. And when they find something somewhere, they're the ones that go out and get it. They are the active Army element that take care of the bad stuff.

These bottles that were found were part of what we call the "toxic gas set." You could see this bottle is

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the same as the other -- earlier slide. They put I
think six of them -- you see these little cartons -- the
little cartons into this metal container with the nice,
heavy-duty flange on it. We call it a "pig." These
things had mustard agent in 3-ounce bottles, and their
primary purpose was to be used in decontamination
exercises.

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A lot of the chemical warfare training is -- it's main purpose is to give confidence to the troops, that if they've reached an area that is contaminated with an agent, that they can decontaminate it and feel comfortable getting through and decontaminating themselves. So to do that, they would use live agents to contaminate themselves or contaminate an area to practice decontaminating, and that's what these things are from.

So that's kind of the background for why this all started. This is, I guess, some of the information we knew last year.

So how the Corps of Engineers gets involved is -Bruce is from the Sacramento District. There's like
30-some-odd elements of the Corps. The group in
Huntsville are the Center of Expertise for Ordinance and
Explosives. So they are the ones that when the Corps
needs expertise within elements of the Sacramento --

1 Explosives Ordinance Disposal, or the bomb techs in the

2 Army, a lot of them become bomb squad guys for the

3 civilian police forces.

The big key point is: These people are the ammunition nerve to the Army. When you have an ammunition question, these are the types of folks that

7 identify and determine whether -- who shot them. These

8 are the folks that deal with it when it becomes like a

9 (INAUDIBLE) round and needs to be disposed of later on.

We also have cartographers and CAD folks that help create some of the elements, support elements of designing what we see afterwards.

The purpose and the scope was to see if we could identify just those areas on the Presidio itself that

15 had been used or might have a potential for OE and CWM.

To save effort, we excluded all the seacoast batteries,these gun emplacements like Battery Crosby, Battery

18 Godfrey, and all the other ones. They're all fairly

19 well documented. We know where they're at.

There have been reports and investigations sampling those for explosive hazards, you know, where they did

22 wipe samples and said, "Yea, verily, there's not an

23 explosive hazard." So it didn't seem like there was

24 much reason to go ahead and do that again. The same

25 thing with AA, which is antiaircraft defense batteries.

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like the Sacramento District would need expertise, theywould typically go to Huntsville.

My office in St. Louis has been working for Huntsville, since October '92, writing reports in support of this effort for being the Center of Expertise.

Typically, like if you were sampling for a toxic waste, you could sample and get an idea if you have a problem. Well, that's not readily, easily done with ordinance and explosives or chemical warfare materials, because you might be in the middle of a mortar range and

if you're not sampling exactly where it is, you might miss what it is.

It's exceptionally expensive. So they developed the system of doing this extended research effort to help identify areas of where to look.

This is done in both on bug sites, which would be military installations before 1986, that had been released. A lot of World War II properties. So like all the Marin Headlands across the way, and a lot of the other sites have fallen into the postcategory brackets. The Presidio -- not brackets, installations.

multi-disciplined team. A lot of the research is doneby historians. These two groups of folks here, the EOD,

I've done about 120 of these reports. I have a

We were trying to determine what, where, and how

much of these other activities, as best we could.
Now, as alluded to earlier, what we're finding is

4 pieces of a very large puzzle. We don't have all the

5 pieces. We never do find all the pieces. But we try

6 to -- with the pieces we get, try to make as much of an 7 image as we can.

8 It's not an intrusive. It's not like we sample for 9 any of this. This is all based on historical 10 information.

How we went about it is, the National Park Service has done some very, very good histories. Most of these are available online. I'm assuming that everybody here is fairly familiar with the histories.

15 Irwin Thompson, who's passed away, did very good 16 work. His book is available online. We looked at that 17 and looked at what they did.

We looked at previous reports that had been done by the Corps and other elements in relationship to this.

20 Most of them were not for OE and chemical warfare 21 materials.

Then we had to say, "Okay, this is what's been done. Let's see where we need to go," and then we kind of started focusing on things.

The primary reason the collection was there was not

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for Presidio records, like State libraries, et cetera. 2

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We kind of skipped those. Frequently they don't have a

lot of information, and there were other people that already had gone through that fairly heavily.

We went through the park archives very heavily, working with the archivists and the historians who have been there, explaining what we were doing, what are goals were, figuring out what they knew. Because a lot of them have done extensive amounts of research.

The Park Service has historians on staff that are exceptionally knowledgeable about the Presidio. So I talked to them. Actually, I've talked to a lot of them previously on other projects in the Greater Bay area. So they were very helpful.

We kind of gave very short shift to some things. We didn't pay any attention to the Spanish-American history, and the early Army records we didn't give a lot of emphasis to either. Primary source materials basically from the 1890s onward.

20 These were the repositories where we contacted or 21 spent a fair amount of time. Some of the National 22 Archives, downtown D.C. and then College Park, are two 23 of probably the largest.

24 I think in our report it's like 50 or 60 pages of 25 explaining where we went to and what boxes we looked at,

1 still sitting there. Massive amounts of records that 2 haven't really been processed since they were originally 3 put there 50 years ago. Things end up there that you 4 kind of go, why are they here?

We also did a very extensive aerial photo research, 6 and I think we've got -- we've purchased a handful of different additional aerial photos, but we also are aware of pretty much what was available both commercially and governmentally as far as that goes.

10 The highlights of the ASR, like I said, this is a standardized format, these are chapter headings. So 12 it's not two previous studies. This is Section II of 13 the ASR.

14 So we talk about what previous -- we have sections 15 in the report that talked about previous studies; the 16 history, which isn't listed, we pretty much say go to 17 the NPS web site, the National Park Service; and then we talk about these other elements. I will discuss each of 18 19 these in the slides that follow, the highlights of 20 what's going on.

In the previous studies, it seems to be most effective or most, I guess, relating to this, there was a 1983 installation assessment, and basically they gave themselves a week to come here and find out everything.

I not sure, given the time and money that they did, I

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so that if somebody says, "Well, did you look at such

2 and such a bit of information," we can pretty much

3 determine, yea, verily, we did look at that or no, no, we didn't look at that box. It's very helpful in case 4

5 somebody ever -- I mean, as we've gone back and looked

at what other people have done, it's very helpful to 6

know, well, did you look here?

I guess to give you a scope of just the level of information in this, I'd like to talk about the Records Center in D.C. It's literally two floors with rows going down the middle of it, with rooms 20 feet high, the size of football fields, with boxes in them for all sorts of government agencies.

The scene from the "Raiders of the Lost Ark" where they put the ark away and the government doesn't -- it kind of forgets about it, it's not such -- the records system in the government is just huge, and it's not -it's fairly well thought out, but it doesn't always work as well as you might expect.

19 Like the Personnel Records Center, if any of you 20 21 guys have had a military record or were in the military, 22 your records are sitting out in St. Louis. Why would we 23 go there? Well, it had been a military records center for years and years, and those records that are now --24 25 really should be in one of the other repositories are

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1 don't think I could have done a better job, but on the 2 whole it wasn't a very good report, and the information 3 out of it wasn't terribly helpful.

In 1990, they did an aerial photo interp, which was primarily concerned about hazardous and toxic wastes. Marginal assistance there.

The '86 study on explosives surveys where they did the wipe samples determining, you know, if this is Central Magazine, is there any explosive residue or hazards resulting from that, explosive hazards?

The most useful report was the '97 SI on Small Arms

Ranges, and for the most part we didn't have too many -our findings didn't disagree with theirs except for one of the sizes of the range I think was miscalculated. They called the Crissy Field Rifle Range, a range, and it was really more of a what -- from a current military standpoint of a -- it was a dry fire range where you just kind of go and practice holding the rifle and aiming the rifle and you don't shoot anything.

It also didn't identify any non-small arms. When I say "small arms," I'm talking bullets out of a rifle as opposed to bigger projectiles and other things. It didn't identify any of those, and we'll talk about those as the other slides come on.

25 Okay. So, what did we find out about explosive use

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within the boundaries of the Presidio? They used both 2 practice and high explosives. When I say "practice," 3 practice could mean something as inert, like a dummy round. It's completely innocuous and totally like a -a good example would be those -- the hand grenades that 6 you can see at the gag shops or the army surplus that 7 are solid cast iron that are totally inert, to -practice could also mean like a similar type of hand 9 grenade where it is outfitted with a pyrotechnic or kind 10 of a firecracker type of thing so that when you -- it's 11 a little more sophisticated than when you pull the ring 12 and toss it, it will pop or it will create a smoke 13 effect, and high explosives where you would be -- the 14 actual use of high explosives. Although we didn't find 15 any definitive information regarding high explosive use 16 of hand grenades. 17

It also includes smokes, irritants. When I say "irritants" and "riot control agents," these are the tear gas. So that when the guys are having to wear gas masks, you release tear gas just to make sure that they are -- they're called "confidence courses" because you're trying to give them confidence that the gas mask is actually sealing and will protect them against bad, nasty things.

Those are the types of weapons, and we identified

1 coming in to get the bad guys. But these are not.

2 Later we know that they were using larger field 3 guns. When I say "field guns," these are guns that are 4 mobil. They're on wheels, they can move them around.

5 They're not like these permanent gun emplacements that

6 we see the huge concrete remains of. These are field

7 guns and they're firing them towards Marin Headlands

8 from Fort Winfield Scott. We've got some fairly good

9 information about where that's occurring.

We also know that in later times that they're using mortars, but it's not clear where they're being fired, and the ranges on those is kind of small.

13 Typically these were for demonstration, not 14 necessarily a, we need to practice this over and over 15 again. When I'm talking about this, this is typically 16 for, we want to show what it will look like to have a 17 smoke -- a huge smoke cloud come out. So they'll throw 18 a bunch of rounds down the range to create the smoke 19 effect for, I guess, demonstrations.

20 During World War I, this was a major training camp 21 before people left to go overseas, and as a result there

22 was a large number of trenches. We never found any maps 23 showing us where the trenches were, so what really came

24 is that we were able to find some aerial photos. This

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one is from 1923 and this is the Infantry Terrace area.

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them in a number of different areas. We know primarily where most of the small arms ranges are; we're less clear where some of these other activities were. I'll

4 talk about each of those in a minute.

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So this picture here, it's kind of hard to tell, this is reportedly up near the Broadway Gate, which would be the upper north -- no, it would the

8 southeastmost corner of the Presidio, and it looks -- if 9

you look and you see the roads, it looks like it's

10 firing westward. That's about all you can make of that.

It's an ascertation of it. I mean this is a field 11 12 artillery piece.

We do know and we do have firing records where they are saying, this is what we shot, this is the results of our practice firing; that they were using -- firing a

16 field mortar -- a B.L.R. is (INAUDIBLE) rifle, which

17 isn't terribly important to this discussion -- up to

18 1700 yards. So there's limits of ways you can shoot in

19 Presidio and still get 1720 yards.

20 By what they're firing at, the description of the 21 target, it's clear that they're firing on land and it's

22 not at a water target. Frequently, like in seacoast

23 batteries, they're floating targets out in the water a

24 lot to fire at them. I mean that's their mission.

Their mission is to be able to take out boats as they're

1 So Inspiration Point is probably down in here.

2 It's kind of hard to tell, but these areas here are

3 trenches. It's a very distinctive signature on aerial

4 photos that that's what they are. 5

I guess when Craig was first introducing me and showing me around when we were looking through where the

7 bottles were found, I'm like, "Well, you know Craig,

8 that looks like the trenches.

"Well, by gosh, it does."

10 So I think there are remains of those out there. A

11 lot of other parts of it have been replaced with housing

12 and have erased traces of where those trenches were.

13 Now, why are trenches important? Well, part of the

14 reason trenches are important is that they -- we know in

15 World War I they trained with rifle -- hand grenades and

rifle grenades, and it's not generally at a specified 16

17 location.

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18 But we also know that World War I, which is kind of

19 -- we've got two pieces of information. It's like,

20 well, they're firing at the trenches. Well, we know

21 where the trenches are and we know where this is

22 happening. So it's implied that it's at these other

23 areas, but that's not a completely known trait.

24 Primarily what they're firing is smoke and tear

25 gas. One of the other areas that -- we'll see this

Page 33

particular area. We identified it on a map, but it's also fairly clear from this aerial photo. This is the Golden Gate Bridge being constructed, one of the (INAUDIBLE) path. I think you guys identified this as where the McDonald's is?

MR. COOPER: Burger King.

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MR. CURTIS: Burger King. This is Halleck Avenue here and Lincoln Boulevard. This is also a parking lot.

But this area we're seeing here, it's all kind of laddered like. This is a typical grenade court where they're figuring out how far somebody can throw it. Then there's (INAUDIBLE) rounds start here, and it looks like maybe they're pits to simulate maybe machine gun nests that you practice seeing how accurate you can be here, and you can lob maybe an inert grenade or a practice grenade into one of these locations.

There's this little -- another one here. This looks to be another trench. It's very distinctive sawtooth pattern. Very typical of trenches.

21 Given its proximity to all this other -- used 22 installations and housing, it's pretty clear that they 23 wouldn't use the high-explosive grenades because you'd 24 be fragging all these people around here. But once 25 again, that's the assumption.

1 It's not at all atypical. Actually, I was a little 2

surprised that they stopped by June '26, because it had

3 been standard practice for them to bomb airfields before

4 they had a lot of bombing targets elsewhere. I know

5 that there are other places that I can go through

6 numerous accounts of where they're -- even '20s and

7 '30s -- where they're bombing airfields with practice rounds.

8 9 The point was: We know that they didn't have high

10 explosives because none of these things were paved. 11 These were grass fields. They didn't really want to

12 destroy their own airfields and there really wasn't a

13 lot of planes. So there's a very small amount of use at

14 Crissy Field.

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Okay, now let's get to the chemical warfare. I put the full definition of chemical warfare up here that you guys can read on your own. I think that the key points to remember are it's not -- when you say V- and Gseries nerve agents, it's not nerve agents.

20 Like when you hear about the serin attack in the 21 Tokyo subway and things like that, this isn't the type

22 of things. Those were the weapons that were developed

23 in World War II by the Germans. Those were the really 24 bad, nasty agents.

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The stuff that we're seeing here are the blister

Page 31

Okay. Crissy Field. The pilots there were primarily an observation squadron. But even as an observation squadron, they were required to do straifing (PHONETIC) training, bombing training, and air training. Straifing is where they're firing small arms, with

the guns on their planes, at the ground. Air to air is where they're shooting it at some element in the air. Typically it would be a pulled-cloth target as opposed to like actually shooting another plane. They're also using bombs. Here's a nice picture of all these other

11 bombs and stuff. 12 We do know that on at least a couple of occasions 13 they were using dummy rounds. When they say "dummy," 14 that typically means completely inert. It has the right

15 shape but no explosive element.

> And live rounds. When I say "live rounds" here, I mean practice rounds. But from the details of the documentation, they usually are taking the explosives that would fill in this whole bomb and reducing it to

20 that it be only creating a smoke round, so that when it 21 strikes, somebody can spot it and say, "Oh, yes, that's

22 where it hit." A pilot can see where it hit and so can

23 the spotters on the ground. So when we say a "practice round," that's typically what they're talking about with

bombing. 25

1 agents, the H Series and Lewisites, which were all World 2 War I items. Not bad, but the level of bad doesn't 3 compare to the nerve agents.

4 They spent a lot of chemical warfare training these 5 guys to be able to identify these things by smell.

6 Because with the World War I air stuff, you can smell

7 it. It's like, "Oh," (sniffing) "okay, this smells like

8 garlic." If you smell something that smells like 9 garlic, that means it's mustard. If you smell Lewisite,

10 it's smells like geraniums. They made all sorts of

11 training efforts and we'll explain some of that more.

But specifically excluded -- this definition is by International Treaty and that's why it's kind of long and specific. But it's kind of confusing, because if you look at historical documents, you'll see things that say "CWM," and they're talking about chemical warfare materials because these are materials that belong to the Chemical Warfare Service. They would include all these

18 19 other elements, riot control agents, historically.

But that's not the current definition, and we as the Army -- this report isn't just for the people in

22 this room or for Bruce. This report goes to other

23 people that are very concerned about the specifics of 24 this.

The key point is that not all chemical warfare

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activities equal chemical warfare materials, by today's definition. And because they're all being developed and being sponsored by the Chemical Warfare Service, they kind of overlap. And then in the histories and all the records, they're all in the same place.

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MR. COOPER: So in your search you included both?

MR. CURTIS: Right. When we talk about -typically what will happen is like a stove that's
warming. It looks like an iron pipe. It can be used to
fire an explosive round. It can be used to fire a smoke
round. It can be used to fire -- I mean project nasty
mustard agents and things like that. Just by kind of
looking at it, it's kind of hard to tell unless you
really, really know what you're doing.

I tried to break up the activities kind of by what munitions are going on in chemical warfare. Statically used munitions being items that have a very limited -- or they're things that are placed and they don't go anywhere. Dynamically ones are the ones that fired and go down range. Neither of these categories do we believe had any chemical warfare materials in them.

This other category are what we'd call "chemical warfare materials." These are things where they had actual agent in them to be used in training.

1 This fire grenade and instructional bomb -- they

have bombs that are being used here. This is kind of

3 like, well, you just told me that they only bombed from

4 1925 to '26, nine months; now you're telling me they had

5 bombs here in 1943. Well, what they would do, and this

6 was common practices, they would give a unit an

7 incendiary bomb, a bomb that was meant to start fires.

8 They spent a lot of effort and money to be able to start

9 fires to burn the bad guys in World War II.

Hence, we were also teaching our troops how to put out these fires. That's what's going on in these pictures is they're setting these fire bombs off and showing these guys how to fight these fires. That doesn't take a lot of room.

Other examples of it would be with tear gas. So if I were lecturing you all on how to wear a gas mask, we'd all have our gas mask on, and hopefully we'd all have it

18 on correctly, and then somebody would pop off a tear-gas

19 grenade and set it down and it would dissipate across
20 the room, and ideally everybody would gain confidence

21 that their masks worked and the end product would be you

22 flipped it off and you started crying because of the

23 irritant. Once again, that isn't travelling very far.

They also used these other things like candles.

Sounds like it's an actual candle. What it is, is

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So this is the one that's kind of one of the major elements of interest, and this is -- the bottles that were found last October fall under this category.

The locations where this was done is primarily
Battery Chamberlain and Baker Beach. Chemical Warfare
Service had that area after World War II, pretty much
exclusively until like 1974 when they made the agreement
to pass it over to the National Park Service, and then
they moved it Battery Dynamite.

There were other areas that they did this, especially for the elements that do not require a large space. I'll get to that in more detail. You don't have to go very far. You don't need a large, huge area to train in. You'll see what I mean when I get to those other examples after we identify some other locations.

So I'm not sure who -- somebody in the RAB group identified this out of the -- our Letterman Foghorn newsletter last year. When we first started this research, Craig is like, "Here. This is important. This is something you want to take a look at."

These look like the housing around Infantry
Terrace. They're showing them obviously doing this -it's very close into the housing areas, and that's not
atypical for what we call the "statically used
munitions".

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2 you wipe it clean, it's releasing smoke or tear gas.

Capsules would be just a capsule. It's kind of how they do it now, they pop the capsule and it releases things. You can do it with a grenade.

actually like a -- think of it as a tin can that when

things. You can do it with a grenade.

Pots. I don't know if you've seen those smoke pots that the Highway Department uses. Think of it as

that the Highway Department uses. Think of it as
another tin can.
Bomb would be -- the land mines. There are things
called "chemical land mines." and these look like the

called "chemical land mines," and these look like the
old, one-gallon gas cans that you probably used when
lawn mowing back in the '70s. I know we had one when I
was a kid.

They would fill those with -- typically with a molasses by-product that when they would set it off it would spray molasses over everything. That way you could pretend like you contaminated something with something that really wasn't a problem. It was a sticky mess.

They would also use these land mines for actual agents, mustard. Those would all be fairly static. They're known where they're at and the hazards

23 associated with them will be probably minimal because

24 after the exercise is over, you'd pick it up and -- or

25 you'd clean it up and it's not being transferred

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other places.

The dynamically ones are a little different. You're throwing or projecting something and it's not as readily clear how -- where they might land. Most of what's happening of this is the smoke and rifle grenades. When I say "grenades," I mean hand and rifle grenades. There are limited range of how far those go, but I'm not exactly sure where that training record is.

There will be training records saving, this is happening, or we'll find inventory records saying, this is how many we had this month, and then the next month we kind of go, well, they had 50 less in March than they had in February, so they -- i.e., they probably used 50 grenades. But they don't typically say where it's happening.

16 They also did demonstration items of these other (INAUDIBLE) or mortar projectile things. Never found a 17 18 standard, heavily duty-used mortar range. This is more 19 for just demonstration purposes. They had other places. 20 When they needed to go and do a large amount of training, they would typically go down to Fort Ord or 21

23 Then it comes back to these chemical agent 24 identification sets, and I'm going to spend a little 25 time explaining what they thought of.

by smell; whereas the third type, the toxic set was to 1 2 be able to contaminate an area and have the guys be able 3 to detect it and then decontaminate it.

4 The sniff sets are there by 1930; '33, the 5 detonation sets; and it's not until World War II that 6 the toxic gas sets. 7

There was also what we call "bulk agent," agent that's coming in in an amount that's not in the caskets. So we know that a hundred pounds was here in '20. And it seemed to be a bunch of these were used in gopher extermination. Not just on the Presidio but in a number of areas. They've used a lot of chlorine.

It was kind of -- I don't want to say humorous -okay, it was humorous that different, like, gardeners and groundskeepers are asking the Chemical Warfare Service to come in and show them how to use this stuff and to exterminate their pests.

Another thing would be -- is more concern is that in the later -- in the mid '40s when they're doing this training, we didn't find great, solid records saying, okay, yeah, this agent is doing this amount of training with this much mustard.

23 But we found standardized tables saying, okay, this 24 unit needs to be training with this much, this is what 25 they need to be trained to meet requirements, blah,

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They had small amounts of agent in them. Here's an

2 example of what we call the "instructional" or the

"sniff set." It's a bottle that you pull the lid off of

it and you smell it, and that was supposed to give you

5 an idea of what the agent actually smells like.

You would do this in a classroom environment, very much like we would do when we pass it around and everybody would get a whiff of the mustard and (INAUDIBLE) very good. Then maybe the next month when you did your training, the word mustard was -- on the

10 label, would be covered over, so you'd have to try and 11

12 remember it was mustard. 13 They also have what we call "detonating kits," 14 which would be vials or test tubes that had agent in 15 them that they would set on a detonator and they would

have -- they would set it off. Once it went off, they

17 would have the entire group of about a dozen or two

people go run through the clouds so that they could 18

whiff what these agents smelled like when they might 19

explode in the field, which would be more realistic than

21 these little sniff sets.

22 The third was the toxic set, which is what we saw 23 at the beginning. The primary (INAUDIBLE) need for the

toxic set was once again that the first two types are

trying to teach guys to be able to identify this stuff

blah, blah, and those allowances are typically gallons 1

2 of mustard. Those might be used in contamination

3 exercises. So this could be for maybe those caskets 4

with the toxic sets or it could be in larger containers. 5 The training here between -- World War I, a lot of 6 people were like, "Well, this really was a headquarters

7 base. There wasn't a lot of training." Well, that's

8 not the case. We actually found a lot of great records

9 for the period between the two wars.

10 The Chemical Warfare Office for the Ninth Corps was 11 here, and he was responsible for this 302nd Chemical

12 Regiment, which was kind of like a reserve unit. These

13 were weekend warriors types of guys, and they would come

14 here and train. Then those guys were then responsible

15 for giving assistance to, like, the National Guard in

16 California, and some of their training in and around the

17 area, the ROTC, and the CMTC, which is the citizen

18 military training camp.

19 These were, I guess, camps you would go to during 20 the summer. And if you did it four years in a row, by

21 the time you were out, you could be commissioned as an

22 officer, in case of a war. They were quite popular in

23 the teens, and the '20S, and '30S. There's also the

24 30th Infantry Regiment.

25 We have very good records on what kind of things 1 they were doing, how often. This is -- they were having 2 to send in monthly reports saying, this is how much 3 training, this is what we did. But these reports very rarely said, this is where we did it and this is how much material it expended. So you'd get good 5 information and then you're kind of going, well, but I

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want more.

During World War II, the Ninth Corps is here. We didn't find records that said what the monthly reports are, but by 1944 the required yearly training would all have been with actual mustard agents. The contaminated areas were to be in a very isolated, fenced off area, about 200 yards. That kind of really limits the number of places that could be done on the Presidio based on the housing that was present during World War II.

Following the war, the 6th Army was here. I guess in the early '50s they decided -- there was a very heightened concern about, not just chemical, but what we call chemical, biological and radiological problems and

20 concerns just in general. 21 They did a large staff of training. So each 22 element of the Army, like the 1st Army, the 2nd Army, 23 and the 6th Army headquartered here, established a CBR 24 school. So the CBR school for the 6th Army was here, 25 and it was pretty much out at Battery Chamberlain and

1 Fort McClellan in Alabama.

2 But that didn't end the training here. They 3 continued to have refresher training, but the amount of 4 training was much reduced, and by the '60s, it's mostly 5 just gas masks on.

6 Battery Chamberlain goes away when they give Baker 7 Beach the MPS, and by (INAUDIBLE), Battery Dynamite. 8 But most of the exercises are actually (INAUDIBLE) out 9 at parks.

10 I threw this slide in that -- we talked -- we found 11 a number of maps. I guess maybe several dozen of them ended up in the report. Primarily, we were looking at 12 13 them for OE and CWM.

14 This is a copy of a 1939 map, which --that aerial 15 photo where I was showing you the hand grenade area, this is Lincoln, Halleck, and then the Golden Gate by 16 17 the -- and it says, "hand grenade area." You can't 18 really read that, but it says, "Building 205," that it 19 was Building 205. These two are the two small arms 20 ranges. These are target butts for pistol ranges. This 21 is the machine gun photo up here. Both of those have 22 been previously identified.

So we went through. And the report contains a fair amount of discussion about what each of those maps says, as well as (INAUDIBLE). We also did the same thing with

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Baker. They trained officers and NCOs to be able to go 1

2 back and handle the CBR training back at their units

elsewhere within the 6th Army; that would be Nevada, 3 4

Utah, Idaho, Northern California. 5

They spent time with detection and things like that.

This picture here, which isn't terribly good, it came out horribly scanned, here's the Golden Gate Bridge, and you could see this nice pyrotechnic explosion trying to simulate a -- I think it's actually supposed to simulate a nuclear weapon. Very, very, very

12 small one. 13 The guys on the beach, I mean you can -- on the 14 actual newspaper article it's very clearly Baker Beach.

15 It just close by and they did a different kind of 16 training.

17 They did this training not just only for military 18 folks, but they would also do it for local -- civil

19 defense folks. So they would have like civil defense folks from San Francisco come in and they'd give them a 20

21 dog-and-pony show for a couple of hours and try and give

22 them a best-of presentation. 23

But after they figured they got enough of these people trained, the schools are being established, most of this training then became headquartered at

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1 aerial photos. We were looking primarily to identify

2 things on aerial photos to make sure if it matched up 3 with what the map said versus the textual information:

4 that was how we were able to find those trenches.

5 We were only able to identify the one set of 6 trenches. That doesn't mean there weren't necessarily

more, but those were the only ones that we could clearly

8 identify. And we were really only looking for

9 coordinates of explosives and chemical warfare materials

10 that we could positively say, yea, verily, this is it.

11 We didn't try to make too many speculative guesses. 12

There's a section in the report that -- Section 13 VII, it talks about -- basically it's like a laundry

14 list saying, here are all the types of items that we

15 (INAUDIBLE) identified, da, ding, da, ding, da, ding and

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it leads to a bunch of what we call "technical data 17

sheets". They're kind of one-page affairs, and this is 18 an example of what a smoke grenade looks like, kind of

19 what its size is, et cetera.

> There's probably about 70 or 80 of those in the report of items that we think are associated here as typical. It's not comprehensive, but it gives a fairly good background of what is probably here.

I almost apologize and have to explain to Craig that (INAUDIBLE), is that military munitions response

areas are important. MMR is an important acronym to the 2

- Army in that the Army, the Air Force, and the Marine
- 3 Corps, et cetera, all have to respond to the Senate and
- Congress about where their past and active, current
- ranges are and the major effort outside of this effort
- and the relationship to them.

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So the easy way to think of this slide is these are where the ranges are. So these are the smaller ranges that we were able to positively identify for other

- 10 ranges. I think it's really only at this Torpedo Wharf 11 Range, and I think the hand grenades are in the other.
- And I think the other ones have been previously
- 12 13 identified.

14 We had less clear areas about where these type of 15 things may have been fired. They kind of say things 16 like they did simulated battles on Crissy Field for demonstration purposes. I'm not sure that's a really 17

18 big concern. These other ones are kind of up to 19 interpretation.

20 Then there is a whole series of other ranges where 21 it's not clear exactly where it is, based on the

- 22 information we had. One of them is Old Rock Quarry. It
- 23 could be in -- I think there were three quarries on site 24 at the time, and it could be the quarry that ends up
- where the National Cemetery was, because there was a

1 I think one of these buildings is the park 2

- archives. It's the old park archives and the stables.
- 3 Well, during World War II, it was being used as the gas 4 mask storage warehouse.

5 The training areas that we were able to identify 6 were primarily associated with Battery Chamberlain and

7 Baker Beach.

8 Here's a nice area where they're showing where a 9 gas chamber is, just up the line from Battery 10 Chamberlain. The area where the toxic gas bottles were 11 found last year was never clearly identified as a 12 chemical warfare training area.

Any questions?

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MS. BLUM: On your list of resources at the beginning of your report, which would have been the primary military agency as a resource for documenting weapons and activities on the Presidio, is there any one in particular that should be primary or like the controlling recordkeeper?

MR. CURTIS: Well, I'll explain a little bit about the National Archive system. I think that might answer your question. The Army turned over the park archives that sits out -- that the National Park Service runs, and most of the drawings, et cetera, for the park remained and they stay there. That's pretty useful.

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pistol range that the Corps (INAUDIBLE), or it could be one of the other quarries. It's really just not clear.

We mapped these out as to where they were located, as best we could, finding them based on maps and aerial photos.

The trench area kind of overlays here and kind of touches in to the Barnard and rifle range. You can see the housing covers a good hunk of those. But this area here I guess is about where the bottles were found.

The chemical warfare activities areas is less clear. Gas chambers; we didn't identify a location for any of those, in the '20s and '30s. We identified several other areas after that. Not terribly concerned about gas chambers. It's the Army's experience that there is known quantities, they're statically used things, and typically temporary buildings didn't last very long. There's not really ever been an identifiable hazard with them. They sound exciting, but they're really not terribly.

20 Same thing with offices and storages. A lot of times when you look through maps, they'll say "chemical 21 22 warehouse" or "Chemical Warfare Service office," and it 23 sounds kind of like something is going on there, but typically these are just office buildings and where 24 they're storing the gas masks.

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- 1 The other records that were -- I mean some of the 2 records that the Army had at that time stayed here.
- 3 Some of them went to Fort Lewis, Washington. Those
- 4 would have been primarily the more recent articles.
- 5 Some of those also would have gone to what we call a 6 "records center".

7 What you've asked is a big question. When the 8 government has records, and if they can store them on a 9 boat somewhere, they can say, okay, this war gas is over

10 here. I'll just throw all these boxes over here and

11 I'll ignore them. Well, they're really not supposed to 12 do that.

13 They're supposed to have a standardized -- not 14 they're supposed to, they do. We have standardized 15 procedures saying this is how often you're supposed to 16 have it. Some of them very clearly say, these records are to be destroyed after two years.

17 18 Ideally what happens is that. Like in this area,

19 they would say, "Okay, I want to get rid of these boxes;

20 where is the nearest Federal Records Center?" The

nearest Federal Records Center here is the facility down 21 22 at San Bruno, next to, I guess, the Tanforan mall area

23 is, there's -- where the National Archives is.

24 So there's actually two facilities in that one 25 building. One is the Federal Records Center which

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houses records that still belong to the service that put them there. So like Sacramento District has records that are at the Federal Records Center because it's the closest Federal Records Center to Sacramento District.

Sacramento District of Corps of Engineers still owns those records and nobody can look at those records unless they say, yea, verily, you can look at those records, because they belong to the organization until that organization says, "You know, we know longer need them, they can be destroyed," or, if they're of value to the American people still, they can be turned over to the National Archives, which is the same building. This would be the public information.

Actually, the other stuff available to the public you would have to have permission from the owning agency. So that's how some of the records would get to San Bruno, and those would be local records.

Now, at National Records, these are usually more headquarter-level records, things that are being sent up the chain to, like, all the offices in D.C. Those records go the same way. They go to records centers typically first and then to archives. How you navigate and find those records, I can spend another couple of hours talking about.

MR. COOPER: Does that answer your question?

1 not really getting away from them.

MR. SUTTER: Does your report include any conclusions and/or recommendations? A lot of data here.

MR. CURTIS: There's a lot of data there.

MR. SUTTER: Is there an evaluation? Are there recommendations that are recommended as far as the report?

MR. HANDEL: I'll answer that. As I mentioned before, I'm having the Archive Search Report forwarded to our Huntsville Office Center of Expertise for Ordinance and Explosives, Chemical Weapons. They're evaluating it. They'll provide me with recommendations. That's what -- one of the services they provide to the Corps of Engineers.

MR. SUTTER: That process is not complete.

16 MR. HANDEL: Correct.

MR. CURTIS: And that's not -- that's how the process works always. We don't make recommendations. We are -- and it's been very clear, it's like, we can

20 say things like this is what we know type of things, but

21 we're not supposed to be --

MR. COOPER: Bruce, just to kind of further -how long do you think it will take Huntsville to come
back with some recommendations for next steps?

MR. HANDEL: I should have something in

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MS. BLUM: I think it answered my question because there really isn't one local place, and it's a big hunt and peck and maybe you're lucky and maybe you aren't.

MR. KERN: It looked like there was a lot of activity at Baker Beach, and Baker Beach is used by a few people now and then today. I'm just wondering as part of this report or other activities, has there been an examination of Baker Beach, some sort of -- have people gone through that area before it was turned over?

MR. CURTIS: I'm sure the area was gone over before it was turned over. Typically after these exercises -- I mean we even have some examples in the documentation saying, "Okay, after our little dog-and-pony demonstration, everybody go and clean up the beach. Please help find every bit and piece."

So they're going to find stuff that (INAUDIBLE) their training (INAUDIBLE), but they'll also find stuff that happened probably a week ago. So it gets cleaned up. But that's standard practice.

Typically the items that are doing there are not -now is kind of where I was getting back to the
statically versus dynamic. They're not things that are
going real far. These are things that are fairly
in-place items, more statically charged so that they're

1 December.

MR. CURTIS: Can I throw out a caveat on that, in case it takes longer? Huntsville is snowed. The people that do this are -- a lot of them are being deployed, have been deployed. A lot of the same guys that do this are the ones that are going overseas to be making decisions on running the contracts for -- keeping the oil fields open and making sure that the explosives aren't there in the oil fields in Iraq. They're also the ones that are managing the destruction of all the ammunition at Iraq that we captured. It's just a higgledy-piggledy mess. So if it's not December, don't be surprised.

MR. BERMAN: I'd just like to follow up on Doug's question. The implication that I got from your presentation tonight was that Baker Beach area was clearly identified as a place where there was some CW activity; whereas the lower Inspiration Point where the bottles were found is only vaguely identified or maybe even not identified clearly as a training area.

Given that conclusion, if that's correct, it would seem to me that in spite of the fact that one thinks that Baker Beach is clean, that since those areas are now likely to be remediated quite soon, is it of value for some further investigation there, other than the

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remediation, in order to insure that whatever activities, whatever CW activities occurred there, that the cleanup of those things has really been comprehensive?

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MR. COOPER: Are you talking about the landfills up on the bluffs or are you talking down on the beach itself?

MR. BERMAN: Well, both, because I mean even though the munitions were static, it's not that far from the bluff to the -- from the landfills and the bluffs to the beach. I mean it's only like maybe 50 yards in some cases, which is well within the range of even the static materials.

So the question is whether there's any value beyond the proposed remediation in view of this report to review the possibility of some residual CW activity material?

MR. HANDEL: I think the answer to that will come out of what Huntsville recommends to me, or to the Sacramento District.

What we have is we know -- we have found bottles in the trenches below Inspiration Point, so we know that something occurred there. We see photographs of activity occurring on Baker Beach. So we know that there's something there. We don't know how often it

1 MR. HANDEL: Certainly.

2 MR. ULLENSVANG: And that way if there is a 3 public threat or a likelihood of a public threat, we can 4 be informed and take an appropriate action prior to any 5 sort of determination of a final action. Thanks.

MR. BUDROE: Randy, you basically talked about usage and really didn't talk about material production or waste disposal; was that not within the scope of the report?

MR. CURTIS: Material production didn't occur here. I mean, these items are produced at manufacturing plants from around the country. They're warehoused, typically at depos, and they would be disbursed out.

I say that, and -- one element of all this is that excess ammunition for the Greater Bay Area, during like the '50s, came here. So if people needed to get rid of ammo, it's like, "Okay, we have some out-of-date stuff and we no longer need it," they would bring it here and it would be stored on site -- it appears to probably be one of the old magazines -- and then it would then be destroyed or shipped back to one of the depos. So this was kind of a collection point for that type of thing. Now ---

MR. HANDEL: Actually, I have an opinion that differs with that. Benicia Arsenal was a collection

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occurred, in either place, but we know that something occurred there.

I would love to -- Huntsville at this point to make a recommendation. They may say the incendiaries or the mustard, whatever was used in this kind of instance, it naturally degrades in 10 or 15 years. I know certain CWMs degrade very rapidly in the open oxygen.

I don't have the answers to some of the specifics, but that's why I look to the Center of Expertise.

MR. ULLENSVANG: Is it possible to ask your experts if they could make an early determination if there is an imminent hazard to the public there?

MR. HANDEL: Sure, I can ask them.

MR. ULLENSVANG: I think that's what Sam's asking, is there something we need to do urgently to protect the public at Baker Beach?

MR. HANDEL: Actually, I think he was asking me about if we could make sure and take into consideration the CWM whenever we do some other remediation.

MR. BERMAN: Right. Right.

MR. ULLENSVANG: We need like a stand on it. If you could ask them if they could early look at it to see if there is a need to restrict public access in the area because of some imminent hazard that might be there.

point for much of the Bay area.

2 MR. CURTIS: Okay. Then you start getting into 3 issues about points of times that this is happening. We know this happened for at least a period of time here. 4 5 And I'm not sure how much, how far or how --

MS. TRIGIANI: How can you two have different opinions on what actually what happened?

8 MR. CURTIS: Periods of times. Because it 9 probably happened both times. The answers are probably 10 both right, that Benicia did it and the Presidio did it. 11 But when you get down into the specifics of what

12 timeframe this happens, makes a big difference. 13

14 like the headquarters for the Western Defense Command 15 started here and then they were concerned and they moved it out to Salt Lake City to Fort Douglas. So the 16

So the missions change based on organizations. So

17 mission was in two different places, for different 18 reasons, at different times, and it's hard to keep 19 straight sometimes.

MR. ANDERSON: Did you identify resources that might be of value to the general review of hazardous material, I mean just dumps that the Presidio is trying to clean up, material that they haven't had before?

24 MR. CURTIS: The aerial photos probably could 25 be used to that, to some extent.

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1 MR. ANDERSON: And these would be new photos 2 that would be useful, that they haven't had?

MR. CURTIS: They're not going to be old photos. Not previously acquired. Does that make sense? MR. ANDERSON: Yes.

MR. CURTIS: I don't want to say they're new because they're not new, they're historic.

MS. PASSERO: A two-part question. One is you mentioned your Huntsville office is an audience for this report, and who else -- is there anybody else that this report is going to be distributed to?

For a bit of background for me, was this report made upon request or is it sort of standard operating procedure?

MR. HANDEL: Generally standard operating procedure. It appeared that -- well, it appeared there wasn't one prepared for Presidio of San Francisco.

I had earlier been involved in the environmental restoration here. We never really considered ordinance and explosives a problem here. None of the information that had surfaced identified it as a problem.

When this instance came up at Inspiration Point, the question was asked: Do we have an Archive Search Report? I researched that and the answer was no. So we went forward with an Archive Search Report.

question is, how long does the chlorine stay in an
 underground scenario without --

3 MR. CURTIS: Don't know. I don't know that 4 answer.

5 MS. BLUM: And then, where is it, would be the 6 second? I have a garden on the Presidio and I'm very 7 interested in the answer to that question. 8 MR. CURTIS: I don't know where they did it.

MR. CURTIS: I don't know where they did it. I'm not sure how much of it was actually -- it sounded like there was a number of areas around the Bay area. A golf course, I think, was the main source here on post, but --

MS. BLUM: So we won't know where this chlorine was?

MR. CURTIS: People aren't keeping the records on that. They may be saying, okay, yeah, we were asked by so and so to do this and give this demonstration, and the City said we can use these chemicals to get rid of these pests. But it's not being very specific about quantities or where. I mean that's just the imperfect nature of the information.

I mean, part of it is that the person who wrote the report probably didn't think it was important and didn't write it in the first place.

MR. YOUNGKIN: Were you able to narrow down the

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MS. PASSERO: Is this just going to them at your Huntsville office, or is there a wider audience?

MR. HANDEL: No. It's being sent to the Huntsville office for them to evaluate it in terms of a recommendation for any additional investigations or any actions or educational programs or what have you. But I intend to distribute it to the Presidio Trust and DTSC.

MS. MONAGHAN: I was wondering if the training documented where the things were disposed of after the training was over; would that have been taken off the post and disposed someplace or would it have been disposed on site?

MR. CURTIS: Ideally what most of the training -- the items are expended during the training. So the disposed of I guess would be disposed of the empty containers. So the documentation didn't specify.

There was an ordinance and explosive disposal area that was located, I think it's at Tennessee Point, over in Fort Cronkite, across the Bay that had been used for a number of years for disposal of ammunition items that were a problem.

MS. BLUM: On Page 6 you mention chlorine used in a series of gopher extermination experiments. I wonder -- well, two parts here -- if you know, where on the Presidio that was used -- actually, the first

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1 time period when the bottles were disposed of at2 Inspiration Point?

MR. CURTIS: Well, it had to be World War II or after because they didn't have those particular kits 'til that time. Probably the use of those kits is really being -- falling out of favor in the '50s. Well, actually, I shouldn't make -- the decontamination kits were used a bit more. But definitely by 1969 they're not using any of that.

MR. YOUNGKIN: Pretty wide range. MR. CURTIS: Pretty wide range.

MR. YOUNGKIN: You also said that the training ground where they used these detonation kits had to be 200 yards or something like that, so there was only a few areas in the Presidio.

MR. CURTIS: No. Well, not the detonation kits. Those would be for contamination area. So, look, contamination area they were looking to do larger quantities of training activities so that they're using more than just small amounts. So these caskets at a time would be considered a small amount; whereas the

contamination area would be for the larger amounts.
 MR. YOUNGKIN: Do you believe there was a
 contamination area at the Presidio?

MR. CURTIS: The standard training

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documentation said yes, you should have a contamination 2 area. And given the level of training, it appears. But

3 that's not a conclusive statement.

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I mean a lot of times you get a piece here and a piece here and you're like, what about this one here? You don't always get that.

MR. COOPER: But a contamination area would have meant a place where they contaminated it and then decontaminated it.

MR. CURTIS: Right. So to some extent, worrying about residual hazards for something like that -- before you finish the exercise you were supposed to be done with the contamination issue. They have -the old sergeant who's running the show is going to be there decontaminating things. It's like, if you don't do it, you've got to keep on. You're not going to let

17 them stop until they're done. 18 MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC: That was going to be my 19 question, because of the bulk agents slide. We're 20 talking about a gallon of mustard per unit, which is a 21 lot of mustards. It's (INAUDIBLE) materials used in the 22 decontamination that weren't completely decontaminated, 23 would you have the possibility, if you wind up 24 uncovering the landfill, with maybe some residual 25 material, granted it's a long time down the road, if you

1 around here," but the soil and the plant life could have 2 carcinogens for a long time.

3 MR. CURTIS: Once again, I would definitely 4 defer to the guys from Huntsville as to what the 5 breakdown products are. I don't --

MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC: But the question is: Did you see any evidence that chlorine was used as a decontamination agent there, for the decontamination exercises?

MR. CURTIS: Decontamination is typically used with super tropical bleach, which is bleach.

MR. YOUNGKIN: That article in the "Foghorn" says chlorinated lime. Does that make sense to you?

MR. CURTIS: That may be I guess what the --I'm not sure exactly what the chlorinated or bleach is, or I think they call it B.A.N.K. I'm not sure what the acronym for that stands for. But I think it's what they're spreading around; and the lime is to help, I guess -- I don't know the agents -- I think help spread it through.

MS. TRIGIANI: You said earlier that you could find no records of where trenches were, and so that sort of prompts a larger question for me. In terms of all these places that you went to do your research, are you confident that you have found all documentation about

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had something that was burned anerobically, and it hasn't all completely reacted.

MR. CURTIS: I would probably try to defer to one of the guys from Huntsville who has a lot more experience. I mean the Huntsville guys are the guys who typically help run the projects that actually remediate these areas.

After I'm done with my reports, I generally never hear what happens next. They would be really one of the people that would be able to better respond to a question like that.

MR. ANDERSON: The decontamination areas, are you talking about, for example, use of chlorine contamination?

MR. CURTIS: It appears at the time that their primary source would have been mustard, at the time that this was going on.

MR. ANDERSON: Because I don't know what mustard is even, but chlorine will react with every bit of organic matter, and I assume it cleans itself up in a very short time. It leaves chlorinated organic compounds, which are almost always carcinogenic, for --I don't know -- a lot longer time.

So if somebody came around to decontaminate the area, you could say, "Well, there's no more chlorine

1 the Presidio?

2 MR. CURTIS: Absolutely not. I think anybody who would ever tell you they found every piece of paper 4 associated with the Presidio would be lying. It's not 5 possible.

MS. TRIGIANI: Be patient with me. But how then do we trust that all the information has been unearthed that we need to know in order to make a decision about whether there's still chemical warfare agents on the Presidio? Do you understand?

MR. CURTIS: It's -- it seems -- it's a good question.

MS. TRIGIANI: Why go through this exercise if you can't be confident that you've unearthed 80 percent or 70 percent of the documentation?

MR. CURTIS: This report took longer than originally expected, and it's cost more money, because as we thought we had additional places that we thought were going to be valuable sources, we traced them down.

When we started running out of money, I said, "Bruce, to do a good effort on this, it's going to take more." That didn't make him happy necessarily, running the report, but that's what it takes.

24 Now, as far as -- I don't want to -- we looked in 25 the places we thought we had a strong likelihood or even

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a mediocre likelihood of finding this information.

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Now, it gets back to the whole question about how the national archive system -- this is a major amount of paper. And paper is misfiled. It's not in the places you expect it to be.

We have found as we're going through one site and we'll finish up a report, then we'll have -- be dealing from another site somewhere in the country, and we'll find out this wonderful document about the report we finished a couple of years ago.

What's happened is, is that somebody needed a copy of a range regulation or a training manual and they used -- Camp Swampy someplace is an example -- and they used it to prepare their own example. But you would never think to look for that document in that other place, but it's there.

And that is why I can say absolutely, there's no way you could find every record that would be associated with the Presidio. But then you start going -- there's diminishing returns. It's like we could keep on --I mean, I could be employed for the rest of my life looking for records and not really turning up a lot.

22 23 I've done a bunch of research for Bruce on Dugway Proving Ground. We were really given carte blanche 25 to -- I don't want to say spend money -- but they really 1 simpler if we weren't there.

MS. TRIGIANI: Thank you.

MR. YOUNGKIN: Is there a procedure for having these aerial photos given to the Environmental Program?

MR. CURTIS: I think we had a bunch of them scanned in. We've given them to the library and they're in the process of putting them into their system.

MR. YOUNGKIN: Thank you.

MR. PONTON: I know we've researched 10 (INAUDIBLE) stretched 60 or 70 years, but is there ever 11 an element of this where you -- people that are still around to interview, people that were actually here to 12 see what they recall happening? 13

MR. CURTIS: We can do that. We did not do that. There's been -- interviews are kind of a mixed bag, and to find the people who you want to talk to is a very difficult item and it's expensive. I mean, if somebody comes forward and says, "Yeah, I know all about it," then you can interview them. But then you're also

20 trying to go, is this a credible person? 21 The Army has spent a lot of money chasing after 22 people that weren't terribly credible. I think of a bad 23 juror at this point, because I am convinced people's 24 memories are horrible. I know mine is. I just ---25 people say, "I remember that, oh, 20 years ago."

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said, "If you thought you any hint of finding something," they said, "go at it."

MR. HANDEL: We spent about \$150,000 on this report?

MR. CURTIS: Yes, and that's primarily research. The analysis was a fair amount, but we didn't -- the aerial photo interpretation is somewhat focussed primarily on ordinance and explosive and it was done fairly -- I don't want to say cheaply -- but we didn't put as much effort on that. We were focussed mostly on looking through smelly boxes of information.

MS. TRIGIANI: It's essential -- it's a team that was under your direction as opposed to going to -putting an A.P.B. out to every area that holds records and saying, "What do you have on the Presidio?"

MR. CURTIS: It's a joke in our office. It's like going, "Yeah," if we call somebody, "we already know."

19 It's like, "Yeah, yeah, I looked through those 20 boxes. We don't have anything."

I mean, because we're a nuisance. When we show up to these places we are a nuisance to the people that are there. We are making them work very hard bringing us

24 information. We try to be very nice to them, but we are

making them work a lot harder. Their day would be a lot

They'll just send you off on a wild goose chase.

2 I don't want to discredit anybody. I mean there 3 are some people that have very sharp minds, but it has 4 to be a fairly regimented regime to figure out how much

5 they really know and make sure that what they're

6 saying -- the quality of the information is coming in.

7 So no, we didn't make that effort.

8 Primarily, the people we'd be looking for aren't 9 the people that were here in the last 20, 30 years.

10 They would be the people that were here in the '40s and

11 '50s. That's a lot harder to track down.

MS. CLEEK: I have a question on the decontamination training. Is there like a standardized process that they went through? What did they use? How did they decided that they had really decontaminated everything?

17 MR. CURTIS: Yeah, there is a standardized 18 process. There's what they -- standard technical 19 manuals. We have a lot of these historical technical 20 manuals saying, this is how you do this, this is how 21 it's supposed to work.

22 They have like -- think of it as like pH paper.

23 Remember from science class where you could test the pH 24 of your tongue or something like that? So it's kind of

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like that, that they're kind of testing it. And if it

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turns colors then it's -- I'm not sure if it turns colors if it is contaminated or not contaminated or what.

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MS. CLEEK: So are they sampling, is that how thev --

MR. CURTIS: It's kind of like a sampling of the areas that they've been through. And how they're decontaminating it is they've got -- I don't know if you remember those old, metal bug sprayer things and spraying things down, that's kind of what the gadgets look that, from what I've seen.

MS. CLEEK: I'm wondering if they left something behind while they were decontaminating.

MR. COOPER: Just bleach.

15 MS. CLEEK: So mustard is neutralized just by 16 bleach?

17 MR. CURTIS: It's a special type of bleach. 18 I'm not sure of the chemistry. I would defer it to 19 people who actually studied the chemistry to answer that 20 question. But that's my understanding.

21 MR. HANDEL: That's what is used for 22 decontaminating equipment at Dugway Proving Ground; 23 bleach and water.

24 MS. CLEEK: I just sort of expected it to 25 require something more chemical than that.

1 As many of you know, during a -- I guess it was a

2 project by a student over at Berkeley, additional

3 contamination was found in the lake that was further

4 investigated, and it appears that there is some

5 hazardous levels of metals and pesticides in Mountain

6 Lake. That's been determined factually.

It also appears to many of us that the process --

8 I've kind of been corrected a little bit in my

9 terminology. Instead of delayed, we can say it's been

10 jeopardized in terms of its progress, due to a variety

11 of difficult challenges. That's the wording in the 12 resolution.

13 We're basically having some difficulty getting

14 Caltrans to come to the table and be part of the

15 discussion, and so we have created this resolution to

16 highlight some of our thoughts and to alert various

17 agencies that we're beginning a process of community

18 action and involvement with respect to Mountain Lake. 19 Why don't I give everybody a minute or two to read

this and then we can talk about it. 20

21 MR. LUIKART: Paragraph 3, we say "has been" 22 and "may be". Is "may" the strongest we're going to get

23 there, instead of "will"? 24

MR. KERN: I see your point. I mean, there is a very high likelihood that there could be, without any

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1 MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC: Bleach is not innocent.

MS. CLEEK: No. I agree. But I was thinking of something much more exotic.

MR. KERN: Well, I'd like to thank Randy and Bruce. Thanks very much for coming out here and answering questions. Great presentation.

MR. COOPER: Very thorough.

MR. KERN: We look forward to your

9 recommendations coming back and hearing about the 10 comprehensive cleanup of Baker Beach. I shouldn't have

11 said that. All right, Thanks.

12 I think we need a little break at this point, and 13 we'll reconvene at 9:00 o'clock. About 10 minutes.

(Break.)

MR. KERN: Let's get started. Our next item is 5B. Mountain Lake. We've had discussion. We have a

17 resolution we've been working on and we've gotten a few

18 other little comments that I've added in. They're

19 nothing substantial in the terms of the language.

20 They're some wordsmithing items. So take a look, and

21 I'll give a little background about what this is. 22

The Mountain Lake area has been an area of keen interest for residents in the area, neighbors. There's

24 a Mountain Lake Association. There's been a great

amount of restoration going on there.

changes to the roadway structure, that there would be ongoing contamination.

3 MR. BOGGS: Just as a matter of point, cars 4 driving down that road, when they emit toxic materials, oftentimes it's a fine particle. That particle could be 5 6 blowing, never touching the ground over into Mountain

Lake.

8 Some of that -- this is part of Caltrans' argument 9 is if there's a truck driving down the road and it

10 spills a drum of toxic materials that runs off, Caltrans

11 is not responsible. It's the truck driver. Caltrans 12 says they never dumped anything on Highway 1. They

13 never released anything. It's all the drivers that were

14 on Highway 1 that are responsible because they

15 contributed the toxic materials.

> MR. LUIKART: But we're not addressing Caltrans in this paragraph. We're just saying it will or may have future contamination because of the proximity to

19 the highway. It has nothing to do with Caltrans or the 20 drivers. We're just saying it's there and it happens.

MR. BOGGS: In most likely -- well, most likely 21

22 it will release materials, but if that constitutes --

23 it's not going to be the same materials that are 24 deposited there now in the levels that they are

25 deposited now; i.e., we're not going to have lead

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hazardous waste levels. In all the studies that they did, shows that that level of lead is actually a foot down below the surface of the sediments in the lake.

So I think what we found about the actual surface of the sediments of the lake at the current time is well below the levels that are going to be actionable. It's that layer that's one foot down that does require action.

So "may" is probably the better word because we don't know if it's going to actually exceed any standards or not.

MR. KERN: It's possible, though, that if there were some sort of a spill or wreck and barrels just drained into the lake -- I mean that's another thing that we've been talking about that should be corrected, that gross contamination to the lake.

Are you suggesting that we change that "may" to "will"? Is there a strong feeling?

MR. LUIKART: I'm not even suggesting that it's Caltrans' responsibility or not. I'm just saying it's near a major highway, every November it rains, and the runoff does go to the lake, and the runoff does contain contaminants. There's no doubt about it.

So "it has," that's the definitive; and "will" would be the future definitive of "has." That's all.

1 MR. LUIKART: We're not laying the blame on 2 anyone in this paragraph. We're just saying it's going 3 to happen.

4 MR. HULTGREN: It's a fact. We know that there's going to be more pollution coming from the 6 highway unless something is done about it.

I mean, what do you need to convince you about it? 8 I mean even if they've changed the type of gasoline, 9 there's still all the gas and tires and everything else that is going to run off from the highway into the lake. 10 Period. That's all toxic. 11

MR. BOGGS: So you can't change the storm drains, and if they do, we'll still get contaminants.

14 MR. HULTGREN: Well, I don't care. We don't care about that. We're just saying it's there. We're 15 16 not saving who did it or what to do about it.

MR. BOGGS: Well, no, we were talking -- just when we were talking about "may" or "will be" future. We're talking about future. Caltrans does go re-route their storm drains per a request. It changes it back --

21 well, it doesn't necessarily change it back to "may"; i.e., we know that there's blow off from exhaust and

22 23 that kind of stuff, that the dust would just blow over,

regardless if the storm drains are there or not, 24

25 draining into the lake. So "will" is perfectly fine.

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It's not "may."

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MS. CHEEVER: But isn't Bob saying that the current runoff actually has less contamination because of changes in regulations about additives to --

MR. BOGGS: Right. We don't have leaded gas anymore, which is -- lead is a primary contaminant in Mountain Lake. And so what we found is lead that is right at the surface of the sediments is far, far, far lower than what's (INAUDIBLE).

But he is right, there will be contaminants released in the lake. Whether they're high enough to really cause an action though, that's a different question. But I think it would be very hard to prevent some sort of contaminants from getting into the lake.

MS. TRIGIANI: In the fifth paragraph ---

MR. HULTGREN: Can we act on that first to get it out of the way. I'm sorry, I'm not criticizing you, I'm just saying let's be orderly about this and decide what to do about it.

MS. YAROS: I'm okay with the word "may," but I suppose an alternative would be "will most likely in the future."

MR. HULTGREN: I think "will" is an excellent word. I think anything else is just kind of being weaselly.

Page 77 MR. KERN: Is there any objection to change it

1 to "will"? 2

3 MR. BERMAN: Well, it's just that the sentence 4 is actually complicated because it starts with, "There's 5 sufficient evidence to conclude."

Okay. The question is: Do you really mean that, for the second part of the sentence, is there sufficient evidence to conclude that there will be future contamination?

10 MR. ANDERSON: Sure. It just doesn't say how 11 much.

MR. BERMAN: Yes, okay. Because if that's what you want to say, that you're confident now that there's sufficient evidence to conclude that there will be future contamination, then, you know, it's just a question of whether --

MR. KERN: Any objection to "will"? Next point. Mary.

19 MS. TRIGIANI: Fifth paragraph, second line. I 20 would suggest in the -- to pick up on Julian's word, in 21 the spirit of non-weaseling -- understand that it is 22 time to move, instead of saying the timing is right. 23 This is strictly, like, you know, language stuff.

MR. LUIKART: It's wordsmithing. It's a more definitive way of --

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MS. TRIGIANI: Yeah. And then "mobilizing public support," I would say public action or public interest.

MR. KERN: Any objection to the word "action" in there for support?

MR. BERMAN: I think that's a good one, because support is a kind of vague term. In a sense, action is a little bit stronger. But I think the rest of it -the timing is right. I don't know if that's a weasel to say that the timing is right. That's -- you get down to what you read into words.

MS. TRIGIANI: It is time.

MR. KERN: I don't mind "it is time to move the project forward." Is there any objection to that?

Okay. Any other items? Jerry.

MR. ANDERSON: Well, as long as we're talking about individual words, in the last two paragraphs, it says "at the appropriate time." I would suggest "an appropriate time," otherwise it sounds like you have a specific time in mind but you're just not telling him what it is.

22 MR. KERN: I don't mind "an appropriate time." 23 Okay. That's good.

24 And for the final paragraph? Yes. Michelle.

MS. PASSERO: Paragraph 7. I'm not sure if

local community groups" kind of looked lept out from the page a bit. Does that mean we're saying we're going to organize, like create local community groups, or maybe does this mean work with local community groups, which is a little more less domineering?

MR. KERN: It certainly means more to work with.

MS. CHEEVER: I would suggest either -- instead of to work with local community groups, or else inform and work with local community groups. Just a thought.

11 MR. KERN: To inform and work with, instead of 12 organize. Any objection?

All right. Jack.

14 MR. LUIKART: I was going to move that we 15 approve this.

16 MR. KERN: Any other clarifying comments? 17 MR. BERMAN: I guess in view of the making the 18 change in the next to the last paragraph about including

19 future actions about -- I don't remember the exact

20 words, but in the final paragraph, again, they're voting

21 just for the securing funding for the --

MR. KERN: Right.

23 MR. BERMAN: -- cleanup. So the question is if 24 you're going to make that consistent, you should maybe

25 change it in both paragraphs.

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- this was in other people's thoughts as well, but it 1
- 2 seems like legislation could -- certainly you could try
- 3 to secure funding or direct funding, but the other piece
- 4 of that may be to help either prevent or mitigate future
- 5 contamination. So getting something to the legislation
- that helps with construction in the roadway, or that 6 7

helps to mitigate.

So including the prospect of, say, legislation, to mitigate future contamination. I guess -- is it impossible to prevent it -- so to mitigate and to secure

funding from responsible parties. 11 12 MR. KERN: Any objection to that addition?

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MR. LUIKART: Could you repeat it.

15 MR. KERN: Yes. It goes: "Be it further 16 resolved that the community members of the Presidio RAB

will at an appropriate time in the near future encourage 17

its individual members to inform and organize local 18

19 community groups for completion of the project,

20 including the prospect of State legislation to mitigate

21 future contamination and to secure funding from

22 responsible parties for the cleanup of Mountain Lake."

MS. CHEEVER: I haven't been following this maybe as closely as some people. Perhaps I'm looking at

25 it with different eyes. But the "inform and organize 1 MR. KERN: Right. I agree. "In order to

promote State legislation for the purposes of mitigating

3 future contamination and securing funding from

4 responsible parties."

MS. CHEEVER: One other thing. Maybe I didn't

6 hear right. But if we're changing to "an appropriate

7 time" in the second to last paragraph, don't we want to

8 make that -- did you already do that for both?

MR. KERN: Yes.

10 MR. SUTTER: I move that we adopt the 11 resolution with the changes that have been made.

MR. LUIKART: Second.

13 MR. KERN: Is there any discussions? It's been 14 moved and seconded that we adopt the resolution as

15 amended. All the community members, if you could please

16 raise your hand and we'll count those in favor.

17 Eighteen. Opposed? Seeing none. So the resolution

18 passes with 18 in favor to zero.

19 Thank you very much for the participation in 20 crafting this. We'll begin the next steps probably at

21 the next committee meeting discussing our various

22 strategies of how we want to pursue this.

23 Thank you very much for this. I think it gives us a nice starting place on where to move from here. 24

Now we are at Item 5C, project status update.

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MR. COOPER: Okay. This is your monthly status. It has been updated to all of the major remediation sites. Again, it's already 9:30. I'm going to talk really fast and stop me if you have any questions.

So, once again, on the Trust Feasibility Study, it's reported, you know, it's been made publicly available. I've got a letter from the RAB. I have just been waylaid with some other things. I have a draft response letter ready, but I haven't been able to finish that yet to sent to Brian. So I apologize for the delay. I hope this slide changes by November.

Five-Year Report, out by the end of November; that's for Landfills 8 and 10 at the (INAUDIBLE).

Landfill E. The data report from the work we did last year is out. As we've announced, CH2MHill is our future Trust new environmental consultant for Landfill E, and they're looking at all site data and background information. We hope to have a kickoff meeting and bring the project manager and the program manager from

22 CH2MHill to the next RAB Committee meeting on

23 October 28th and kind of do a little meet-and-greet and

24 introduce the folks and let them meet you all. So I'll

25 talk to Mark if whether that's an acceptable agenda for

1 pesticide data in the sediments. It's not very

2 thorough, so we need to kind of nail that down a little

3 bit. And we'll -- we're going to take some hazardous

4 waste -- it's federal and state hazardous waste, that's

the TCLP and TLC test so we can better characterize ouroff-site disposal cost.

Nike Swale. We have a sample plan with DTSC, and

8 we hope to implement it very soon, because this

9 particular site is in the RAP for next year. The RAP

10 for this year, as you know, the public comment period

11 ended and I'm working on a responsiveness summary.

12 That's the written response to each and every comment

13 that was received during the public comment period.

So it's just like the same thing we did last year.

I'll send that over to Bob and he'll look at it. If

16 he's satisfied that we've responded to all the comments,

17 then we'll prepare a final RAP and then send that over

18 to DTSC for signature.

19 Let's see here. So while we're finalizing the RAP,

20 we have to keep moving forward with the remedial designs

21 for the sites in this RAP. And, as you know, we are

22 hoping to get this done this year so we could have dug

23 out Baker Beach 3 this year, and before the rains. And

24 as you know, we didn't make it.

That was disappointing for me, and despite our best

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you guys at the October -- or you can maybe decide today.

MR. YOUNGKIN: It's on the agenda.

MR. COOPER: Firing ranges. As you know, we had an RFS work plan go out and take a whole bunch of samples at small arms firing ranges. There was a couple places where a couple of firing ranges where we need to take some more samples to complete our delineation, so we'll be doing a presentation on how we're going to present the findings and present our points on where we need to take more samples. Because we need to send that to Bob and get his okay before we go out and take some more samples.

Mountain Lake, which we've been talking about for a while. Our preremedial design continues. I've been talking about the importance of that and now it looks like I have a deadline, six months from today, to finish our preliminary design work.

We've been talking a lot internally with our natural resources staff over the last month or so to figure out the best way to work out some logistics in cleaning up the sediments. I think we've announced before we're going to be getting a sample and analysis plan to Bob and Jim regarding better delineating the

pesticide hits. As you know, there's a little bit of

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1 efforts, we didn't make the rainy season deadline. But 2 we still are going -- we're still proceeding full-steam

3 ahead. We're going to send the design package to DTSC

and -- for Baker Beach 3 and 4 this week.

We also have a test pit plan at Baker Beach 3. We wanted to dig in to Baker Beach 3 and do a little characterization test. And Bob is looking at that right now. We're also looking at pushing forward with our design work for Fill Site 6A.

Again, we wanted to actually implement those remedies this year. They're being pushed to the very early part of 2004. So we've had to redo our schedule to recount for that.

Okay. So this is the next RAP. This is next year's RAP that I was talking about. I've talked about that before. It includes a whole bunch of sites. I think 25 sites or more.

We, as you know, the Trust collected some data at Baker Beach 1 and 2 sites to better delineate the contamination there, and so we have an Interim Data Report that we're looking at and we'll be releasing that

22 to the public shortly.

Then Mactec, who was our contractor for this big RAP for next year, is working on the RAP and the

25 remedial designs and the remedies included in that RAP.

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So stay tuned. That's a big, big project. 1

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On our petroleum side, we have the interim action at Building 1065. We've selected our contractor. It's Performance Excavators. We use them I believe to do the Crissy Field Skeet Range cleanup and they did a good job there. So we hope, now that our oracle procurement system is going again internally at the Presidio Trust, we can send one last purchase order over to Performance Excavators. And we hope to get started by the end of October. Hopefully. It's hard being the last week of October. It might slip to the first week of November.

We also are going to be sending out an Email kind of flyer to the tenants that are in that area. Just give them a heads up on what's going on. There's going to be some road closures and the parking lots are going to be temporarily closed for a while. Basically putting the word out on that.

I'm also, on November 5th, speaking to the mayor --Presidio Mayor's Council and I'm going to be talking about this project. Because right around November 5th the project should just be getting started.

The Email notification -- actually, I think it's going to be a flyer that's going to be mailed to the tenants in this area -- they should have that by the end of this week. So if any questions come up in that flyer

that's due to Jim on October 15th. And I'm to meet the 1 2 deadline, which is tomorrow.

What we talked about. Bruce Handel mentioned that the soil that had been stockpiled at Inspiration Point was sorted by Army contractors, and they didn't find any mustard agent bottles in that soil, so that soil has now been removed from the site. Thank goodness. That's one step in the right direction.

We had Bruce Handel's contractor -- not contractor -- I guess other division from the Corps of Engineers, come and discuss a very thorough Archive Search Report.

These are the two things that we've released since our last RAB meeting that at least I can think of. We've sent out an important document called "DEH Operable Unit Final Closure and Request for DTSC Certification." That's dated September 30th.

That's like the -- we had to draft one to the regulators last year. They had some comments on that. We think that we've rewritten the report in a manner that addressed the regulator's comments. So that has now been resubmitted to them.

The other one is that -- oh, I meant to put that that's an Army -- the second bullet is not a Trust document. That's the Army's final work plan to do their

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I'll be able to answer them, either by telephone call or 2 personally on November 5th at the Mayor's meeting.

3 Okay. Another petroleum project is 207/231. It's 4 still in the work plan, data collection stage. We're 5 working with the regulators right now.

1349. What we believe is from finished collecting data, we are -- Trust and the National Park Service is looking at it, the data report, and will be releasing that to the regulators. There's some soil sampling along the FDS line there. I don't know what that is.

MR. ULLENSVANG: It's not part of 1349. (INAUDIBLE) so near where the FDS line formally was.

MR. COOPER: Down at which project?

MR. ULLENSVANG: (INAUDIBLE) FDS line work. It 14 was just a discovery (INAUDIBLE). 15

MR. COOPER: So that's just a heads up on the FDS line in general. That happens periodically just from Trust trench work. When the utility lines go in, occasionally they'll be crisscrossing where the former FDS line was.

21 Groundwater monitoring program. Under our new 22 order from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, we

23 send out reports now semiannually. We still monitor quarterly, but the written reports go out semiannually.

And so Q1 and Q2 is combined. It's a single report

1 soil sifting at the mustard agent sites. That's it. 2

sophistication, basically.

MR. KERN: Any questions for Craig?

MR. BERMAN: On the agenda there was something called "budget and schedule update."

MR. COOPER: Oh yeah. So I wrote a letter saying that I had a procurement request in oracle, which is our accounting system to process procurements -because I wanted to hire someone to help us kind of take our budget and cost tracking to the next tier of

11 I think I announced at the last RAB meeting, or was 12 it a committee meeting -- I forget -- that it got --13 that procurement got vetoed basically, and I was told 14 that it would be better for us -- that the accounting 15 department said that they could provide those services in house. 16

So George and I met with a couple folks from the accounting department, just in mid-September, and they said -- you know, they kind of interviewed us and they said these are our needs. And we kind of went over the scope of work that we had put together for the procurement request just so they better understood it.

22 23 They said, "Yeah, we feel confident that we can do 24 this in-house, and we'll get back to you."

25 So then it's been -- you know, the end of the

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- fiscal year is September 30th, so the Accounting
- 2 Department has been busy closing their books and
- 3 reopening the books for now fiscal year '04.

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So now that -- I'm going to give them like another 4 week and then I'm going to say, "Okay, remember me? You 5 said that we can work something out as far as obtaining 6 7 our needs for a more sophisticated cost tracking system 8 for the remediation program."

So I've been kind of giving them a break the last 10 couple of weeks due to that kind of end-of-the-fiscal-year push. So let's see how that 12 goes.

Whether we're actually going to be able to do this cost tracking system the way we want it by using Trust in-house staff, you know, I'm a little pessimistic that that's going to be -- that they're going to be able to do that. But hopefully we'll be able to resolve this soon.

If they're able to do it, then great. I hope they can assign someone to this project quickly. If they're not able to do it with in-house staff, then we'll go back to our procurement request and hire somebody.

23 MS. TRIGIANI: Craig, two things. I would appreciate it, whatever we have to do, if everyone 24 25 agrees on this, but I would suggest that you make it maintain it. They will be in charge of it. Therefore

2 it won't be a turf battle because it will be theirs to 3 οwn

4 I think you just have to approach them on the basis 5 of getting something on a jump-start basis so that it 6 gets the ball rolling so that it can then be theirs to 7 own.

So in two weeks we hope you report back to our committee you've won them over.

MR. COOPER: Okay.

11 MR. KERN: Craig, were there any other follow 12 up on that item?

13 I had a few comments on the other report. On the 14 Public Health Service Hospital Five-Year Review, is that 15 basically referring to Landfill 8 and 10 and Graded Area 16

MR. COOPER: Just 8 and 10. Graded Area 9 is in the Main Installation Operable Unit.

19 MR. KERN: So Landfill 8 and 10, there actually 20 has been some data out for a while? I mean, I guess my 21 question about this is, it says it's scheduled for

22 release; do we know why it's being held up, or is the 23 data still being validated, or what kind of issues are

24 there?

MR. COOPER: I think the data has been

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clear to them that when they say they can handle your 2 needs, they can handle your needs whether it's the closing of the fiscal year, the opening of the fiscal year, or the run across the Golden Gate Bridge. I mean,

I just really think that's obnoxious.

Secondly, I understand that politically -- and I hope this is all getting recorded -- that politically you have to give these folks a shot, but I suggest that the environmental team give them a complete deadline. And if your needs are not being met and our needs are not being met, then the procurement needs to become a live issue again.

Because I find this just really appalling. After all the work that you and your team have done and all the suggestions that we've made that they can't be more responsive than this is really unprofessional. Thank you.

MR. LUIKART: I think this could be put in a less offensive, I guess, manner. Not referring to your comments, but referring to just the dilemma. A less offensive manner to say that you need a procurement for an individual who's going to jump start the project, who's going to be on your premises for a period of three to six months, and at that point in time it's going to be turned over to the Accounting Department. They will Page 93

validated. I think we reported on this before, and the 1

first draft of the report was in very poor quality and

3 it had an incredible amount of errors in it. And so we 4 had to do a significant rewrite of that.

5 And now the second one -- I think we might be on 6 the third round at this point. So that's the problem, 7 that we just don't want to issue a real crappy report.

8 I think I've already given you an idea that there 9 are going to be further actions most likely necessary at 10 both landfills.

11 MR. ULLENSVANG: It may help to remind people, 12 because it's been a while. This is a report of the 13 field work that was done last fall and winter. There 14 was some well installation, trenches, borings, water and 15 some other things.

MR. KERN: Right. I guess partly the reason why I'm asking a little bit about that is it's been a long process, and it sometimes has been helpful with this group to kind of talk about what's going to come out. And it seems like it has been known what you want to do. But I still don't feel like I know what it is that you're going to do.

23 MR. COOPER: Oh, I don't think it's known what 24 we're going to do. 25

MR. KERN: Okay. Well, that's good news then,

because it's not really clear what's -- what's happening 1 2 there.

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Just one other thing that kind of complicates this is there's a lot of other discussion in the community about the Landfill 8 and 10 Area Public Hospital Service site, and so like we're experiencing, perhaps, with Tennessee Hollow and certain delays and issues, it would be nice to maybe understand some of the issues there at some point that you're considering.

MR. COOPER: Right. Yeah, as soon as we get this report out, we're going to -- again, we'll talk about the findings of the report. But then the findings of the report don't discuss what should happen next. I think I've already slipped out that we do think there is actionable contamination at both landfills, that something more needs to be done. We have not decided what that extra step is.

I don't want to get ahead of myself with the regulators. I mean, I've got a couple of ideas, but you've got to really follow the process. I've got to get them the report and get the data in their hands before I start talking to you all about what I think is the right -- next steps are. And so that's the -- there are (INAUDIBLE) on that one. We really want to get the report out soon.

right track. I think that's a lesson learned that we're

2 trying to do with all of our contractors now is ask for

3 annotated outlines of your report before you start

4 putting pen to paper on things. We're trying to be a

5 lot more thoughtful in getting things in advance to make

6 sure that we know that they're on the right track. 7 But even doing this, you can only carry that so

8 far, and then you do have to cut them loose and let them

9 write the report. Unfortunately, on this one, their

10 first shot, it was assigned to someone at this

particular consulting company that just didn't do a very 11 12

good job.

13 The way our contracts are set up is that we have 14 to -- at this point, you have to basically -- it's

15 always best to kind of stick with it and get the report

16 out. Then if we -- we can maybe later decide this a

17 contract we want to keep. Because contractors, really

18 what they're really looking for is they're looking to

19 keep this project so they can work on the next step.

20 That's our -- kind of our stick against contractors 21 is ones that are good performers continue to get work;

22 ones that are poor performers, they won't get work in

23 the future.

24 MS. CHEEVER: Are you paying them by their time 25 or a lump sum?

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1 MR. COOPER: It is -- well, it's a lump sum for

2 a particular scope of work. 3 MS. CHEEVER: So if they have to rewrite it,

4 they're paying for the cost of rewriting it, not you.

5 Or are you paying for the cost of rewriting it? 6

MR. COOPER: We're paying for the cost of rewriting it.

MS. CHEEVER: Goodness. Well, maybe, just looking in the future you could think of ways to do future contracts to preserve yourself, I guess.

MR. KERN: Did you have a comment?

12 MR. SUTTER: Yeah. Regarding the budget and 13 schedule update. I think at the last committee meeting 14 I had asked Craig if the Trust could make a formal 15 schedule presentation to the RAB, or in the near future.

16 I'd like to suggest that maybe, if possible, we do that 17 at the next committee meeting.

MR. COOPER: A schedule update?

19 MR. SUTTER: Yes. A schedule, and what I'd 20 like to see is a variance report that indicates from the 21 last schedule that was issued to the RAB, I think that

22 was six to eight months ago, and the current master

23 schedule, what has been the variances on individual, the

24 overall schedule and individual funding schedules and the reason for that.

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1 MS. CHEEVER: Can I add to what Doug said? 2 Because, specifically, environmental scoping comments 3 for the environmental assessment for the Public Health 4 Service Hospital Development project are due 5 November 26th, and one of the things that people like us 6 on the RAB or -- in fact, perhaps one of our 7 responsibilities is to bring our knowledge of the 8 cleanup to the environmental scoping process. I guess 9 the same thing applies to the very same scoping process 10 going forth in Tennessee Hollow. And even if that 11 report doesn't have recommendations of what to do, it 12 would be helpful to have the information in it to bring 13 it to the environmental scoping. It's very good to have 14 all these projects cross connect. 15

Secondly, just as someone watching the RAB and all your efforts to try to get good contractors and so on, I'm saddened to hear that you say that this report was full of flaws. Was this a contractor who's wasting precious money by doing a flawed report, and is there something that can be done about that? I know you tried very hard to watch for that, but what happened?

MR. COOPER: Well, we try our best to track their progress through interim deliverables. Unfortunately, this one, I don't know if we actually did

24 25 ask for an interim deliverable that they were on the

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MR. COOPER: Okay. That's quite doable. On the budget part, before, we had that little Excel spreadsheet that George had been working on. I haven't been updating that in hopes the cost tracker was going to kind of take it from there. So I'm assuming that's all right with everybody for the time being. I guess it depends on how long it's getting delayed.

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But that's how we'll -- so you won't see -- I can tell you that -- in fact, I just did a -- every quarter we do add up our expenditures. We talked about that with the Zurich. So I do know how much we spend each quarter.

Last quarter we spent about \$2 million. So I can kind of give you a -- if you want just kind of gross figures. If you're worried that we might be spending way, way out of control, I can give you some total expenditures by quarter, something in the interim.

Tell me if you are, because it might be a while until we get a much more sophisticated cost report from our new cost tracker.

MS. BLUM: I would love to see one of those for my own reference, as you describe it. What I'd like to see, Craig, in addition to what we spent last quarter is what did we anticipate -- based on the last report that we got from George, that spreadsheet -- what did we

yeah, I'll do a report. I guess if you guys want it at 2 the committee meeting or the next RAB meeting -- because

3 I did mention that we missed our construction start for

4 Baker Beach 3, in particular, this year -- we can talk

5 about that and the reasons why and we can talk about the 6 schedule in general. 7

When I issued the schedule in the very beginning -it's an extremely aggressive schedule, and we're doing 9 everything we can to keep on schedule for these 10 projects, but it's not easy.

MR. KERN: There are a few more questions that I had on that, but I think I'm going to have to defer those to the committee meeting. So if everyone will allow me to move the agenda, I think we just have a few more minutes tonight, I'm going to give Bob and Jim some time, if they had some items.

MR. BOGGS: I was just going to add one thing that seems to be of importance is there's actually an upper management meeting at DTSC next Friday at 10:00 o'clock to discuss Mountain Lake. So word of your resolution has prompted action by my department.

MR. PONTON: Building on that -- actually, I think it was September 10th -- I'm working with the NPDES people, and they had a meeting with Caltrans at work and I have feedback from that meeting. We had

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anticipate we would have spent by X amount of time and what have we -- I don't know if you can do that or not.

What I really wanted to say is, what was the estimate that we had thought we were going to spend by October 31st, 2004 versus what we actually spent? I mean, just if you could keep it really simple. If you can. If you can.

MR. ULLENSVANG: You'd have to do it by project because by time you wouldn't know if you're being above or below budget because you wouldn't know if you were on or off schedule.

MS. BLUM: Okay. But it's just looking at what we spent by a quarter is really -- from my point of view, really not a good reference number because it doesn't tell you where you are. It just tells you where you've been.

MR. COOPER: Right. That was my whole point. We need cumulative amounts spent by project. George and I had started that, and then it was getting more and more time consuming.

Let me take a look and see what we can update, without it taking up too much of George's time, just to kind of show where we are by project. It might be something we need to do anyway to show the cost tracker. On the schedule -- I mean, Dave just left, but

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someone from Caltrans who's on their staff now, 2 Mary Frederick. She's a senior manager. I'm not quite

3 sure what she does at the board, but she's a loan to us.

4 So I met with a guy called Dave Yim, who is an

5 engineer who worked in the retrofit for the Bay Bridge, 6 and I talked to Craig about whether or not it was wise

7 to talk to them about Mountain Lake and where we're at 8 with that.

9 So I met with them and they recommended that I 10 address a letter to Bijon Sartepee, which is like the 11 director of Region II of Caltrans, or of this region. I 12 think it's Region II. And I referenced the meetings 13 that DTSC had with them.

14 Basically, Mr. Yim agreed that it would make sense 15 to divorce the waters from the highway from entering the lake. I didn't use the word divorce. I wrote a letter 16 17 that was put in the mailbox to go out about two weeks 18 ago. So I asked Craig if he had gotten it. He hasn't. 19 Brian hasn't gotten it. You were all cc'd.

It was asking that the Trust, the Park Service and Caltrans get together on a technical level, without the attorneys, at a technical level to talk about ways to look at the progress that has been made to date, what 24 they would suggest in ways that -- rerouting the water

25 from 19th Avenue from the lake.

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What that would mean is that it would go to the 1 2 POTW, who are the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, and 3 they really don't want to get more flow. But there are ways that we can leverage. We can help them take on 4 that flow and -- by working with another program.

6 So I just wanted to let you know that there was a 7 letter out there that was written a few weeks ago that 8 should come out. It was -- I had probably a 20-minute 9 meeting with them. I talked to Craig about it. I read 10

him the letter. He's okay with it. That's about it. 11 So between your resolution and me in some meeting, I think it really would just be valuable to have a 12

13 technical meeting without the threat of litigation.

14 What Bob described for next week, maybe some combination 15 of those three would move the project forward.

I'll track it down and see where it is. I can at 16 17 least E-mail it, but I'm concerned that it didn't go

18 out. It should have gone out. 19 MR. KERN: Thank you. Thanks for following up

20 on that. 21 We have about five minutes left in our meeting, so

I'll try to capture several of these items quickly. For 22

23 new business, reschedule the November RAB meeting for

24 November 18th.

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25 Can you help me with what kind of a day we have?

MR. COOPER: It's not going to have a lot of detail. Basically bringing the CH2MHill people there, just kind of remind people what they're tasks do during this Focused Feasibility Study, what goes into a Focused Feasibility Study. That's about it.

6 And then hearing from -- we've talked to Hill about 7 what RAB concerns are and things like that. But it was 8 just basically your opportunity to speak for yourselves 9 about landfill -- for them to hear what your opinion is.

MR. KERN: Well, this is just my reaction, but I would want to make sure that we were very organized to give our concerns to a group of consultants that you were going to pay probably to be at this meeting, that we would make really, really good use of that time.

So I'm not sure how to react to it. But I think we could probably put something together to make some use of that. So maybe we can do some Emailing around to figure out what we want to do for that.

19 We'll have to get back to you obviously pretty quickly. 20

21 MR. BERMAN: Just on that point, there was some 22 documents that were prepared in terms of the FS and

23 prior to that, which is a collection of thoughts of the

24 RAB, and if that's all available and can be compiled in

25 advance of the meeting and that material be given to the

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So we're looking at the third Tuesday instead of the second Tuesday.

3 MR. LUIKART: The first Tuesday is Veterans' 4 Day.

5 MS. CHEEVER: Is it definitely a holiday? MR. COOPER: Tuesday, November 11th is 6 Veterans' Day. 7

MS. CHEEVER: And it's celebrated on Tuesday? MR. ULLENSVANG: Yeah. It's not a Monday holiday.

MR. KERN: So are we going to be able to make that determination? Is that something that people can do? I mean will there be enough of us there to have a meeting on the third Tuesday instead of the second

Tuesday of next month? Show of hands. So we need to do 15 16 that then. So the third Tuesday, the 18th.

17 It's been proposed that we have a Landfill E Focused Feasibility Study Kickoff meeting at our October 18 19 Planning Committee meeting. I don't really know what

20 that would involve, so -- and how much time that would 21 take. We're starting to pack in a lot of items. 22

I think we need to start to hear about what's --23 what may be going on for that. So maybe we can talk 24 about what you guys want to put on or what you think we might want to --25

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1 Hill people, then they would have something to look at 2 beforehand, which I think is the best way to make use of 3 their time. You don't hit them with something at that 4 moment, but there's a collection of material. That way

we could maximize the communications. MR. KERN: That's a great idea.

Action items. Well, I guess I should throw in one piece of new business, if everyone will allow me one minute to go 'til 10:00. I'm just struck very soundly between the eyes about this Baker Beach being used as firing range. It's not ever been on any list that I've ever seen since I've been around here.

Unless somebody would correct me about -- I mean it seems like we have a new site that has got a lot of public access, and I'm personally concerned and I can't -- I'm astounded that that presentation happened like that. But that's just my personal reaction.

MR. BERMAN: Well, it's shared by others. I mean, I was blown away by it myself. Because the whole question of public safety there has never been addressed.

22 MR. KERN: I'm not necessarily saying or 23 suggesting that there's an imminent hazard. 24

MR. BERMAN: Right.

25 MR. KERN: It certainly seems like there should

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be some attention paid to that. So I think that needs to be a fairly significant item on some agenda that we

have in the near future, perhaps at our next one. 3

MR. BERMAN: I know time has run out, but Brian made a recommendation to Bruce about that, to get the recommendations from the Huntsville people as soon as possible. But would it be inappropriate for that to be put in writing?

MS. TRIGIANI: From us or from --

10 MR. BERMAN: No. from Brian. Brian had made 11 the request.

12 MR. ULLENSVANG: I can certainly make a 13 request. Sure.

MR. BOGGS: My agency can make it as well, because it could become a certain priority too, as well.

MR. KERN: For my agency as well.

MR. ULLENSVANG: Yeah. I believe that you would probably have more force with those requests, though we'd be happy to make that request. If you can

20 do that.

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21 MR. BOGGS: Yes.

22 MS. CHEEVER: Is firing range the right word or

23 could it be broader things if the contamination --

24 MR. KERN: It could be a whole lot of things.

25 I mean, I just saw the explosion on the beach. That was

what you think might most pressing. 1

2 MR. COOPER: It's going -- it's a public

document. I'm assuming it's going to be on a CD and

4 that we can make it available to the RAB.

5 MR. ULLENSVANG: I didn't assume it was going 6 to be on a CD. I think it will a paper report. There 7 will be some time line to get it reproduced.

8 MR. BOGGS: Is he calling it final or draft?

9 MR. YOUNGKIN: It's a final on the slide.

10 MR. BOGGS: Right. That's what I thought. So at some point, if it is released as a final copy it 11 12 becomes public.

13 MR. COOPER: Right. Archives like his data dump findings. 14

15 MR. KERN: It just seems to me that the very 16 moment that that became available to us, it's -- that is such a high-use area that it's our obligation to make 17 18 sure that somebody is on top of that situation. I mean, 19 there's probably a low probability that there's an

20 issue, but that's not up to us.

21 MR. BERMAN: Right. But that's the purpose of 22 the letter.

23 MR. KERN: Right.

24 MR. ULLENSVANG: I think it's important to know

25 the Park Service has procedures to (INAUDIBLE) for it

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the picture.

MS. CHEEVER: Is there more information out that's in a report, I think, that you guys have or not? Or do you have a report?

MR. COOPER: I don't have it. He said he was going to mail it to me by the end of this week, or he was going to mail it to Bob.

MR. ULLENSVANG: He was going to mail it to you and Bob tomorrow, and he would expect he would have it by Thursday or Friday.

MS. CHEEVER: Would that have information about the dates or the type of exercises that went on at Baker Beach?

MR. ULLENSVANG: I talked with Randy during the break. The report is apparently about this thick. It does seem to be quite thorough. Bruce said that the actual substance of the report is about this thick. So

18 I suspect that within that there's quite a bit of

19 information. Much more detail with time periods and 20 events than the overview he shared tonight.

21 So I think it is important for, at least some of 22 us, to read that report.

MS. CHEEVER: It seems like a prime topic for our committee meeting. That those of you, maybe the regulators who have read it, could tell us more about

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and this could be an ordinance discovery if there was a 1

2 projectile or some sort of canister that was found

3 there. It gets reported to our emergency dispatch, 911,

4 and then it triggers a whole reaction to -- as it does

5 to Trust, who also has a very similar procedures -- to

6 guard public safety in the event of discovery. And that

7 has happened elsewhere in Presidio and GGNRA. Not for

8 chemical weapons necessarily, but for commission

9 ordinance.

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MR. COOPER: Right.

11 MS. BLUM: I would just like to add for the 12 record that we might want to talk about ways we could --13 once the report has been viewed by the folks that know 14 what they're reading, that we have, perhaps -- instead 15 of getting caught up in -- excuse me -- governmental

16 time lines, that we think of additional strategies to

17 escalate the issue rapidly so we didn't get locked into

18 like six-month or a year or year-and-a-half kind of

19 process, that that would be part of the consideration. 20

that we would get some help immediately to raise the 21 issue up in light of the fact that these people are so

22 overcommitted already and they're a war zone. I think

23 we would need additional help.

24 MR. ULLENSVANG: That was my attempt for Bruce 25 is to segregate the urgent life safety issues from a

Page 110 Page 112 more long-term problem, knowing that the long-term several more hours, I'm sure. I appreciate everyone's 1 problem, if we wait three or four months, it's still a 2 coming out tonight. long-term problem. But an immediate life safety threat 3 I think in respect for everybody's time I will 4 is one we shouldn't wait three or four months on. compile an action item list and send it around, work 5 MS. BLUM: Right. The key phrase there is with Mark, Craig on the committee meeting agenda. 6 Are there any other announcements or items we need 7 MR. ULLENSVANG: Right. That's how I tried to to talk about before we leave? 8 Then without objection the meeting is adjourned. understanding of the situation, and he will honestly 9 Thank you. 10 take that question back and see if they can put forth a (Meeting adjourned 10:13 p.m.) 11 ---000----12 My expectation is that they will be reluctant to be too specific in their early recommendations. That they 13 14 will want to review the entire package. They won't want 15 to make a mistake. They won't want to give an "it's okay" and then do a full review and say, "Whoops. We 16 17 18 MS. BLUM: So there will be a time element. MR. ULLENSVANG: I think there is another 19 20 organization that has the competency of their Center of

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1 RAB MEMBERS 2 Jerry Anderson

3 Sam Berman 4 Jan Blum

5 Bob Boggs, DTSC

6 John Budroe 7 Edward Callahan

8 Julie Cheever

9 Karen Cleek 10 Craig Cooper

11 Tony DiStefano

12 Gloria Gee

13 Julian Hultgren

14 Doug Kern

15 Jack Luikart

16 Jan Monaghan

17 Michelle Passero

18 Jim Ponton, Regional Water Board

19 David Sutter 20 Mary Trigiani

21 Brian Ullensvang, Park Service

22 Tracy Wright 23 Gloria Yaros

24 Mark Youngkin 25

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assure that there is no public hazard there? MR. ULLENSVANG: I heard Randy say that this sort of work doesn't lend itself to field investigation very well, and because it is so hit and miss -- I'm not trying to define it -- but that's why they did -- they learned to do the ASRs because you couldn't go out and determine, in the field, the chemical issues. So I'm not sure what we would do or the Trust would do and then bill the Army for. MR. BERMAN: Dog sniffers. MR. ULLENSVANG: I suspect there's been dogs on

MR. BERMAN: Is there any chance that, in view

of this, that you can turn around and bill the Army for

a preliminary look at Baker Beach, in view of this, to

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missed."

(INAUDIBLE).

recommendation.

Excellence to do this work.

MS. BLUM: Okav.

phrase it. I think Bruce is pretty honest in his

the beach that, not necessarily for this, but digging for objects at beaches frequented by thousands of people.

15 MS. TRIGIANI: It's probably one of the busiest 16 sites.

MR. ULLENSVANG: It's a very busy public area. The beach is dynamic. The ocean takes and brings back sand. So there's been a fair amount of movement there.

20 MR. BERMAN: Right. But it's not so much the actual sandy beach. It's where the beach and the cliffs 21 meet there. That's the area of where nature has not 23 provided any cleansing.

24 MR. KERN: I really need to honor everybody's time commitment tonight. We can talk about this for

Page 113

job of Mark Pray, who's the guy next to him, working in Area A doing the environmental remediation site restoration planning and ecological work. Is that right, Lou? MR. PRAY: That's right. MR. KERN: Here's where we get to discuss all

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these fun projects in a community forum. Does everyone have an agenda tonight? Are there any changes or additions? I may add something later in the meeting after the Regulatory Agency status updates. 16 equivalent to Landfill E, but a lot of people had asked 17 questions of them regarding the process that they used 18 for decision making and really what they did. We were 19 fascinated that they were able to recycle so much of the 20 material from the landfill. They gave us a report, and 21 again if anyone would like to look at it, we have them 22 here tonight. Also, feel free to pitch in if I've 23 missed any big items from that. 24 I think those were the two main events that we 25 discussed at the meeting, as well as a couple of things

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2 status of the RAB committee and we discussed 3 possibilities of finding ways to get RAB members more involved, either through committees or other means.

in committee business. We had a quick discussion on the

We'll be bringing that up in the January committee meeting, I believe.

We also discussed our annual social event, which isn't really annual. We haven't had one in two years. We did set a date. Hopefully you all got my save-the-date message that I sent last week. It's scheduled for Tuesday, December 16th at 7:00 o'clock at Gloria's house. We will be sending out a follow-up E-mail to let you know more details. That's next Tuesday.

I believe that is it. Is there anything else that I've missed? Thanks. Our next scheduled meeting, we'll not have a scheduled meeting in December, but we will have the regularly-scheduled fourth Tuesday in January.

MR. KERN: Thanks. Any questions for Tracy? All right. On the membership committee, I think everyone may have received Dennis' resignation letter via E-mail, so there's not a lot to discuss. I guess for the record, we received his resignation letter, and

23 24 Dennis made a lot of contributions so he will be missed

on the RAB. We wish him well in his work in other

1 though myself and I think six staff members at the

2 Presidio Trust work full-time on this project, but I

3 want to say out from the very beginning there are other

4 people that put a lot of effort to make sure that

5 projects happen, these cleanup projects happen. And

6 that is not only the National Park Service staff, Brian

7 and Tony and Laura, but we have Bob and Jim from the

8 regulators. They keep things going. And of course,

9 input from the Community Restoration Advisory Board. 10

I have been doing this type of work for a long time, and I know that it takes all of those stakeholders pulling in the same direction to get things going. Even when that's happening, it may seem like a slow and tedious process. I just wanted to acknowledge everybody's work in 2003. It may not have been

16 everything that we wanted to do, but once I put it all 17 together I realized it was quite a bit. 18

I'm first going to talk about our hazardous waste 19 sites and what happened at them in 2003. We call those our CERCLA sites. One of the big deals -- I'm just

20 21 going to start talking, and feel free, anybody in the

22 public or on the RAB, just raise your hand if you want

23 to ask any questions. I'm going to move this along

24 pretty quickly.

So one of the big deal items is that we released a

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endeavors.

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MS. WRIGHT: We can probably invite him to the social thing.

MR. COOPER: Can I talk under membership, real fast? This is a hard copy of our RAB roster. I'm going to circulate it around. Just take a look at it and make sure that we have your right address, telephone number and E-mail address. We update this every so often because people's phone numbers and E-mails change. So take a look at it and just write on this and then circulate it around back to me.

MR. KERN: Very good. We are moving on, unless there are any other committee items, we move on to 5. We have the Major Accomplishments, unless this has been rearranged?

MR. COOPER: No. I'm ready. For those who don't know me, my name is Craig Cooper and I work for the Presidio Trust. We're on Agenda Item No. 5. What I've basically done, I've combined 5A and 5B into one presentation. The focus of my presentation is going to be on what happened in the last 12 months, actually the last 12 to 15 months. This is the fiscal year 2003

overview or the calendar year 2003 overview, so plus or

Before I get started, I just want to say that even

minus, let's call it the '03 overview.

1 Feasibility Study for the main installation sites.

> 2 That's a group of CERCLA sites. That had been in the

3 works for years. So that was a big milestone for us at

4 the Presidio Trust to get that out on the street.

5 The last bullet on that slide is that we cleaned up two landfills earlier this year. We started at Landfill

6 7 4 in January and immediately moved over to Fill Site 5.

8 We moved a total of 33,000 tons of waste. The Habitat

9 Restoration is going on at 4 at the forest and at 5 we

10 are planting native plants.

Moving on in the CERCLA program. Landfill E. We released a major investigation report. We hired a new consultant, CH2MHill, that Tracy was talking about, that made a presentation at the last committee meeting, and now I think that they're off and running now in putting together this focus Feasibility Study to come up with the best remedy for Landfill E.

Mountain Lake. There's been a series of meetings with kind of resource stakeholders to try to figure out the best place to set up our staging areas. So we've been meeting with National Park Service people and Trust

22 resource people to figure out where we can set up

23 sediment -- once we dig up the contaminated sediment at

24 Mountain Lake, we're going to need places to set up

25 what's called "staging areas" to de-water. That's going

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to be a big deal, because it's going to take up a couple of acres of land. We've been talking to these resource folks to find the best place to do that. We've made a lot of progress on that.

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We also did Building 215. It's a CERCLA site, but it actually had a petroleum problem there. With the cooperation of both Bob and Jim, we were able to move forward and clean that site up, clean up the petroleum contamination there. We have a picture of that going on. That's Building 215. It's over near the former Burger King building, in that area. And the Presidio Trust, sometime I think next year they're going to start building like a transit hub where buses and stuff like that are going to come in.

Moving on in the CERCLA program is our -- we did a RAP, which is a Remediation Action Plan. That RAP covered three CERCLA sites, Baker Beach 3 and 4, which are in Area A; and Fill Site 6A, which is in Area E. We went through the whole Public Comment Period process, had a public meeting. And we've also, just more recently, we did some test pits at Baker Beach 3 and -to better characterize the waste there and its waste limits, and to get a better handle on that historic road at Baker Beach 3.

We also finished the remedial design for Baker

doing the remedial investigation right now. We went out 1 2 and took a whole bunch of sample at these sites, and the 3 RI report, the Remedial Investigation report, it's a big

4 data report that's going to be sent to the Trust and 5 Park Service. So we should be getting that out soon.

At Crissy Field, as everyone knows, the Army did most of the work at Crissy Field before the Trust was formed. The Trust had to do some work there. We're trying to basically close out all the work that the Army did, both at Fill Site 7, and so we had to collect some more samples at DTSC's request at Fill Site 7 to see

11 12 what residual contamination is left there.

At Crissy Field Skeet Range, which is a cleanup that the Trust did back in 2002, we had some erosion problems at the beach there and we brought in some -that's a picture of some of the work that we did to fix

17 the erosion problems at the Skeet Range -- we brought in 18

some riprap and actually redistributed riprap along the 19 beachfront there so we don't have sand eroding away.

20 Okay. Moving on in the CERCLA program, we have a

21 group of CERCLA sites over by Public Health Service 22

Hospital. We've been writing this Five-Year Review 23 Report. Basically, it's a critique of the Army's Record

24 of Decision that was issued in 1995. We took a whole

25 bunch of samples. We are struggling in getting this

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Beach 3 and 4 and sent that off to the regulators. We 2 wanted to dig up Baker Beach 3 before the rain started

this year, and I'll talk about that at the end, about 3

our goal for next year. If you have questions on what

5 happened on that, this might be a good forum to talk 6

about that. So that's RAP 2.

RAP 3 is going to be a really important Remedial Action Plan. It has 28 CERCLA sites in it, including four really important sites in Area A: Baker Beach 1, 1A, 2 and 2A. I've been personally working on that a lot. I'm really looking forward to presenting that to you guys soon.

In preparation for our work on the RAP 3 sites, we did some -- in 2003, we took some soil samples at the four Baker Beach sites and at Nike Swale. We will be issuing the data reports for both the Baker Beach 1, 2, 2A. That's in the data report that should go out in

17 December, and the Nike Swale data report will probably 18

19 come out in January.

20 There's a picture of us doing some test pits at 21 Baker Beach 3. I can't wait to dig up that site next 22 year.

Small Arms Firing ranges sites finally going. An RI/FS

Also going on in the CERCLA program, we got our is a Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study. We're

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1 report out. It's been taking quite a white. I know

2 Chris Nelson of my staff is going to (INAUDIBLE) NAME

3 office tomorrow to personally check every page one last

4 time before we send it over to the Park Service

5 hopefully one last time to get it to Bob and Jim by the

6 end of December.

7 We hired a new consultant to start working on the next steps at Landfills 8 and 10. It's going to be EKI 8

9 and they're going to start working on a Feasibility

10 Study to figure out what remedies we should implement,

11 what upgraded remedies implemented at these two sites.

12 Remember, I have to write a RAP for Landfills 8 and 10 13 and so on.

14 There's another set of CERCLA sites right next to

15 Crissy Field called the (INAUDIBLE) Housing. That clean

16 up is done, and we've sent the closeout report to the

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regulators for their approval.

18 We did a bunch of miscellaneous projects in the

19 CERCLA Program. We finished our Wetlands Report, which

20 was a big deal for us and the Park Service. That took

21 several years of work and issued a very comprehensive

22 report of all known wetland areas in the Presidio.

23 That's both in Areas A and B.

24 We've also prepared a Contingency Action and

25 Contaminated Soil Management Plan. That's kind of the

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fall-out of -- remember our Contingency Remedial Action 2 Work Plan, the RAW that didn't, the RAW that died a year 3 or so ago. We basically still need something like that. In fact, in Jim's new Regional Board Order to the

Presidio, that's a requirement of the tasks that we have 6 to come up with such a plan. So we have started to work

on that too.

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All right. In the Petroleum Program, we worked with the Regional Board. They withdrew their old orders that were against the Army that were dated in 1991 and '96, and the Regional Board issued a new Order this year. This was a big milestone for the Petroleum Program in getting up some structure and a schedule and

13 14 some order to that. 15 There's two cleanup levels that we need to get in our Petroleum Program. That's a task that was ordered. 16 17 We started working on that. One of the big deals was at 18 Building 1065 Petroleum Cleanup area. We've started an

19 Interim Clean up. That's a recent picture of what's 20 going on. Building 1065 is just behind the Swords to

21 Plowshares building parking lot, between that and

Gorges. I've shown a whole bunch of pictures of that at 22 23 last month's meeting also.

24 Also happening in the Petroleum Program, at our 25 other big petroleum areas that we call these CAP sites,

1 previously-unknown tank there. At Fill Site 5, we ran 2 into a previously-unknown tank. There's a picture of a 3 tank that we removed at Building 2. That was a known 4 tank. Earlier in 2003.

Also in our Petroleum Program we have what's called 6 mini-CAPs, which is where a tank was pulled or there was 7 some kind of petroleum release to the soil and we needed 8 to go back and finish basically the Army's work and test 9 the soil and groundwater and do any type of cleanup 10 necessary, and we did the first group of that. I sent 11 Jim now a schedule of how we're going to roll out our 12 mini-CAP program over the next couple of years. We have 13 reviewed some portions of the FDS line here and there 14 along the way too.

In our Lead based Paint in Soil Program, we put together our Lead and Soil Cleanup plan, which is like our foggy RAP for that particular program. We sent that to DTSC, who is our lead regulator for that, and the stakeholders. Everybody has got a copy of that. We did 26 cleanups in the year 2003 at various

21 buildings in the Presidio. We've sampled the soil at 22 around 100 buildings in the Presidio. Nina Larson of my 23 staff is the project manager for the Lead and Soil Program, and so she's been pretty busy and looking

24 25 forward to making more progress next year. A picture of

or Corrective Action Plan -- that's what CAP stands for,

2 Corrective Action Plan -- we did several investigations

to fill data gaps. At the Commissary PX and at Building 3

4 1349, those reports have been sent in to Jim and we've

5 gotten his okay to start writing the actual CAP

document, which is the RAP for the Petroleum Program. 6

7 So we'll be talking about getting some CAPs out the door

8 next year, which is very exciting. At 207, 231, which 9

is our last lagging CAP zone, we did a work plan. We're 10 going to start collecting soil samples in that zone next

11 year.

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As far as underground storage tank removal, there's really not that many underground storage tanks left at the Presidio. The Army took out the vast majority of them. The Trust, in its first couple of years, took out many more. Last year, we only removed four tanks plus two previously unknown tanks in Area A near Battery Chamberlain. I think there's only three known tanks left in the Presidio and they're in basements in people's homes and we're waiting for the people to move out. And then we're going to take the tank out before the next tenant moves in.

We do occasionally, as you know, run into previously unknown tanks. That happens quite a bit. In fact, at our 1065 Cleanup we ran into a

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some workers working on a Lead and Soil cleanup.

2 This is a little wordy one, but we have a very 3 comprehensive Groundwater Monitoring Program that we 4 continued in 2003. We monitor over 100 wells every

5 quarter. At the end of 2003, we issued a big Annual

6 Report -- well, at the end of 2002. We'll do the same 7

thing for 2003. Under the new Board Order we're now 8 going to be -- instead of quarterly reports, we'll be

9 issuing semi-annual reports. But our monitoring program

10 is still quarterly. I'll talk about that a little bit

11 in 2004, about some of my goals for that. 12 I just put that in for your own FYI, that we in

environmental remediation, we are oftentimes pulled into other Trust projects as part-time consultants, people want advice on environmental remediation or just environmental issues in general. So I just put together a short list of other various projects that we in environmental remediation are oftentimes asked to give advice on.

We did quite a bit of public outreach efforts in 2003. We upgraded our environmental web page, at www.PresidioTrust.gov. We've issued, with the help of the RAB, the cleanup newsletter on a quarterly basis that includes the RAP report each and every time.

25 We met with y'all twice a month and we provided new site tours. We're booked for a site tour tomorrow at 3:00. Michelle and Karen -- I don't see them -- but they both said that they could make it for tomorrow afternoon. I think Jack and Jan are coming too.

We've set up some extra meetings. We talked a lot

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about the environmental insurance policies. We had a huge membership drive for the RAB to get new members in, which I thought was really successful, that we at the Trust had spent some money on ads and not only the Chronicle, but a bunch of neighborhood newspapers and newspapers across the Bay Area. And, of course, we do our best to listen to you guys and incorporate your comments.

We have a schedule that is now -- it was basically rolled out at the end of 2002 and now we've been maintaining that schedule through 2003. Basically, my project manager and I, we update it every six weeks, and we send formal updates out to the regulators and stakeholders every quarter.

Also in 2003, I've now sent Bob a schedule pursuant to the DTSC Consent Order which are basically enforceable deadlines under the Consent Order and the same thing with Jim. New order. So we have some specific regulatory deadlines for our program now, which

is a new deal for our remediation program.

that, but I really try to minimize the unallowable costs. Also, when we encounter work that is not

3 explicit in the scope of work with our insurance policy

4 or I think it's in the best interest of our insurance 5 policy. I petition Zurich to try to endorse those c

policy, I petition Zurich to try to endorse those costs.
 As far as how much money we spent, Trust labor for

7 FYO3, that's from October 1st, 2002 to September 30th,

8 it cost about a million dollars. That's about what I

9 expected. As far as the non-labor costs, those are the

10 actual expenditures per quarter, starting at the end of

2002 and early 2003. Right now I'm working on my

expenditure report for July 1 to September 30. So that kind of gives you an idea of the actual expenditures.

14 If you take a look at the labor and actual expenditures,

15 the only cost item that's not included in Trust labor

16 are the NPS costs. They are estimated to be about

17 \$220,000 a year.

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MR. SUTTER: What is the NPS?

MR. COOPER: National Park Service. So if they're not in Trust labor and they're not included in

they're not in Trust labor and they're not included in
 the non-personnel costs -- like Bob's costs and Jim's

22 costs are included in those costs that I report to

23 Zurich, because those are allowable costs. Park Service

24 labor costs are non-allowable costs. They're like in

25 the same category as the Trust labor costs.

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In cost tracking, we kind of struggled along on this issue in 2003, and hopefully with a happy ending. Basically, George and I, we put together several Excel spreadsheets in an attempt to better track our costs and our budgets. But we basically just based on -- due to time constraints, we just did not have the expertise or the time basically to get that cost tracking system at a level that we wanted to get it at.

So with the help of the RAB, you guys wrote a letter about this. And based on information in that letter, I was able to put together a position description. I appreciate everyone's input on the position description. I was able to incorporate just about everybody's comment on the position description. It's now with Trust Human Resources. They didn't have any comments whatsoever, so now Craig Middleton just needs to sign off on it and hopefully we'll have our own remediation financial analyst early next year.

I meet with Zurich on a quarterly basis. Zurich is an environment insurance company. Well, it's an insurance company that also provides environmental insurance policies. I meet with them quite a bit. We track what's called unallowable costs under our cost overrun insurance policy.

I don't want to get into too much detail about

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1 MR. SUTTER: So the non-personnel costs are 2 other labor costs.

MR. COOPER: The non-personnel are all of our consultants, contractors, and Jim and Bob.

MR. SUTTER: Consultants, but not construction contractors.

MR. COOPER: Oh, yeah.

8 So you can see Landfill 4 and Fill Site 5, you can

9 start to see that those costs are -- because we started

10 Landfill 4 in January. So sometime in January,

11 February, we're starting to pay invoices for Landfill 4.

12 Then I think we started Fill Site 5 in March, so March,

13 April, May, we were paying invoices on Fill Site 5. The

14 bulk of those costs from January to June, out of the

15 five million listed there, a good -- I forget what

16 George said the total amount is -- 2. something million

17 or 3 million to clean up both Landfills 4 and 5 -- but a

18 big chunk of those costs are associated with those

19 landfill remediations.

Okay. So that was 2003. Looking forward to 2004.

21 We've got a lot to do. We have to finish our RAP, what

22 we call RAP 2. That's the RAP for Baker Beach 3, 4 and

23 Fill Site 6A. I'm going to be sending a final version

24 of that RAP with the Trust signature on it to Bob, maybe

25 in the end of December, most likely January. So that's

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pretty exciting. Then after DTSC signs that RAP and we get their approval on our designs, we can start doing the cleanups. So that first bullet is huge. That's a huge amount of work just in that first bullet, for 2004, to finalize the RAP and to finalize the design and to do the cleanups at those three CERCLA sites.

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Then, also in 2004, we want to do RAP 3, that's the RAP with the 28 CERCLA sites in it. We definitely want to do the cleanups in some of the smaller sites, and we're hoping to do the cleanup at Baker Beach 1 and 2 before the rainy season. That's going to be tricky. We've got our consultants working on the design right now. But there could be some complications in getting that work done before the rainy season because it's going to take some time. I think everybody knows where 16 Baker Beach 1 and 2 is. It's a really steep cliff. I think we've come up with a strategy on how to do that cleanup, but it's going to take like three to four

18 19 months to do it. So it's not something we can 20 necessarily start in September or October. Anyway, more

21 on that later.

22 We've got work to do at Landfills 8 and 10. I want 23 to get the Feasibility Study out in draft form and finalize that and actually get a draft RAP to DTSC 24 before the end of 2004. 25

There's some documents that have come out recently. 2 There's more that will probably come out later. That's 3 the end of the presentation. Any questions?

MS. BLUM: Craig, I'd like to ask a question about the quarterly monitoring that's going to semi-annual. Is that a cost-saving effort or is that -tell me what that is.

MR. COOPER: Right. Quarterly, we go out and monitor these (INAUDIBLE) monitoring wells, and then what's on the semi-annual is just the reporting of it. So the monitoring is still quarterly. The reporting, those reports are about that thick (indicating). Thanks to Jim, we now send those out now every six months. It didn't really save us that much money, because we still need to -- even though -- well, because the actual quarterly monitoring hasn't been reduced -- I think we did reduce -- we had a little bit of analyte reduction in 2003, but it was very minor, and even though we do the formal external reports every six months, quarterly we still want to get the data into our database rapidly for our consultants to use it.

We don't want to wait every six months to get the groundwater data into our database, so as soon as a quarter is done -- let's say it's a quarter that doesn't have a semi-annual report associated with it --

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In the Petroleum Program we've got these CAPs to do, which are the RAPs for the Petroleum Program. I hope to send Jim the CAP for the Commissary PX Area and Building 1349 before the end of 2004. We have to finish that cleanup that's already on the way at 1065.

Also in 2004, we've got the lead plan we want to finalize, get DTSC's actual signature on that, and do at least another 25 soil cleanups in 2004. We want to get a Draft Feasibility study on Landfill E out the door, get the RFS for the Firing Ranges going and out.

On Mountain Lake, we're going to be taking some soil samples there to better characterize test sites and something else, I forget, and get the 30 percent design out, which I think was part of your resolution.

14 15 We need to start working on or at least thinking out RAP No. 5, which would include sites such as 16 17 Landfill 2, Fill Site 1, sites such as those. We've got to start working on that to stay on schedule, and keep 18 19 working on our mini-CAP and FDS removal, and continue 20 groundwater monitoring and really kind of take a look at 21 groundwater monitoring with respect to cost. It's still

22 costing the Trust about a million dollars a year for 23 both the monitoring and the reporting. So I want to

work with Jim to see how we can reduce costs in that

particular program in our groundwater monitoring.

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1 internally, we at the Trust, we still pull that data

2 together, collate it, QAQC it, put it into a little mini

3 report internally, send it to the Park Service, get

4 their ideas on it and then sent it to our database guy

5 to get it into our database as soon as possible. So

6 it's still a lot of work and it's still running us at

7 about a million dollars a year.

MR. KERN: Other questions?

9 MS. WRIGHT: Just a comment. This summary was 10 very helpful. It was also really easy to see the 2004 11 plans and objectives. So thank you for doing this. I 12 don't know that we've had this in the past.

MR. COOPER: I asked Chris. He said that this has never been done before, one of these kind of end-of-year overviews and goals for 2004. It should be interesting. Someone should save this and in December 2004, let's see how much -- we can pull up the slides for what the goals are put together and see how many actually get accomplished.

MS. WRIGHT: Well, it seems like it's a good guideline -- (INAUDIBLE) -- realistic. But it's really 22 helpful to have this.

23 MS. CHEEVER: From the past, I think the Army 24 did one once, didn't they? I don't think they had as 25 much to report, but I think I remember that, just for

6 (Pages 21 to 24)

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the record.

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MR. KERN: Other comments?

MS. BLUM: I just wanted to know, and maybe I missed this from the committee last time, but did Zurich approve the accountant as an allowable expense, or the person who is going to run the budget?

MR. COOPER: Not yet. I've drafted the E-mail for them, but my attorney is looking at it right now. So I haven't even sent it to Zurich yet. They know, because I've told them over the phone, and every RAB meeting there's a representative from Zurich here at this meeting. And so they know this is coming and they know it's important to me. They actually said the next time I meet with Zurich, I think is in January, the 14th -- I definitely want to get my E-mail to them in December so we can talk about that in January. That will be important.

MS. BLUM: A full-time job; is that correct, with benefits?

20 MR. COOPER: Full time, with benefits. And actually, I decided not to make it a term appointment. 22 At first I was going to make it one year, but the people 23 from HR said that scares away a lot of talented people 24 when they see that. So I decided to make it a 25 full-time, theoretically in-perpetuity job. I keep

1 MR. COOPER: I don't know. It's a good 2 question. I'll ask.

3 MR. SUTTER: Like the Chronicle.

MS. MONAGHAN: Craig, have you thought about staffing for RAP 2 and RAP 3? Are there going to be different project managers on that?

7 MR. COOPER: It's just us. One thing that we 8 did internally in our -- me being a manager, we had a 9 little internal brainstorming where we kind of 10 white-boarded all of the RAP 3 projects, because they 11 needed project managers. I white-boarded everyone's current workload and then decided to put projects under 12

13 people's names. So all those sites, all the RAP 3 sites 14

have Trust project managers. 15 I'm the project manager for the RAP, and then

16 George has some of them. I think Chris might have some. 17 And actually Nina Larson, who is the Lead based Paint

18 person, has a few of the small RAP 3 sites because

19 they're actually just metal-contaminated soils which

20 she's experienced in cleaning up.

21 I would love to hire more people, but it's really 22 not in the interest of our program to hire more people.

23 MS. MONAGHAN: The other question I had was 24 about Landfill 8 and 10, hiring EKI to do that work. Do 25

you think that that's going to make it shorter and

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1 forgetting, at the Presidio Trust we are all at-will

2 employees, unlike your standard federal employee. Like

3 when I was at EPA, it was really hard to get fired from

4 there. I keep forgetting that. But at the Presidio

5 Trust, we could all get laid off at any point in time,

6 as we're learning every year since we've had layoffs two 7

years in a row now.

So the person from HR said that really wasn't necessary to call it a term appointment. So let's just monitor how that goes. If we feel that after a year or two that we've got a system -- because I put it right into the person's position description, as you guys

13 know, that there's training involved. This person that 14 we're hiring is going to train myself and people in

15 Trust accounting to once they get this system set up to

basically turn it over. So in other words, they're 16

17 going to work themselves out of a job eventually. But

18 let's see how that goes. 19

MR. ANDERSON: Where would this be advertised? MR. COOPER: HR takes it from there. I guess

21 they post it on their -- do we have a vacancy

22 announcement on our website?

MR. KERN: Yeah.

MR. SUTTER: It will be advertised in local

25 newspapers too, right? 1 faster?

2 MR. COOPER: Yeah. That was my thinking is

3 that they know -- there's no learning curve with them. 4 With Hill, I wanted to bring a new one on, because just

5 to let all the consultants know that they aren't going

6 to get all the jobs. But there is a learning curve any

7 time you bring on a consultant. I think with E we have 8 some luxury to take our time and get that project

9 through. That's why I want to bring on somebody

10 completely new.

11 But at 8 and 10, as you know, we don't have a lot 12 of luxury with time on that one. So EKI knows the

13 Presidio really well. There's no learning curve with

14 them. I personally am really generally satisfied with

15 their work products. They are ready to get going. All

16 the paperwork is in place. So we just need to get that

17 Five-Year Review out and they're going to get running on

18 that Feasibility Study.

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19 We'll definitely have a kick-off meeting just like 20

we did with Landfill E. We'll have a Landfill 8 and 10 Feasibility Study Kick-off Meeting. Once EKI puts some

22 draft alternatives together, we'll sit down either at a

23 special meeting or at a RAB meeting and talk about that.

24 MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC: I think you mentioned 25 that you had taken some new (INAUDIBLE) in the Disturbed

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Areas 3 and 4. Did you report what you found? MR. COOPER: At Baker Beach 3 -- you mean the

test pits?

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MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC: Yes.

MR. COOPER: Yes. We were basically sampling for lead, because that has been a problem for us -well, not a problem. It's the key contaminant that determines the hazardous waste characteristics for off-site disposal. We sampled for total lead and we sampled it for the hazardous waste test, the State and Federal hazardous waste test. I don't know the results. Sorry about that.

We also sampled to find the elevation of the 14 historical road. I don't think we went down to native soil. But the report on that is -- I just overheard 16 George talking about getting the cover letter together, so the report on the Baker Beach 3 test pit should be coming out by the end of December.

18 19 Then you also heard we need work on Area A 20 projects. Our testing for Baker Beach 1 and 2 is coming 21 out also very soon. Contact Brian to get copies of 22 those reports if you want to see what's in the waste in 23

24 You should probably take a look at our Five-Year 25 Review for Landfills 8 and 10, because Landfill 10 is in

1 so I guess we should go back to quarterly. 2

MR. COOPER: It's helpful.

MR. PONTON: So I guess we should kind of review all the wells that were -- (INAUDIBLE) -- on a semi-annual basis for the wells and maybe some even on an annual basis, but at least on an semi-annual basis after a dry and a wet season. So I think Bob and I can look at that and we certainly accept that. So maybe we can reduce it by some amount and make that a goal.

The first group of mini-CAP reports which were for the buildings, which are down this way, the old barracks on the (INAUDIBLE) grounds. I met with my ex-supervisor and he agrees that there should be No Further Action sites. So I'll write that letter on behalf of our new executive officer. That was my goal to get that out by the end of the year. So I was working on that now. So that's about it.

18 The 1065 site, I think Brian is going a good job 19 there. We've been out there a couple of times. It's a 20 big hole. But it's really good to see that all being 21 dug up because that should speed things along in the 22 future. I'm happy about that. Thank you.

MR. O'HARA: Jim, with respect to the monitoring of the wells, is that generally an open-ended proposition or is there some closure somewhere down the

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Area A. So I'm sure that's going to be another project 2 that you're going to work on.

MR. KERN: Any other questions? Thanks, Craig. Did you have anything else? I noticed budget and schedule was on the tail end of that. Was that included in there?

MR. COOPER: That's it.

those Area A sites.

MR. KERN: We're on to Item 6. Regulatory Agency Status Updates/Inputs. Bob.

MR. BOGGS: Not a lot to add. The only thing that is of public interest is we have a meeting next Wednesday set up with my management and our legal staff regarding Mountain Lake. I will keep you posted.

MR. KERN: Jim.

MR. PONTON: I agree. It's been a really good year for everyone here and for the project. I know Craig mentioned that in his recently-released documents

18 there is one document that's not here, and that's one

19 that was submitted for the development of acceptable 20 range measure (INAUDIBLE). It's a work plan for

21 freshwater, the freshwater water corridor in Tennessee

22 Hollow. So that's another deliverable that we received

23 that was a task of the recent Order.

Then in terms of -- I didn't really know that the reduced reporting wasn't really saving that much money,

1 line on the necessity of the monitor? What is the focus 2 there?

MR. PONTON: I think generally whenever there's impacts to water, until those impacts are remedied or until they've reached the goals that have been set in either RAPS or in CAPs or in other decision documents, there will always been be a monitoring component. But as times goes on -- you know, through this process we've acquired a database that's so huge that we've been told that we're probably not going to see any surprises. So based on that data set that we've gathered over the years, we can select key wells. So maybe we'll have ten wells monitoring sites. So you can reduce that to possibly three downgradient wells on a less frequent basis.

But as long as there's a plume left in the groundwater, generally we require monitoring and tracking of that into the future. So there will always be some component of monitoring here.

But in terms of the aggressive monitoring that's been done and then picked up from when the Army monitored the site, we can drop off on some of those

23 because we have a good data set to show that there's no

24 surprises.

25 MR. KERN: Anything else? Thanks.

We're going rather quickly. We're near the end of the meeting. Maybe it would be a good moment to talk a little bit further about some of the projects that will be upcoming for the RAB in 2004 and just get people thinking about how we might organize around those projects. All these projects in some way mirror Craig's goals for 2004. So there's a nice -- it's really nice that you would preview all of our projects. Of course, our projects are your projects.

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MR. COOPER: They're our projects.

MR. KERN: Yes. One giant group project. So I'll just list some of these. My favorite topic to start off, Landfill E, of course. Mark has generated a nice set of initial comments that we may be able to use as a way to bring everybody to a certain point on technical issues around the landfill, because a lot of this revolves around the actual technical details in these reports.

Another comment in general that deserves a lot of work -- and perhaps it would be a massive group project here -- would be the groundwater wells around Landfill E and how we might all participate in reviewing that data, producing graphs, some sort of shared misery project, because there's a lot of data, a lot of wells. It would

1 these things. 2

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So I just put out various obvious things. Check in with the interested agencies. Bob reported tonight that they're going to have a meeting next week. I think

5 Jim's agency is involved. The Trust is gathering their 6 folks. So we're kind of getting this part of it along 7

the way and we're kind of getting a judge on their time.

8 The next part, we generally know what groups would 9 be interested and we can kind of commit this to paper 10 and identify the people and the phone numbers and start 11 thinking about who we might want to contact in terms of the community groups and individuals who would be

12 13 interested in this project. 14

Just backing up -- sorry for the confusion -- one 15 group that we haven't really talked to that's very 16 interested in Mountain Lake is the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy because they're doing the restoration.

17 18 So they will be a key group to be involved in all of

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20 I'm down to the third bullet. Identify these 21 initial funding possibilities. There's not a lot of

22 detail here, but I think Michelle and others have

23 already identified possible other funding avenues, and

24 Jim has brought some to our attention too, that we could

25 look at getting to fund different activities. And

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maybe responding a little bit to Jim, if I could throw in maybe a preemptive comment, hopefully Landfill E 2 3 wells will stay fairly quarterly.

be a good educational project. Hopefully, just -- and

Landfill E, just that whole group coming together, we're going to have as quickly a process as possible with CH2MHill, and so building some sort of a group thing there.

Mountain Lake, we've already gotten a big start on with our resolution. I was prompted appropriately last time to bring copies of the resolution to this meeting. If anybody would like one, if you don't have one, I can pass that out. Would anybody like the actual copy of the resolution? There's more up here.

I also said I would put out just a brief strategy paper. Here's some ideas. There's nothing new on the Mountain Lake strategy, but we can talk about it just briefly.

This resolution has already been helpful in a lot of ways. We're seeing activity, and I want to honor all that activity that's been shown by the Trust and the regulatory agencies and the Park Service. So as we look down at the resolution where it says, "at an appropriate time in the near future we will do certain actions," that's something that perhaps a group around Mountain Lake has to really key into as to what are the timing of

that's the next bullet point, the cleanup and the storm 2 drain diversion.

3 So getting a group together to look at all these 4 and then create a fact sheet basically that has a brief 5 history, current conditions, what are the issues that 6 we'd like to see done and something that we can hand to 7 people, that's going to need to be created. Hopefully

8 with a product there's going to be letters of support 9 from all of our interested parties directed at the

10 people that we've identified at the right time. So it's

11 a broad sort of vague thing that needs to be tightened 12 up.

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14 MR. DIES: You mentioned Golden Gate. They 15 can't develop an independent restoration strategy. They 16 have to work under -- (INAUDIBLE) -- restoration 17 strategies.

MR. COOPER: Correct.

MR. DIES: The volunteer workforce to implement.

21 MR. KERN: Well, actually what I mean by 22 restoration would be the actual ecological restoration. 23 MR. DIES: That's what I meant. I thought

24 their experts determined it.

25 MR. KERN: The part that I would be citing --

now about Craig, they do the digging up and hauling away and then --

MR. DIES: I'm sorry. A sister group. Isn't there a ecological group inside the Trust?

MR. COOPER: Inside the Trust, yeah.

Terri Thomas's group, and then this Golden Gate National

Park's Conservancy is like a sister agency with the

8 National Park Service.

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We've been involved -- in one of my slides, I talked about Mountain Lake and how we've been talking to these resource folks, and it's been Park Service

Resource people, Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy 12 13 resource people, and Trust. Terri Thomas, Michael Bowl 14 and those folks.

15 MR. DIES: I don't want to belabor it, but your 16 guys have to write up the plan, right?

MR. COOPER: For the remediation, yes. And then Terri Thomas and the Parks Service writes up the plan for the revegetation.

20 MR. DIES: Okay.

21 MS. CHEEVER: You used the word agency though.

22 The Conservancy is not an agency.

23 MR. COOPER: Right.

24 MS. CHEEVER: It's a citizens' group. It's

25 maybe analogous to Friends of the Parks and Recreation 1 some point.

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2 I didn't intend to bring this Mountain Lake thing 3 up so we would actually discuss it, but I did want to 4 get it out to people so you can look at it and we can, 5 for the New Year, begin to organize and get some sense

6 of how that's going to shape up.

Other projects that are available to us. The Archive Search Report, I've had the opportunity to have this document for a little while, I've discovered that

10 even though it's this thick (indicating), the actual 11 report is about this thick (indicating), the writing of

it. The rest are sort of appendices. So what's

12 13 interesting is this part tries to summarize all the rest

14 of the research they did. So part of what we've done on

15 this Board is actually then go through all the data

16 ourselves and offer alternative analysis or concur or

17 disagree or whatever. That's a big project. 18

Those of you who are interested in bullets and bombs and guns and things, there's a whole section that

20 just describes that. We may have experts who might like

21 to see what was used here. There are other interesting

22 sections that just have an order, a page, like from the

23 Colonel that was given to the troops that said, "You

24 will assemble at a certain time for hand grenade

25 practice." That sort of stuff is in here, and it's kind

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in the city system or -- (INAUDIBLE). They can give their own proposals for --

MR. DIES: They can give their own proposal, but they aren't writing the official one.

MR. COOPER: Correct. They're acting in an advisory way. That's Carol Prince and so on.

MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC: And the Conservancy there, like many other Park Range Associations with many of the parks across the country, are a nonprofit organization, but they did do a lot of fundraising and organizations with volunteer work. So they do a lot of the work that the Park Service is not able to do in localizing funds and labor and support to get the work done that agencies make the plans for and the regulatory agencies to approve.

MR. KERN: Many of the projects that we've worked on have various aspects of policy in science and legal, and they're all in different time lines. So part of our discussion on how we organize will be around, well, do we have everybody who is interested in Mountain Lake kind of work on Mountain Lake and work across all these different areas? Or do we have committees that work on, say, policy or outreach and have all the individual projects? It's just how does it organize without trying to decide that. We can get to that at

of interesting for those of you who are history buffs.

But also embedded in this will be the data that we're looking for, particularly around some of these sites, Baker Beach, things like that.

There would be interesting ways to divide this up for people that were be so inclined. I just want to say, I'm really interested in having people help out with looking at this.

Of course we've had a lot of interest in the schedule and cost tracking, so that's had a lot of self-organizing that could fall into an ongoing committee.

Craig mentioned, Landfill 8 and Landfill 10. I think it would be really good for us to be prepared for that, and there's still kind of this outstanding Five-Year Review report that has the data. So whoever is going to be really interested in Landfill 8 and 10 needs to be able to get ahold of that data and -- because we've been hearing that there may be a need to have a new remedy.

A couple of other major projects that I saw that

21 So it would be good for us to get caught up on the 22 reasons.

23 I think we're still going to be faced down the road 24 with the issue of the cemetery below 8 and whatever else

25 comes up. We know at Landfill 10 it's got a very steep

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face, and how that face might be carved back or moved.

So those are important issues for people interested in Landfill 8 and 10, and it's obviously going to come up very quickly given a lot of interest in the Public Health Service Hospital site.

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6 Building 207/231. Craig mentioned as a CAP, Corrective Action Plan, part of the Petroleum, it's a 7 8 series of plumes that happen to be right in the 9 Tennessee Hollow, in the mouth of that as it goes 10 towards the marsh. There's been a lot of history with that site here within the RAB, participating on it, 11 12 consensus building. That was back in the Army days. So 13 as that CAP gets developed, that may would be another site that we may want to organize around, pick up the 14 15 technical details about it.

Those are some highlights where we may want to be organizing in the best way that we can. I'm certainly going be open to input on how that's done. And so I'm going to welcome everyone's participation and perhaps even ask for your participation.

I think the shared-misery approach, particularly on 22 Landfill E, is if everybody can commit to doing a little 23 bit, it might turn out to actually be a lot of fun. It 24 would be sort of one of those bonding exercises. You

25 look back and, "Remember when we did that Landfill E

1 MR. KERN: Are there any parking issues that we 2 might all be aware of?

MS. YAROS: No. I thought there was going to be, but we lucked out because Wednesday is street cleaning on the opposite side of my street, so all those people will have moved their cars. All the people across the street from me will have moved their cars off of the street Tuesday night because Wednesday morning the street cleaner comes by. We lucked out. Otherwise, there would have been no parking.

MR. KERN: 7C. There's no committee meeting in 12 December, but there is the Social next week.

13 Action items. I think the primary action item is 14 to have a safe and wonderful holiday season and to give 15 thanks for this great year that we've had and look 16 forward to a new year coming up.

Any other action items?

18 Agenda items. I think Tracy has mentioned one that 19 we've kind of elaborated on a little bit, trying to

20 organize around these big projects, whether it's

21 committee, working group or individual site projects. A

22 lot of it, hopefully, will come from you, where your

23 interests are, and maybe there will be sort of

24 self-selecting people that will just draw to each other.

25 Then where that doesn't happen, we'll do some

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report? It was so awful. We were up late at night.

People were pulling their hair out. People didn't want to talk to Doug for months after that."

Any comments at this point? So that's just stuff to work on during Christmas holidays, in your dreams be thinking about that.

Item No. 7. New business. We have a tour tomorrow. Would there be any other folks that would be interested, perhaps, in going? You can talk to Craig if there is any interest.

We have the RAB Social next Tuesday night. Perhaps since we've had a number of people arrive since you gave your report, would you like to repeat anything else?

MS. WRIGHT: The RAB Social. We sent out a save-the-date message by E-mail. Hopefully everybody got that. It will be at the house of Gloria Yaros.

17 Gloria and I will be sending out a message probably in 18 the next two days, by E-mail. If there's anyone who'd

19 like to get that message in another way, just let one of

20 us know. It will give you directions to her house and 21 what to bring. We'd like to invite everyone to bring a

22 guest. It's just a casual holiday thing. It will be

23 fun. Gloria, anything else you want to add?

MS. YAROS: No. Do feel free to bring a guest if you'd like. You certainly don't have to.

1 organizing.

> 2 But agenda items, that will be on one, and then 3 we'll get new agenda items from Mark.

4 MS. MONAGHAN: Do you think that the Baker 5 Beach test pit information will be available by the 6 January meeting?

MR. COOPER: Yes. MS. BLUM: Test pit?

MR. COOPER: Soil samples.

10 MR. KERN: I guess the interest there is if we 11 get any high lead. 12

Are there any other comments before we close? 13 Thanks again for coming out on this rainy December 14 evening. If we don't see you next Tuesday, have a nice 15 holiday, Happy New Year and see you next year. 16

(Adjourned 8:30.)

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Page 45 1 RAB MEMBERS ATTENDING 2 Jerry Anderson 3 Jan Blum 4 Bob Boggs, DTSC 5 Julie Cheever 6 Craig Cooper 7 George Dies 8 Tony DiStefano 9 Doug Kern 10 Jack Luikhart 11 Jan Monaghan 12 Peter O'Hara 13 Jim Ponton, Regional Water Board 14 David Sutter 15 Tracy Wright 16 Gloria Yaros 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	